

15c

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JANUARY, 1936

Hoarder

The Magazine Collectors



"Happy New Year"
from an N. Currier Lithograph

Bargains in Fine Coins, Paper Money, Gems, Curios, Etc.

U. S. Cents, 1797-1798, very fair, each	\$.40	HALF CENTS, 1800-1809, fine, each	1.00
Cents, 1802-1803, good, each	.60	Half Cents, 1804-1806, very fine, each	1.25
Cent, 1794, good, \$2.25; very good	3.00	Half Cents, 1825-1826, very fine, rare, each	.85
Cent, 1857, large style, fine	.75	Half Cents, 1828-1829, uncirculated, each	1.00
Cent, 1857, Eagle, uncirculated	.75	Half Cents, 1833-34-35, uncirculated, each	.75
Cent, 1858, uncirculated	.75	Half Cents, 1851-53-54-55-57, uncirculated, each	.75
Cents, 1859-60, brilliant, uncirculated, each	.60	Connecticut Cents, 1787-88, very good, each	.65
Cents, 1862-1863, brilliant, uncirculated, each	.40	U.S. 50c Note, Crawford, uncirculated	.80
Cent, 1861, gem, uncirculated, brilliant	.60	U.S. 25c Note, Walker, uncirculated	.50
Cent, 1864, bronze, no L, brilliant	.65	U.S. 3c Note, uncirculated	.60
Cent, 1864, with L, fine	1.25	U.S. \$20.00, gold, 1883, C.C., fine, extra rare	55.00
Cents, 1867-1868, brilliant, each	1.00	\$20.00, gold, 1867, P. Mint, extra fine	43.00
Cent, 1870, brilliant, rare, uncirculated	1.10	\$20.00, gold, 1871, C.C. Mint, very fine, extra rare	60.00
Cent, 1871, very fine, rare	2.80	\$5.00, gold, 1798, very fine	20.00
Cent, 1872, fine, rare	1.50	\$5.00, 1834-37, fine, each	10.50
Cent, 1877, fine, rare	1.50	\$5.00, D. Mint, our selection, very fine	10.50
Cent, 1931, S, brilliant, uncirculated, rare	.40	\$5.00, C. Mint, extra fine	10.50
Quarters, 1879-1880, proof, rare, each	1.10	Large Cent, 1851, bright red, uncirculated	1.25
Quarters, 1884-1885, brilliant, uncirculated, each	1.10	3c, silver, 1856 or 1857, uncirculated	1.25
Half Dollar, 1858, uncirculated	1.60	Uncirculated Gold Dollar, brilliant	2.65
Half Dollar, 1852, O, fine rare	2.50	Bungtown Half Penny, fine, Pa.	.60
Half Dollar, 1853, uncirculated	1.50	England, Geo. I, Half Penny, fine	.60
Half Dollar, 1854, O, uncirculated, bright	1.60	George II, Half Penny, very fine	.60
Half Dollar, 1877, S Mint, bright, uncirculated	1.50	George III, 1/4 D., uncirculated, red	.60
Dollar, Trade, 1873, uncirculated, first year	1.60	George III, 1/2 Penny, bright red, uncirculated	.75
Trades, 1876-1877-1878, uncirculated, each	1.60	George IV, Half Penny, uncirculated	.60
Trade, 1882, proof, rare	2.50	George IV, 1/3 Farthing, bright red	.25
Cuban Souvenir Peso, 1897, uncirculated	2.00	Maunday Money, 3 varieties, lot very fine	.60
Mexican "Oro" Peso, small type, uncirculated	1.25	Colonial Note, Pennsylvania, 1773, 10 Shilling, unc.	.75
Mexico Morelos, 8 Reals, fine	1.25	Colonial Note, Pennsylvania, 1773, 50 Shilling, unc.	.75
Mexico Oaxaca, Hidalgo Peso, very fine	1.00	Pennsylvania Note, 1777, 20 Shilling, fine	.75
Mexico Oaxaca, 2 Pesos, fine	1.60	Rhode Island Note, 1786, 3 Pds., very fine	1.10
Nova Constellation Cent, 1783, fine	2.25	Congress Note, 1779, \$60, fine	1.10
Nova Const, Ceat, 1785, fine	2.25	Congress Note, 1779, \$65, \$70, very fine, each	1.25
Fugio Cent, very fine, 1787	2.50	Congress Note, 1779, \$80, fine	1.25
Washington Proof Cent, 1783, restrike	1.50	Pennsylvania Assembly Note, 1776, 20 Shilling, very fine	1.25
Lady Godiva Nude 1/2 Penny, uncirculated	.85	Otto III, Denier, with name, fine	1.25
Male Slave 1/2 Penny, uncirculated (1795)	.75	New Jersey Note, 1776, 3 pounds, handsome, very fine	2.00
Wellington 1/2 Penny, 1812-20, very fine	.25	U.S. \$3.00, gold piece, fine	6.25
Max Hercules M Bronze, A.D. 307, uncirculated	.45	U.S. \$2 1/2, gold, 1859, brilliant, uncirculated, rare	5.50
Constantine I, memorial bronze, fine	.45	50 U.S. Half Cents, poor, fair to about good, lot	6.00
Gordian III Ocellia, silver, uncirculated, each	.45	100 Large Cents, average good, (express extra)	6.50
Philip the Arab, large silver, uncirculated	.50	100 C. Nickel Cents, mixed, average good, (25c extra to mail), lot	4.00
Constantius Gallus, MB, very fine	.45	Oak-Tree Shilling, 1652, fine	26.50
Chosroes II Broad Drachm, 591 A.D., uncirculated	.75	Old Newspaper before 1800, very good	.50
Parthian Drachm, bearded king, uncirculated	.65	Newspaper before 1780, fine	1.00
10 Different Old Silver before 1800, lot	2.25	Newspaper before 1770, fine	1.25
5 Different Italian Silver before 1800, lot	1.40	Half Dollar, 1879, rare proof	1.60
Kentucky 1/2 Penny, fine	1.25	Part of Egyptian Mummy, net, B.C. 1500	2.00
Victorinus S Bronze very fine	.35	Babylonian Flat Inscribed Tablet, B.C. 1550	1.50
French Colonies H Mint, sou., fine	2.00	U.S. Eagle, 1799, very fine	32.50
Carausius S Bronze, fine, rare	1.50	U.S. Eagle, 1801, very fine	32.50
Magnentius M Bronze, fine, rare	.50	Prehistoric Irish Arrowhead	.50
Maximinus I Giant, 1st Br., very fine, Patinated	1.50	Prehistoric Irish Flint Knife	.50
Salonina, thick bronze, very fine	.75	Booklet, Money of the Bible, illustrated	.15
Immunis Columbia Cent, 1787, very fine	15.50	Book on U. S. Half Cents, by Gilbert	1.00
Virginia Half Penny, bright red, 1773	1.50	Premium Booklet, 42 pp., illustrated	.15
Andrew Jackson Rare Brass Token, "The Nation's Pride," uncirculated	1.50	39-Plate Book on American Coins, fine	1.50
Centennial Dollar, 1876 proof	11.00	C.S.A. \$100 Note, 1864, uncirculated	.25
Hog Token, 1834, red, uncirculated	1.00	C.S.A. \$10 Note, 1863, uncirculated, rare	.20
Twenty Cent Coin, 1875, very good	.70	5 Different Broken Bank Notes, signed, very good, lot	.75
Twenty Cent Coin, fine	1.00	5 Civil War Scrip, lot	.40
Dollar, 1842, uncirculated	3.00	\$500 C.S.A. Note, 1864, Jackson, uncirculated	1.50
Dollar, 1843, 1846, uncirculated, each	3.00	\$50 C.S.A. Note, 1861, Washington, uncirculated	.60
Dollar, 1844, extra fine, rare	3.00	\$1.00 Note, North Carolina, 1866, uncirculated	.10
Dollar, 1845, very fine, rare	3.00	\$50 Note, C.S.A., 1864, fine	.20
Dollar, 1849, uncirculated	3.00	50c C.S.A. Note, uncirculated	.10
Dollar, 1871, uncirculated	2.50	Corinth Drachm, head Pegasus, B.C., fine	2.00
Costa Rica Cstd 50c Coin, fine	1.25	Tarentum Stater, B.C. 300, very good	1.50
France Half Crown, Louis XVI, uncirculated	1.50	Egyptian Tetradrachm, Ptolemy, fine, silver	2.00
Fossil Sharks' Teeth, South Carolina, very fine	.25	Greek Copper, B.C. 200, fine	.60
Alexander III, Large Silver, fine	3.00	Caracalla Silver Coin, extra fine	.60
Nero Hadrian Tetradrachm, each	.75	Philip I, Commemorative Silver, extra fine, founding of Rome	1.25
5 Different Potin Tetradrachm Coins, Silver, lot	2.40	Decentius, Roman MB, fine, rare	1.00
Massachusetts Cent, 1787-88, fine	2.50	Galeria Valeria, Roman MB, fine	1.00
U.S. 1/2 Dollar, before 1818, very good	1.00	10 Different Half Cents, good, lot	3.00
Syrian Tetradrachm, very fine, B.C.	3.50	Egyptian Bronze Weight, Ptolemaic period	1.00
Tyre Tetradrachm, extra fine	5.00	Egyptian Statuette, 6 inches high	3.50
Mexico 50 Pesos, gold, uncirculated	55.00	Egyptian Scarab, very good, genuine	2.50
New Jersey Cent, 1786-8, very good	.75	Egyptian Beads, B.C. 1500, 100 for	.75
Japanese 1/4 Bu., oblong silver, very fine	.35	Babylonian Spike, B.C. 2500, inscribed, fine	3.00
10 Different Small Foreign Silver, lot	1.00	Babylonian Priests Stone Seal, very fine	10.00
20 Different Small Foreign Silver, some old, lot	2.50	100 Different Foreign Coins, (postage 25c extra)	2.00
3 Different Colonial Note 1773-76, lot very good	2.00	Maryland Note, 1770, 165 years old, fair	.20
Rome, Licinius 1st, very fine bronze	.40	B. Franklin Note, 1759, poor to fair	.50
Republican Roman Denarius, fine	.65		

WANTED—U. S. AND FOREIGN GOLD COINS. SEND A LIST WITH CONDITION AND PRICE WANTED. FINE COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY. U. S. FRACTIONAL NOTES, 5c, 10c and 15c. State condition and price.

COIN BOOKS FOR SALE—Small 42 pp. illustrated Booklet, no name, \$3.50 for 50. NEW RARE COIN BOOK, with 28 plates, total 100 pages, Ancient Foreign and U. S. Premiums, largest list. Up to date. 5 copies sent for only \$1.50.

COIN SALES—Starting April 1 we will hold large public sales of coins. If an active buying collector get on our Mailing Lists, as we are leaders in this line since 1903, with over 300 sales behind us, including one in 1929 which brought nearly \$50,000. Printed lists furnished after each sale. We sold a coin for \$7,900. This is a world's record for all time, and it will be sometime before the price is equalled again.

RETAIL LISTS FREE TO BUYING COLLECTORS

ELDER COIN & CURIO CORP. 8 West Thirty-Seventh St. New York City, N. Y.

You Cannot Expect to Know About "Banks" Unless You Are Willing to Learn!

Because Bank Collecting is comparatively new, and few collectors, or even dealers, know a whole lot about it. We do know something about Banks, not only because we deal in them exclusively, but also because we have a very large collection of our own. We are very fond of Banks; we think them the Perfect Collectors' Item.

Old Penny Banks reflect so wonderfully their Period; like Currier & Ives Prints and Rogers Groups they give us a perfect cross-section of their times. Paddy and His Pig of the Irish Immigration, The Stump Speaker of post-Civil War days, Uncle Sam with his carpet bag, plug hat and homely dignity of the 80's, the Political Boss with his pocket ever ready for coins, Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell Shrine of the Philadelphia Centennial of '76, Mary and Her Lamb, Captain Kidd, Santa Claus, and Cannons, Forts, and Soldiers reflecting the still fresh memories of the Civil War. Nor is religion, nor legend neglected, for we have Jonah and the Whale, and William Tell Shooting the Apple from his son's head. At the very end of the chapter is Teddy Roosevelt, a great Hunter, and a greater President, shooting a ferocious brown bear.

The first fifty Banks you collect you will find rare fun—the second fifty will be an exciting adventure—and the third fifty are—well ask any advanced Collector among whom are some of the best known names in America. Industrialists, Bankers, Professional Men and "Just Collectors." Interest in Old Toy Banks, especially the true Mechanicals (the supply of which is strictly limited and rapidly disappearing) is growing broader and stronger and is here to stay.

It is quite easy to deal with us quite satisfactorily without ever visiting our shop. In fact 90% of our transactions are by mail, and we ship to satisfied customers all over the Country. Write us fully and freely on any subject relating to Banks. We cheerfully serve as a sort of Bureau of Information for our friends and customers.

Below is a Sale List of Values in Old Penny Banks. It is by no means complete but please bear in mind that our stock is constantly changing, banks may be available to-day and gone to-morrow. Great rarities are seldom listed because they are either on the wanted lists of customers or are taken as soon as received. Many splendid additions to our stock however are being constantly received.

There has been so much gossip and talk about banks being "Millionaires Items" and about the high prices paid for very rare Banks, that we want to place before every reader of HOBBIES the knowledge that a great many splendid Banks are very reasonably priced indeed and fully fifty different Mechanical Banks may be acquired at prices ranging from \$7.50 to \$25.00. Any true Collector who has the real Treasure Hunting spirit can build up a splendid collection of old mechanical Banks by combining the fruits of his own treasure hunting expeditions together with reasonably priced Banks selected from our stock. On the other hand there are enough scarce Banks and "unobtainables" to make advanced collecting extremely fascinating and exciting.

HERE ARE SOME REAL VALUES IN OLD PENNY BANKS

1. William Tell	\$15.00	26A. Jolly Nigger (Shepard Co.)	\$ 9.00	50. Owl blinking eyes, small	\$ 8.50
2. Creedmore	10.00	27. Humpty Dumpty	10.00	51. Rabbit in Cabbage	10.00
3. Indian and Bear	20.00	28. Two Bull-frogs	20.00	53. Spise Mule (turns round)	11.00
4. Artillery	15.00	29. Eagle and eaglets	10.00	55. Monkey and Organ (new)	5.00
5. Teddy and Bear	17.50	30. Santa Claus	25.00	56. Elephant and 3 clowns	25.00
7. Always did spise a mule	15.00	31. Owl (large)	7.50	58. Paddy and his pig	25.00
8. Darktown Battery	20.00	32. Tammany	6.00	60. Mule kicks coin in barn	22.50
9. Lion and two monkeys	15.00	35. Darky in cabin door	8.00	61. Small frog on stump	25.00
10. Punch and Judy	12.50	36. House and Dog	9.00	62. Elephant Howdah	25.00
11. Uncle Sam	16.00	37. Rooster	15.00	63. Jonah and whale	25.00
12. Mason Bank	25.00	38. Hans Excelsior	9.00	64. Halls Lilliput	15.00
15. Bad accident	22.50	39. Organ (monkey, dog and cat)	10.00	76. Boy Scout Camp, imperfect	17.50
16. Bulldog	12.50	40. Organ bank (small)	15.00	78. Frog on rock	15.00
19. Trick Dog (new)	5.00	41. World's Fair Bank	20.00	79. Pig in high chair	25.00
19A. Trick Dog (old)	20.00	42. Stump Speaker	17.50	80. Organ (monkey, boy & girl)	35.00
20. Speaking Dog	8.00	43. Elephant (new)	5.00	SM1. Globe on stand, eagle	10.00
21. Trick Pony	12.50	45. Frog on round base	10.00	SM2. Merry-go-round	10.00
22. Magician Bank	25.00	46. Wm. Tell-Creedmore	25.00	SM3. Globe of world on stand	9.00
23. Novelty (Square House)	8.00	48. Boy robbing nest	20.00	SM4. Independence Hall Tower	9.00
25. Boy on Trapeze	22.50	49. Clown on globe	22.50		
26. Jolly Nigger (Stevens Co.)	9.00				

PLEASE NOTE:—On every purchase of \$50.00 or more we allow a discount of 10%. Our terms are Cash or Cheque with order, which will be shipped Express Collect unless postage and instructions to ship by post accompany order. Packing is free. Any purchase may be returned within five days, Express prepaid, if undamaged and money will be refunded. All Banks are offered subject to prior sale.

We have just completed a new and carefully revised list, containing the names of approximately two hundred Mechanical Banks (all those known to us).

This list contains twenty-five or more Banks not previously listed, all of which have been authenticated since we compiled our first list. Several errors and doubtful points have been corrected or eliminated.

A majority of the titles are accompanied with understandable descriptions, and more than fifty Banks are illustrated. This list should be invaluable to anyone beginning a collection and to Dealers and others wishing to familiarize themselves with the subject of Old Toy Mechanical Banks; in order that they may handle intelligently and profitably, this rapidly growing business. It will also prove to be a splendid reference list for those searching for Mechanical Banks and even for the advanced Collector.

This list will be sent to any address in the United States upon receipt of One Dollar and a stamped and self addressed envelope (preferably a large one).

We have been asking readers of Hobbies to look in the attic, down the cellar, out in the barn, in fact anywhere and everywhere for Old Penny Banks—particularly the Mechanical ones.

We have received many replies and among them some really splendid Banks—still we are convinced that the surface has not even been scratched.

Only in the last few years have Banks been really seriously collected and only very recently has the demand and the prices paid been sufficient to make it really worth while for dealers to hunt banks and for folks to dig them up or bring them out of hiding.

A friend of mine recently fished a valuable Bank out of a stream where he happened to know that it had been thrown several years before.

Please remember that we buy broken mechanical banks as well as perfect ones, especially if they are the rarer varieties (at a discount off the price of perfect banks, of course).

Please submit the Mechanical Banks you obtain (or may be in a position to secure) to us before offering elsewhere.

We have prepared a list giving the names of all the Mechanical Banks known to us—approximately two hundred—and the prices we will pay for each, in good condition. This list will be sent upon receipt of ten cents in coin and a stamped and self addressed envelope.

Sherwood's Old Penny Bank Shop

612H Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey

Collectors and Dealers Reference Directory

For \$3.00 you can list your name and address and five words (total not to exceed fourteen words, or three lines) for twelve consecutive months in the Collectors' and Dealers' Reference Directory. No classification accepted for less than a year.

(See ANTIQUES DEPARTMENT FOR ANTIQUE DEALERS' LISTINGS)

ANTIQUE PENNY BLANKS

Sherwood, Specialist Old Penny Banks, 612 Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey. Buys, Sells old mechanicals, any rare banks. ap63

AUTOGRAPHS

Murchison, A. H., 530 Chestnut, Long Beach, Calif. Autographs bought. Monthly Stamp Auctions held. s63

BEER LABELS

Schlader, H. M., 208 N. Central Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Beer Labels bought and exchanged. mh63

BOOKS

Meyart Co., The, 1305 Central Station, St. Louis, Mo. Old Books, Magazines, Obsolete Bonds. s63
Heartmann, Metuchen, N. J. Americana, Printed and in Manuscript. Expensive material only. Established 25 years. ja63

BUSINESS SERVICE

Ilchert, N-2707 Schurz Ave., New York. Circulars Mailed, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

CANES

Cooke, B., Box 12, Glencoe, Illinois. Wants canes of historical value, unusual design or material. jly63

CURIOS

Miller, 433 Main, Norfolk, Va. Buys, Sells, Curios, Oddities, from all parts of world. my63

DIME NOVELS

Bragin, Charles, 1525 West 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Dime novels bought and exchanged. jly36

EPITAPHS

Bethel, W., 166 W. Van Buren, Chicago, Ill. Wants photos of queer grave stone epitaphs. Camera users write me. ap63

FIREARMS

Boffin, J. & I., 5223 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill. Antique Firearms for sale and wanted. je63
Ellis, F. E., Webster Groves, Missouri. Antique Firearms, Indian Relics, etc. 30 years experience. List 5c. f63
Locke, 1319 City Nat'l., Omaha, Nebr. Buys, Trades and Sells Antique Arms. mh63
Moore, G. R., "The Relic Man," 615 N. Pearl St., Janesville, Wis. Old Firearms, Indian Relics, Antiques. my63
"Shift," North Woodstock, New Hampshire. For 50 years, the best for less. Relics. Moderns. mh63
White House, The (Walter C. White, Jr.), Main St., Ashburnham, Mass. Antiques, glass, prints, guns. au36

FOUNTAIN PENS

Chicago Fountain Pen Exchange, 36 S. State St., Chicago. Send 2 Old Pens and 25c Stamps for 1 New Guaranteed Pen. ja63

GLASS

The Michigan Shop, (J. Stanley Brothers, Jr.), 718 West Michigan Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. Fine American Glass. n63

INDIAN RELICS

Boudeman, Donald, 234 South Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich. Prehistoric. Sells, Exchanges, Extensive Variety. Send lists. mh63
Cusick, J. H., 110 Bellemonte, Middletown, Ohio. (Collector.) Fine Genuine Stone, Slate and Flint Prehistoric Specimens Wanted. je63
Goode, Geo. C., 711 E. Maple St., Glendale, Calif. Baskets. Beadwork, Eagle Feather War Bonnets. o63
Hunt, E. P., Palo Alto, Calif. Specialist in Old and New Navajo Indian and Spanish Blankets. d63
Pryde, H. J., Aberdeen, Wash. Washington Indian Baskets, Hudson Bay Co. Trade Beads. mh63

LINCOLNIANA

Lackey, H. W., 558 E. 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Wants to buy or exchange. mh63

Lemmon Lincolniana Sales Exchange, Cnester, N. J. Buys, Sells, Everything interpreting Lincoln. my63
Lincolniana Publishers, Box 1110, Fort Wayne, Ind. Dealers—Lincoln Literature, Photographs, Photostats, and Sculptures. mh63

MARINE

Sperr, Percy Loomis, 58 W. 8th St., New York City. Ship Photos and Marine Views for Collectors and Decorators. ja63

MATCH BOXES

Arnell, John, 1798 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Match Book Covers given for used and unused U. S. or foreign stamps and return postage. Fair exchange for quality. mh63

MISCELLANEOUS

Littlecote Stamp Shop, Incorporated, 249 Genesee St., Utica, New York. Catering to stamp and coin collectors. ja36

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES

Buxbaum, 1811 East Wood, Milwaukee, Wis. National Geographics bought and sold. Free prospectus sent on book, "Collecting National Geographic Magazines." n63

NATURAL SCIENCE

The Natural Science Service, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Minerals, Gems, Shells, Microscopes, Magnifiers, Biological Material. au63

NUMISMATICS

Bolender, M. H., Orangeville, Illinois, Dealer. Holds large auction sales. my63
Bond, 15 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O. U. S. Coins Bought for Spot Cash. Any Quantity. my63
Carcaba, Hubert W., 182 Magnolia Ave., St. Augustine, Florida. Dealer in Coins, Notes and Numismatic Materials. jly63
Du Bose, Benjamin B., P. O. Box 993, Atlanta, Ga. Old Paper Money bought and sold. Approval selections against references. mh63
Hemmerlin-Beckwith, 236 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich. Specializing in U. S.—foreign rarities. We buy—sell. f63
Sasson, Joseph, Coin Dealer, 48 West 18th St., New York City. Cash Paid for Coins. ja63
Stephens, J. C., 1703 S. Main St., Elkhart, Indiana. Three coins and price list 10 cents. au36
Westheimer, Eugene F., 326 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Write me concerning Fractional Currency. n63
Wisner, D. C., Numismatist, Hatfield, Pennsylvania. Paper Money. my63

PHOTOGRAPHS

Thomas, C. H., 216 Centre St., Kennett Square, Pa. 126 Old Covered Bridges, \$7.50. jly63

PRINTING

Atlas Distributing Co., 1814 Bedford Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 2,000 Business Cards neatly printed, \$1.50. au36

PRINTS

West, C. E., Longmeadow, Rhode Island. Prints from periodicals: Abbey, Parrish, Fyle and others. n63

RAILROAD GAMES

Day Co., Game of the Rails, Yucaipa, Calif. \$1. Fascinating game demonstrates operation whole Railway Division in miniature. n63

ROCKS AND MINERALS

Goodwin, G. B., 617 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis. Buy, sell and exchange minerals. jly63

RUBBER STAMPS

McKechnie Brothers, Dept. D, Calvin, N. Dak. Modern, Indexed. Low Prices. Prompt Service. Catalog. ap63

RAZOR BLADE COLLECTORS

Sheffield Company, Berkeley, Calif. Set 40 new blades. \$1.00. n63

(Continued on next page)

SEA SHELLS

Mason, Kenneth, 2023 Lee St., Fort Myers, Florida.
South Florida Sea Shell. Souvenirs, Curios. List of
Shells, Curios, 6 cents. jly83

SHIPMODELS

Crabtree, A. F., 300 N. E. Fargo St., Portland, Ore.
Fine Old-time Models—Wood Carvings. n63
Emerson, E. W., 142 W. Franklin St., Bound Brook, N. J.
Scale Models—to order—reasonable. f63

STAMPS

Du Bose, Benjamin B., P. O. Box 993, Atlanta, Ga.
Confederate and U. S. Stamps and Covers. Approvals
against references. mh63
Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau Street, New York City.
United States and Airmails. my63

Hammond, Edward, Auburndale, Mass. Choice postage
stamps on approval at minimum price. Lists free.
jly83

M. Herbert & Co., 80 Nassau Street, New York City.
Stamps for collectors. Price List Free. my63

Missouri Stamp Exchange, 1923 Main St., Kansas City,
Mo. Philatelic Brokers. Stamps, Collections, Joblots,
Accumulations bought and sold. d63

Nicklin Co., 110 W. 42nd St., New York City. Wholesale.
Albums. Packets. Retail. Airmail. U. S. o63

Paramount Stamp Co., 66 Nassau Street, New York City.
Select better grade approvals. n63

Sasson, Joseph, 48 West 18th St., New York City. Cash
Paid for U. S. Mint Stamp. ja63

Swan, Walter M., Stony Creek, N. Y. Specialist on
Used Plate Numbers. tfp

Swenson, David A., South Mountain, Franklin Co., Penna.
Stamps on Approval. Philatelic Supplies. ap63

Collection of AFRICAN MATERIAL for SALE

I still have many duplicates of African Ethnology which I wish to dispose of consisting of Wood Carvings, Weapons, Musical Instruments, Pottery, Numismatics, Weaving and other Oddities.

I am returning to French Camerouns and Belgian Congo soon for additional specimens. Express your needs and I will give them my attention.

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COLLECTING AT LARGE

a news review of hobbyists and their hobbies

ANTIQUE DERBY. Any old automobiles in your neighborhood? Then you can hold an antique derby race if you wish. At one held in Bryn Mawr, Pa., recently, Fred Parsons, local mechanic, won the race at a speed of twenty miles an hour in a one-cylinder six horsepower Pierce-Arrow of 1902 vintage.

TWAIN. The year just passed did much to unearth papers, books, and personal relics connected with the life of the illustrious humorist from Missouri.

FOSTERIANA. Foster Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., a repository for one of the largest collectors of Fosteriana in existence, is the result of a five-year-old hobby of Joseph Lilly of that city. Mr. Lilly's love for Foster songs and his wide search for Foster material has created a revival in this song writer. Foster memorials have since sprung up in some of our leading institutions. Among these the University of Pittsburgh now is constructing upon its campus a building to be known as the Stephen Foster Memorial. Foster was a native of Pittsburgh. Lilly will contribute to this memorial when it is finished. He has also made a large gift of Fosteriana to the University of Cincinnati.

CRIME DEVICES. A Nevada sheriff, J. C. Harris, who has held his post twenty-five years, collects crime devices. His collection of several hundred guns, knives and other weapons and law breaking devices includes the cattle rustler's paraphernalia used in northeastern Nevada a quarter century ago—a set of hoofs fixed on two wooden soles and fastened to the rustler's shoes. The device enabled a rustler to steal cattle without leaving human footprints.

EACH NEW YEAR. January is a busy month for a collector living down in the Missouri Ozarks. She collects calendars. It is said as one turns through this collection—although Aunt Melcenie never thought of it as a collection—and hears her tell the story of each one, the history of Ozark pioneer life is unfolded with its drama, its comedy and pathos which has its more or less familiar reflection in the life of every early day settler of the hills.

POOR OLD DAD. He is not always forgotten. At a Fathers' Night program of the Parent-Teach-

ers' Association at a Buffalo, N. Y., school, one of the features was a showing of fathers' hobbies.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE. In connection with all the investigation that is being made in Chicago with the Sir Francis Drake swindle, it is pointed out that the well-known Ayer collection at the Newberry Library has five Drake maps produced in Leyden, Holland, in 1588. One depicts the course of Drake's fleet of twenty-three ships and barks, and four smaller charts show the details of the taking of Santiago, Santa Domingo, Cartagena and St. Augustine.

FOUNTAINS. For those who have lots of room in their backyards, the fountain collecting suggestions given by Mrs. Allis M. Hutchings in this issue will be welcome, no doubt. Besides collecting stamps, coins, Indian relics, antiques and glass, fountain collecting for spring and summer days can also take on impetus during the cold days of January.

MARBLES. Did you ever see a collection of marbles? One of the outstanding collections shown at a hobby show held in a Pueblo, Colo., school recently, comprised a collection of 438. The hobbies of the students revealed many interests. Perhaps because Miss Lulu Graham, principal, is a strong advocate of the place of hobbies in education.

WHAT, NO HOBBY? Well, then what do you talk about when there isn't any weather? In Holly, Mich., it seems that the whole city is going hobby minded. Not so much that they will have something interesting to talk about besides the weather, but because a recent hobby show has made them more or less hobby conscious.

HOBBY GROUPS. Penn Yann, N. Y., has recently organized various city-wide hobby groups. The groups have been meeting at various members' homes, but a release states that it looks like it would soon be necessary to "hire a hall."

SERIOUS. Charles W. Atkinson, Iowa farmer, has a grave hobby. He collects obituaries, clipped from newspapers or secured elsewhere. He got started when he wanted to establish a family tree and collected all

the obituaries he could find in order to compile the history of this particular family. Now he has saved more than 2,000 of them and takes the same joy in it that others take in collecting stamps or coins.

NO PIPE DREAMS. George P. Smith, Freeport, Ill., is authority for the following:

"When a collector gathers together more than three hundred pipes, and has enjoyed the pleasure that accompanies a satisfying smoke from more than one hundred of the number—that's a hobby which pays smoking dividends.

"Such a collection is owned by H. C. Emerson, Illinois, who in addition to indulging in the collection of rare and unique pipes, blends his own smoking tobacco under a special process which eliminates the "bite and sting" so objectionable to constant pipe smoking, using none of his supply until it has aged a year.

"Not the faintest trace of tobacco or pipe odor is noticeable when inspecting the collection, most of which have been ardently smoked, some dating back more than a century.

"Collecting pipes has been a pastime for Mr. Emerson for the past ten years during his leisure time while engaged in his duties as traveling auditor for the Illinois Central Railroad.

"Specimens of interesting pipes gathered from China, Turkey, Norway, Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Austria, England, Ireland and the United States, including many American Indian pipes, comprise the collection, which displays bowls of meerschaum, porcelain, silver, glass, calabash, clay and wood, with straight, curved, flexible and other types of stems surmounted by tops of solid and sterling silver and other metals.

"One of the most interesting of the exhibit is a Chinese pipe of silver, eighteen inches in height, with removable bowl for storage of tobacco. Only a few grains are smoked at a time placed above a tiny flame hole within a half-inch space. Chinese symbols, characters and lettering cover the entire exterior of the pipe, which for many years was smoked by a pirate whose crew preyed on small vessels in the China sea.

"The collection of Indian pipes of red and gray pipestone shows craftsmanship of a high order. Many are

finished with designs and tracings such as only the aborigines knew how to contrive. One of the number, imbedded with silver designs, was found clutched in the hand of a dead Indian, by a hunter in a desolate wilderness in the north, when seeking shelter at night, he entered a lone cabin, and striking a match in the darkness found the body of a dead Indian slumped over a table.

"Turkish water pipes, Dunhills from original models, Irish blackthorn's, a cherry-wood with six-foot stem, two clay pipes more than one hundred years old on which are pictures and facsimile signatures of Henry Clay, a pipe smoked by a sea captain during four cruises around the world, pipes never smoked except at a wake, exquisitely carved bowls of meerschaum showing reproductions of women's heads, a shaggy-headed lion, alligators, Ethiopian types, all of fine workmanship, are included.

A PRESCRIPTION. Mrs. Grace Jewett Austin, a Bloomington, Ill., newspaper woman, and elephant collector, offers some advice based on experience. Says she:

"There is great joy in collecting the objects that pertain to any hobby, but this is a prescription for increasing that joy, giving it permanence, and increasing the ease with which the value of the collection may be understood by others.

"Shakespeare could present his plays against a background of bare wall, with a bench or two, but only the work of the greatest genius could endure such treatment. With a modern play, the setting shares interest with the actors.

"So with a hobby, one of the first pieces of advice is to begin to assemble a library concerning it. The number of books will probably grow slowly, but a good hobby usually has a history or a science connected with it, and collateral books are of value.

"Another bit of valuable hobby background is the hobby scrapbook. The world is full of chance bits of information and increasingly full of valuable photo-illustrations and drawings. These, if clipped and pasted, will be at your service when wanted. With my own elephant hobby, I now have three large scrapbooks, and material assembled for perhaps two more.

"It ought not to be necessary to say that every hobby collection should have its catalogue, numbered, dated, priced—for articles bought, not gifts—and made what connoisseurs call a "catalogue raisonnee" by addition of bits of significant facts about the cherished possessions.

"Cases and places of exhibit are generally the children of circumstance. Happy they who can control these."

THINGS I'D MOST FORGOTTEN



By ORBRA E. KING

IF THERE is one question that forms a universal topic of conversation in all ages and all climes it is the weather. Yet it is never settled—at least for any length of time! Are the winters getting warmer? That is a much disputed question between the professional weather men and the old timers who like to remember way back when. Geographers, such as Ellsworth Huntington, prove that there are radical changes in climate over long periods of time. But we like to point back a few decades ago to the winters we remember in our youth, of the extreme cold weather and the sleigh rides and skatings. Perhaps our perspective may be colored some by the passing years but we like to think of certain years as "those terrible winters." Thus the winter of 1917. Older people tell us of the winter of '69 being still more bitter. Not so many years ago it was customary for the Ohio River to freeze over from bank to bank solid enough for team and sled to cross. It has been a good many years since that happened. . . . Those cold, bleak winters were ideal for hunting "cottontails." But if we used an old muzzle-loading shotgun (as ours was), it was somewhat cold on the hands to reload after each shot. . . . Do you recall the tales of the old timers who used to hunt for wild pigeons? Those birds, now extinct, were once so numerous that they would alight in a tree in such numbers as to break the branches from the tree. Old men tell of hunting these birds after a sleet had fallen. The only weapons taken would be a stout club and a sack. The feet of the pigeons would be frozen to the limbs. With the club the men would kill the number of birds wanted then break them loose from the sleet and fill their sacks. Then what good pigeon pie was baked in the little old Dutch oven! Yum! Yum! . . . Our grandfathers had a great many signs or superstitions by which they predicted the approach of a severe winter. If the husk on corn was heavy or if potatoes were deep in the ground it was a sign of an approaching cold winter. Should cockleburrs mature early it was thought to presage a long cold winter. For it was thought that cockleburrs were never frostbitten! When wild geese went south early and when the fur on the rabbits was extremely heavy folks predicted a hard winter. When there was a brilliant display of the "northern lights" or aurora borealis it presaged a period of intense cold. M. L. McPherson of Chicago sends

some recollections of his early life. He says: "I was born in 1853. One of my early memories is of a visit to my grandmother when I was six years old. Her home had just been burned down and she was then living in a one-room log cabin about ten by twelve feet. It had one door made of rough lumber and with leather hinges and a wooden latch. The chimney was built of sticks and mud. She got supper by boiling potatoes in a pot over the open fireplace, she baked corn pone in a Dutch oven. Her children soon built her some good substantial buildings from logs cut from the surrounding forests. . . . In 1853, the year I was born, my father taught school in a log schoolhouse that had rough benches without desks, but six years later when I started to school they had good homemade desks with shelves under them for our books. We only had three months of school. . . . My father threshed some of his wheat on the big barn floor with a flail. A flail was made of one long stick like a mop handle and one shorter one tied to it with a stout thong or whang. We also threshed some of our buckwheat on the barn floor. This was during the Civil War and threshers were hard to get and flour was high. We cut our wheat with a cradle until 1867 when we got a clumsy machine called a March Harvester. It cut and elevated the wheat upon a platform from which a man tied it in bundles. We cut our hay with a scythe and raked it into windrows with a wooden hand rake until 1866 when we got a wooden horse rake with a double set of wood teeth. We marked out corn ground both ways with a horse pulling a wooden marker that made two rows at a time. Then the younger children dropped three grains to the hill and the older ones covered it with a hoe."

Molasses making time on the farm calls up sweet memories that stick with us. The cane mill would be moved into the patch and the long, sweet juicy stalks of sorghum cane stripped and brought to the mill. There were two parts to the mill, the press which consisted of three heavy rollers mounted on a pair of wagonwheels for convenience in moving from one patch to the other. One of us boys fed the cane to the rollers. The sweet green juice poured in a steady stream into the tub as the horse tramped round and round in

(Continued on page 15)

INTERNATIONAL COLLECTING

By ALLIS M. HUTCHINGS

THIS past summer the ranks of collectors and art lovers lost one of their most enthusiastic members in the death of Frank A. Miller, Master of the Mission Inn at Riverside, Calif. For over sixty years Mr. Miller had been making collections of various kinds for the enjoyment of his guests and visitors at Mission Inn. His bells and crosses from all over the world rank foremost in famous collections.

Mr. Miller was an international collector and often expressed the opinion that true appreciation of the arts and culture of other countries could do much in making friendly relations between world neighbors. With this thought, the collections of "Dolls and Animals of the World" at Mission Inn are used to promote international friendship among school children.

In recent years the aviation collection of pilots' wings and flying insignia has created much interest among the air minded. Many of the wings have been presented by famous fliers of this country and abroad, and demonstrate in a small way Mr. Miller's belief that aviation can be made

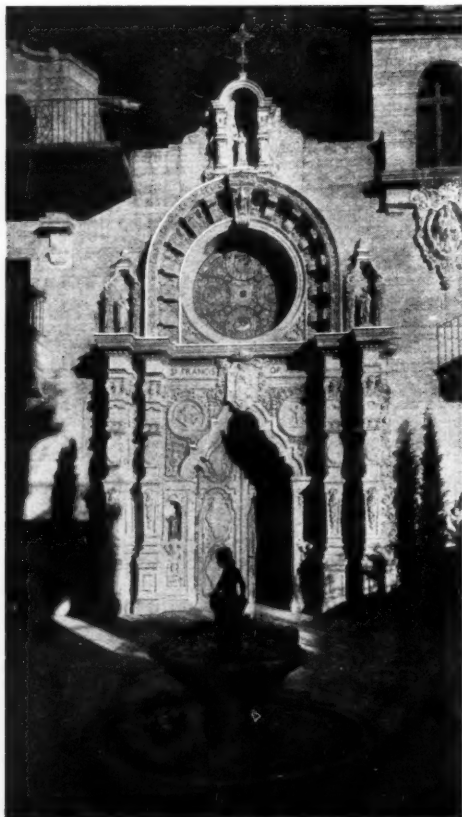
a means of bringing the world into close and more friendly relations.

The collection possessing most practical value, combined with beauty and art, is that of the International Fountains on the grounds and roof gardens of the Inn. They have come from many lands and reflect characteristic styles of the countries of their origin.

The form of architecture most prevalent at Mission Inn is the Spanish, so it is especially fitting that the largest fountains are Spanish in style and origin. "El Rincon de Castillo" dominates one end of the main court of the Inn grounds. Here water splashes all day over huge boulders into a rock sided pool. The cascades fall over artificial rocks built against a brick wall, flanking the side walk. Standing before the fountain, shaded by giant bamboo and tropical palms and vines, it is hard to realize that the city paved street is on the other side of the wall. The millstone at the edge of the basin is of volcanic rock brought from Mexico, and was used at one of the California Missions of a century ago. Rustic fountains of this sort are very reminis-

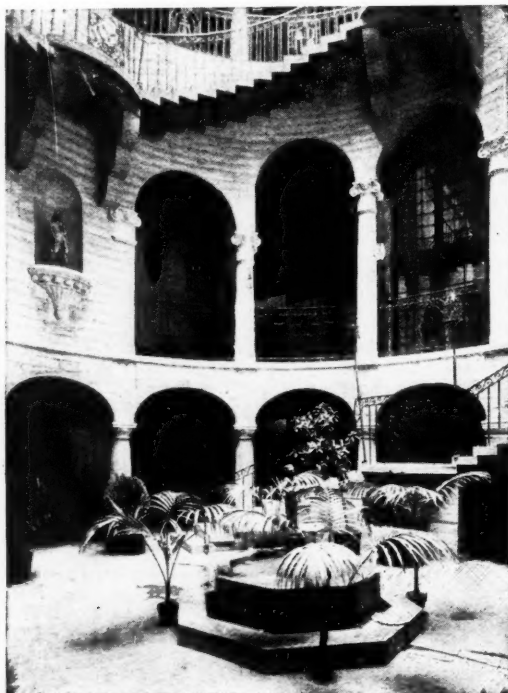
cent of old and new Spain. The floor of the pool is often lined with coppers, as visitors have adopted the custom, prevalent from time immemorial at the Fountain of Trevi in Rome, of dropping one cent coins into the fountain to insure their return to Mission Inn.

In all Spanish countries the outside walls of the houses are severe and uninviting. Most of the family life takes place in the inner courts or patios, to the accompaniment of water running in pools and fountains. For many years in the Spanish Patio of the Inn, guests have dined to the soft music of water gurgling from the mouths of strange looking Moorish gargoyles, which are part of the very interesting tile and stone fountain there. One of its shining tiles relates that it is dedicated to Juan d'Anza, the famous Spanish explorer who headed expeditions to California over one hundred and fifty years ago. The four gargoyles are cement replicas of a rare stone monster, which once graced a Moorish battlement, and guard the central basin, where water plays in sprays several feet high. Each mon-



LEFT: Cherub Fountain.

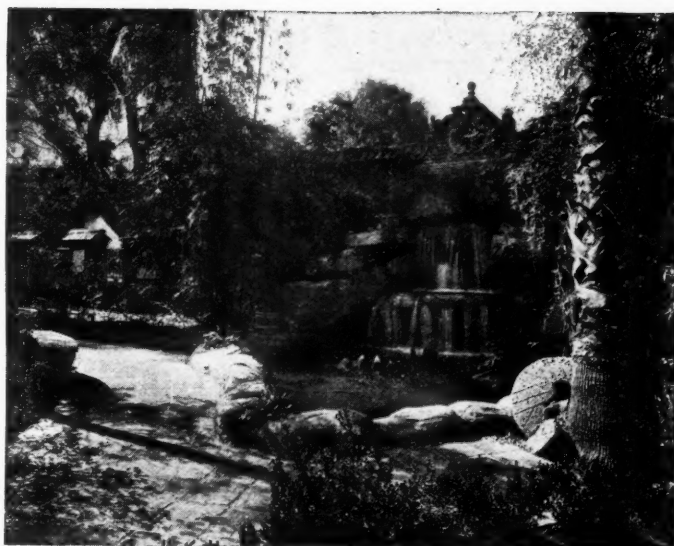
BELOW: Gooseman Fountain in the Mission Inn Garden Collection, Riverside, Calif.



ster very complacently spits a stream of water into a small pool at his feet. The most interesting portion of this fountain is its top bowl of solid stone, bearing royal insignia of Ferdinand and Isabella; the castles of Castile and the lions of Leon. These are artistically carved on the four sides of the bowl and are nearly as distinct as when done before 1490. This rare and authentic fountain basin was acquired some years ago by Mr. Miller in Cordova. With true collector's instinct he discovered it in a neglected corner of a junk establishment. After it was paid for and a receipt obtained by Mr. Miller a special dray had to be engaged to haul it to the railway station. This took considerable time and attracted much attention from the populace, some of whom were so patriotically minded that they demanded its return, as for centuries it had been a part of the municipal fountain of Cordova. They contended that the junk dealer had stolen it and had no right to sell it. Considerable altercation ensued between the two native factions, during which time the fountain found itself on a freight car and at the height of the arguments the train pulled out. Now the basin crowns the patio fountain and is an object of great historical interest.

A Spanish wall fountain like those used on village plazas or near cross streets, where it would best serve the needs of the thirsty public, is built into the wall of the Garden of the Bells. It is of blue and white tile of Moorish design. The bowl of dark red marble is protected by an old metal hood with silvered surface. The water drips into the bowl from a brass lion's head, which is in relief against the wall surface. The lion is a useful as well as a decorative note, emphasized by a star border of tile. An antique tile plaque of cross design is the topmost decoration, at the base of which a cherub smiles down on thirsty wayfarers.

The Alhambra Roof Garden has two attractive fountains. One pool about fifteen feet by eight is oval in shape and bordered with red tile. Flowering plants in pots at the ends and sides relieve the severe outline. A Water Child holding a duck, sprays water on China ducks and growing pond lilies floating below it. The Turtle Baby Foun-



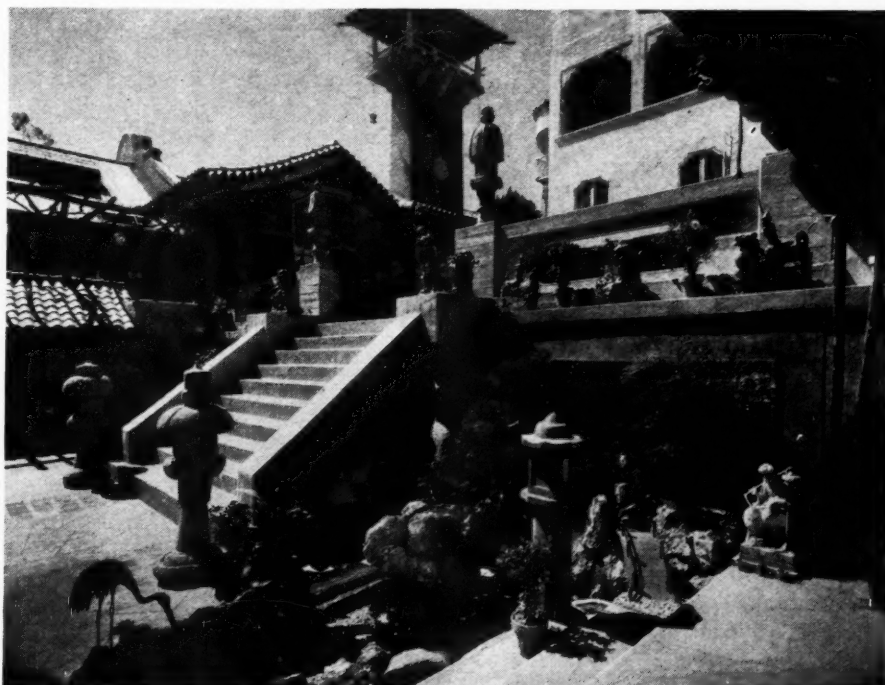
El Rincon de Castillo

tain occupies a corner of the same sky garden. Its base and rim are of red tile, while blue tile of a soft contrasting shade cover wall wings on each side of an alcoved niche with arched top. In the niche the Turtle Baby, a winsome stone figure, has his home. He carries a large shell, which drips water, and joyfully rides a huge turtle. He and the Water Child are American, but very probably had Italian grandfathers.

The Cherub Fountain in the center of the St. Francis Atrio is distinctly

Italian. It is of rich dark bronze, produced many years ago by a leading Italian artist. The cherub sits in the center of a bowl with flower like curves, which he has filled with water bubbling from his smiling lips. The bronze bowl is supported by a standard with fish ornamentation, which rises from a cement basin of arabesque design. The fresh green of the parrot feather plant adds attractiveness to its watery surface. The dark outline of the fountain is strikingly set off by the light con-

Japanese Garden



crete walls of the St. Francis Chapel and Galeria, which partially surround the Atrio.

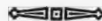
Rock and water spaces in unusual forms are distinctive and charming features of Japanese gardens. The Japanese love of things in miniature is expressed in their dwarfed trees and tiny cascades and streams. The Japanese Garden on the Court of the Orient of the Inn is one of great charm. The rocks were selected with discriminating care, several in fact having come from Japan, and have been beautifully marked by nature during the course of centuries. Gold fish, water lilies, miniature bridges, torii, climbing plants, dwarfed trees and bamboo give an oriental atmosphere to the garden so thoroughly Japanese in artistic thought and creation.

The International Rotunda wing of the Inn has many interesting features. One of the most attractive architectural bits is the Garden of the Arches, where at the very bottom of the Rotunda and open to the sky, the Gooseman of Nuremburg is the center of interest. This gooseman is a trifle smaller than the famous German original, but was purchased in Nuremburg many years ago by Mr. Miller. The Inn's gooseman does not have the iron screen, which surrounds that of Nuremburg, and can be easily admired as it rises from its tile basin, not many inches from the floor level. The geese held snugly under the arms of their guardian fill the basin with water which comes trickling through their bills.

St. Catherine's Well, just outside the main entrance of the Inn, is the favorite drinking fountain of Joseph and Napoleon, two pet Brazilian macaws, which belonged to the late Mr. Miller. The fountain is made of white stone, very mellowed with years and is shaded by tall bamboo. Its old oaken bucket has been out of use for some time and chiefly serves as a reminder of the famous song of olden days. The well's nationality is very American. It was named after a gracious guest of long standing, who supervised its building from its beginning.

The collecting of fountains has many pleasing possibilities if garden spaces are extensive enough. International fountains give a broader outlook to the landscape and need not necessarily clash with the style of the garden already established. A well planned fountain can be a crowning glory to a garden that otherwise might be uninteresting, and more than one fountain the means of increasing charm and beauty.

The Pursuit of Hobbiness



By S. JESSE ROBINSON



Marion Cole, Hobby Editor, of the New York American

THE new leisure, the limitation of working hours, the establishment of innumerable governmental and private leisure-time agencies, all were called one day in December, 1934 for a conference. There were present, among others, William Randolph Hearst, Jr., E. D. Coblentz and J. A. Finneran.

The outcome was the establishment of a New York American Hobby Department and the choice of Marion Cole as Hobby Editor.

Here was something new in the newspaper field. Marion Cole was the first person to enjoy the title of "Hobby Editor" of a newspaper. She realized that "Hobbies" were not likely to be a hobby with her!

For the new Hobby Page was to go into a newspaper which had more than a million circulation every Sunday. Space was limited, any increase must justify itself. How to please over a million persons on such short notice with little space called for ingenuity.

The new hobby editor had already proved she had that. When the New York American sponsored the National Stamp Exhibition of 1934 in Rockefeller Center, it assumed pro-

portions never equalled before by any stamp show. More than 100,000 persons visited it and they were not all stamp collectors at that time. No small part of this had been due to the clever promotion and publicity given the show by Marion Cole.

On her hobby page Miss Cole realized, of course, that she couldn't appeal to any one class of reader. As a matter of fact, she didn't know how many of her readers were already interested in a hobby, and if they were, what type of information they would want. Her plan from the beginning was to attack the greater problem, that of interesting the millions who had a lot of leisure time and nothing to do with it.

So she set about presenting the hobbies of famous persons as examples, showing how interesting they were and how easy to acquire. Under her pen, Rudy Vallee, instead of an orchestra leader, became an ardent and expert cinematographer; Jack Dempsey an autograph collector, signing up the many famous persons he meets daily; Gordon Grant, the famous marine artist, a ship model builder.

It didn't take long to prove the tremendous interest in hobbies. In February, 1935, when the New York Society of Model Engineers opened its doors to the public and showed a realistic scale model railroad system of more than four miles in length, Miss Cole presented it to her readers in such an interesting way, not technically, not too narrow, that when heads were counted it was found that more than 17,500 had attended the show in comparison with 10,000 in 1934. The Society was not reluctant in attributing the major part of the increase to Marion Cole's readers.

There is probably no one person in the hobby world better known than O. C. Lightner. His annual shows in various cities throughout the country can be compared with the National Conventions of the major political parties. The 1935 Hobby Collectors' Show was due in New York in April, 1935. It was flattering that Mr. Lightner should solicit the aid of Marion Cole in this venture. But he realized that there was no one better acquainted with the hobbyists of New York than Marion Cole. Here again, another successful Hobby Show was presented to more than 50,000 New Yorkers.

These shows were only one indication of the increasing interest in hobbies. As Marion Cole went on preaching the gospel of hobbies she found less time in which to do it. Her mail has grown to average more than 200 letters a week from persons seeking advice on their own hobby desires. Besides writing the weekly hobby column, news shorts and other articles, she speaks almost weekly to different groups, eager to hear the hobby message.

Radio, recognizing the growing importance of hobbies, requested Miss Cole to do a broadcast. Now, each week, she is heard over Station WMCA and the Inter-City chain on the "Hitching Your Hobby" program. On this series she has interviewed such well known persons as Harry Hershfield, cartoonist and wit, who collects antiques and objects of art; Patti Pickens of the famous Pickens Sisters trio, who is a tropical fish fancier; Eugene Conrad, playwright and collector of antique weapons, and Sue Hastings, famous here and abroad for her marionettes.

And so the hobby army grows. It's no wonder that Miss Cole's Declaration of Independence has changed to read:

"Life, Liberty and the PURSUIT OF HOBBINESS."

EXPEDIENT. Dorothy Burkett of Abington, Mass., has solved the interior decorating problem in her room by pasting a collection of pictures of faces all over the wall.

THINGS I'D MOST FORGOTTEN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11)

a circular path pulling the sweep. The juice was poured into a tub which let it into the evaporating pan through a spigot. The juice was cooked until it became a rich red syrup. Do you remember the "skimming hole" into which the green scum was thrown? One neighbor boy accidentally fell into the hole and ever afterward went by the nickname of "Skimmings." Crowds of men and women occasionally gathered at the mill in the afternoons and ate "foam" and had a general good social time. Sometimes several gallons of molasses were eaten by the merry crowd.

T. H. Hurst of New Kensington, Pa., writes: "Your column in HOBBIES has brought back many memories of my younger days. One of the brightest memories centers around our summertime visits to the home of our grandmother. We made the trip by steamboat, and when we reached the landing we loaded our things on the ox-drawn dray to go to the farm. Upon our arrival we were greeted with the smell of good things cooking for supper over the open fireplace. On the hearth stone was the little Dutch oven in which grandmother cooked the "high bread" which was made from white corn meal. . . . Starting fires in those days was sometimes difficult. If the sun was shining fire could be started with a sunglass, but if not a tinder box was sometimes used. It was a metal box with a hammer on it like a musket. It would strike a flint and make a spark which would ignite some greased lint. Often one of the boys would be sent to a neighbor's house a half mile away to borrow a shovel of fire. The live coals would be heaped on a shovel and covered with ashes and hurriedly carried home to start a roaring fire. . . . Grandmother's beds all had high posts and were corded. Underneath each bed was kept a trundle-bed which was pulled out at night for the children. No books, no magazines, no newspapers, no movies, nor autos, but they were happy. It was just a peaceful valley of contentment."

Perhaps contentment is the best word to describe the days when living was simpler. We like to recall many of the customs of those times. Do you remember when we had no Rural Free Delivery and we had to go to the crossroads postoffice about once or twice a week after the mail? The roads then were worked by the "hands" living along each section. One man was appointed as "overseer" and it was his duty to call out the hands at least twice a year to work the roads. . . . Remember when it was a common sight to see a raft

of logs floating down the river? . . . Did you ever make bottoms for chairs out of hickory or slippery elm bark? The bark was peeled from a sapling and while still pliable was woven into a bottom. Once it had dried it became as tough and hard as leather. We also wove shuck doormats to place outside the door to wipe our feet on. . . . Remember when there were no piano benches, only swivel stools for the parlor organ. . . . Remember when there were no screen doors anywhere and you didn't get your neighbor's flies. . . . Remember when book agents swarmed over the country selling "The Story of the Johnstown Flood" and "World's Greatest Orations" in humpsteen volumes. . . . Do you recall the days when babies wore long dresses and red flannel undershirts? Three yards of thirty-six inch goods in a baby's dress! Many a squalling infant escaped a sound spanking simply because the irate parent became entangled in the mysterious folds of superfluous dress and could find nothing to spank! . . . Remember when the village grocery store was the common loafing place on cold winter afternoons? In those days most goods came in wooden boxes which provided plenty of whittling material. Some of the loafers became experts and real knife artists. Chains of wooden links, balls in sockets, fancy canes in many designs and other "works of art." And as the whittlers busily plied their knives they discussed the follies of the younger generation, the styles and fashions of the "wimmin' folks," and the perfidy of the politicians of the opposite political party. Many gloomy prognostications were made as to the future of the country. Some years ago a newspaper poet wrote this poem entitled "Going to the Dogs." The President recently quoted it in a radio address:

"My grandpa notes the world's worn cogs,
And says we're going to the dogs;
His grandad, in his house of logs,
Swore things were going to the dogs,
His dad, among the Flemish dogs,
Vowed things were going to the dogs;
The caveman, in his queer skin togs,
Said things were going to the dogs;
But this is what I wish to state—
The dogs have had an awful wait."

Readers are invited to send in suggestions for this column. Just a postal card will do. Help to make the column of more general interest. Address Orbra E. King, Route 3, Owensboro, Kentucky.

DOLL COLLECTOR. Miss Ethel H. Jones of Scranton, Pa., has a collection of more than 350 national and character dolls which she has acquired from all parts of the world.



LINCOLNIANA

Lincoln's Political Philosophy

WITH the press fairly reeking with political news and political propaganda at this time, the recent compilation of "Lincoln's Political Philosophy," by Dr. Louis A. Warren, of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, is worth considering. We quote from Dr. Warren's compilation:

It is not the qualified voters, but the qualified voters who choose to vote, that constitute the political power of the state.

It is not entirely safe when one is misrepresented under his very nose, to allow the misrepresentation to go uncontradicted.

If both factions, or neither, shall abuse you, you will probably be about right. Beware of being assailed by one and praised by the other.

I advised those who did me the honor of a hearing to "stand with" anybody who stands right, and I am still willing to follow my own advice.

I could not take the office without taking the oath nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power and break the oath in using the power.

I happen, temporarily, to occupy this White House. I am a living witness that any one of your children

may look to come here as my father's child has.

I have meant to assail the motives of no party, or individual; and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an executive duty to re-enslave such persons (negroes), another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it.

Accustomed to trample on the rights of others, you have lost the genius of your own independence and become the fit subject of the first cunning tyrant who rises among you.

Our best and greatest men have greatly underestimated the size of this question. They have constantly brought forward small cures for great sores—plasters too small to cover the wound.

As a pilot I have used my best exertions to keep afloat our Ship of State, and shall be glad to resign my trust at the appointed time to another pilot more skillful and successful than I may prove.

Revolutionize through the ballot box, and restore the government once more to the affections and hearts of men by making it express, as it was intended to do, the highest spirit of justice and liberty.

I reiterate that the majority should rule. If I adopt a wrong policy, the opportunity for condemnation will occur in four years' time. Then I can be turned out, and a better man with better views put in my place.

We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

If you will give up your restlessness for new positions, and back me manfully on the grounds upon which you and other kind friends gave me the election, and have approved of my public documents, we shall go through triumphantly.

It is an old axiom and a very sound one that he that dances should pay the fiddler. Now, sir, if any gentlemen, whose money is a burden to them, choose to lead off a dance, I am decidedly opposed to the peo-

ple's money being used to pay the fiddler.

The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; much more if he talks ambiguously—talks for his country with "buts," and "ifs," and "ands."

It is in order that each one of you may have, through this free government which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise, and intelligence; that you may have equal privileges in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations.

To give the victory to the right, not bloody bullets, but peaceful ballots only are necessary. Thanks to our good old Constitution, and organization under it, these alone are necessary. It only needs that every right thinking man shall go to the polls, and without fear or prejudice vote as he thinks.

The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities. In all that the people can individually do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere.

Allow all the governed an equal voice in the government; that and that only is self-government. . . . Finally, I insist that if there is anything that it is the duty of the whole people never to intrust to hands other than their own that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions.

Think nothing of me; take no thought for the political fate of any man whomsoever, but come back to the truths that are in the Declaration of Independence. While pretending no indifference to earthly honors, I do claim to be actuated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for the office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. But do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity—the Declaration of Independence.

Lincolniana Washingtoniana

As in the past, our February issue will again feature *Lincolniana* and *Washingtoniana*. We hope as many of our readers as can will join with us in this issue. *Lincolniana* and *Washingtoniana* clubs and associations are also invited to participate.

LINCOLNIANA

BOOKS — All subjects. List me your wants. I have extensive correspondence. Attractive prices. — Nathaniel Anderson, 641 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Calif.
ja12064

WANTED — Items pertaining to Abraham Lincoln. — A. H. Griffith, Flak, Wis.
jly12231

PHOTOS OF LINCOLN — Lincoln's funeral car; Booth his slayer. All 25c. Catalogue, 5c. — Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas.
tfc

"LINCOLNIANA" — Louis G. Fischel, 176 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago. Wants Lincoln and Indian articles.
jly63

Lackey, H. W., 858 E. 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Wants to buy or exchange.
mh63

Lincolniana Publishers, Box 1110, Fort Wayne, Ind. Dealers—Lincoln Literature, Photographs, Photostats, and Sculptures.
mh63

Lemmon, Lincolniana Sales Exchange, Chester, N. J. Buy, Sell, Everything interpreting Lincoln.
my63

A Lincoln Collector Now State Historian —Also Kentuckiana Notes

By ALDEN SCOTT BOYER

MR. WARREN is state historian of the State of Illinois.

His address is Capitol Building, Springfield. He was a commercial artist for my company here in Chicago for twelve years. He was always a student of Lincoln.

His first great scoop was the fifty-two radio shows which he wrote and produced over WLS, Chicago, Sears-Roebuck & Company, who paid him handsomely. The shows went on the air and were instantly popular.

Before the series was finished the radio audience demanded them in book form. Raymond was told to get busy and get them ready for publication. He was also told to paint the portraits with which to illustrate the book.

The book was announced. Seven thousand orders came in for it.

About this time Henry Ford gave Warren a commission to paint a series of portraits depicting the life of Lincoln for his museum in Michigan. The book publishers were hounding him for his book illustrations. The customers were yelling for the book.

Marie Boyer called at Brentano's Book Store in Chicago to get a copy. She was told the publishers were waiting for the artist to finish the illustrations. Marie laughed and said, "The author is the artist; you better poke him up."

Raymond Warren looks like Abraham Lincoln. He was born in Hannibal, Mo., where Mark Twain lived. He is one of the best speakers I have ever heard. I heard him talk at the Lions Club to a bunch of whoopee boys here in Chicago. During the speech you could have heard a pin drop.

I am proud of Warren. He worked for me for twelve years. Finally the book was published. Warren called it, "The Prairie President." (Reilly & Lee, Chicago.) It is the work of a genius. It is a masterpiece. It is beyond my comprehension how anybody could gather together the information necessary to write this book, and work it up in the style that he did. Warren told me the book is historically correct. I suggest that you get a copy and read it—at any book store. I am sure you will like it. It was a financial success. It made Warren "pots of cash."

As I said, Warren called on me. I said, "Warren, let's go down to the

Metropole Hotel where Al Capone used to eat and have lunch."

Warren said, "Yes."

We went. We ate. We talked. Warren told me of a great discovery—a book. It was published in Lexington, Ky., in 1807. It seems as though but a few copies are known to exist today. Henry Clay was one of the original subscribers to the book. Henry Clay lived in Lexington, Ky.

The name of the book is, "The Life and Travels of John Robert Shaw—the Well Digger," now resident in Lexington, Ky.; written by himself in 1807.

One book collector who owns one of these books is Mrs. J. Henry Heuser who, 'tis said, with a true antique collector's instinct, brought the book to life after over 100 years of oblivion.

Warren told me, "This book is one of the greatest pieces of Americana that one ever read. It is the richest reading that you can imagine."

Book writers and publishers in America in 1807 hardly existed. Most books came from London.

One of the earliest writers that I know of in that day was John Davis, a school teacher, who wrote, "Four and a Half Years' Travels in the United States of America."

This book was published by H. Caritat in New York City in 1803.

It was dedicated to Thomas Jefferson, then President of the U.S.A.

Shaw's book came out before a single novel had been printed or published in America.

It came out two years before Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker History of New York."

So it will be seen that Shaw was "early" even if he did live in Lexington, Kentucky,—away out in the backwoods.

We are told that the original edition was "just read to pieces."

So that's the reason why there are none or next to none on Earth today.

The early Kentucky Pioneers found it "Rich Reading" and "went for it in a big way."

Here's something for you book collectors to look for and if you find an extra copy, remember me. I am scouring America for this early book.

In the Kentucky Gazette for November 26, 1806, John Robert Shaw ran this ad—

"In a few months I shall present

to the public a narrative of 30 years of my life and travels. 5 different times a soldier—3 times shipwrecked—12 months a prisoner of war, and 4 times blown up."

In 1807 the book came out.

The book told of Shaw's life.

He was a British Red-Coat, having enlisted in 1777 and sent to fight for England in our Revolutionary War.

He was captured.

He then joined up with the U. S. Colonies and fought the British.

He played Water-Witch and Fortune Teller.

He was all but frozen to death while in St. Clair's Army in the West.

He enjoyed many frolics with the bottle.

He had same rich affairs with the lassies.

He arrived in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1791.

A home in Kentucky was no home without a well of water.

John Robert Shaw learned the use of gunpowder in the Revolutionary War.

So he became a well digger—a great well digger.

He blasted and dug wells for everyone around Lexington, including one for Henry Clay.

This accounts for him being "blown up four times."

It strikes me that every time Shaw dug a well he got about forty dollars.

With the forty dollars he proceeded to get drunk—usually with a gal or so, and he writes it all up in his book.

It's a great book.

Good reading and great Americana.



A Cane for Defense

In 1878, Noah Brooks published in Scribner's Magazine a delightfully intimate story of his association with President Lincoln. That part relating to Lincoln's use of a walking-stick is here quoted.

"One foggy night in the Spring of 1863, being at the White House, Lincoln asked me if I would not walk over to General Halleck's headquarters with him; as we passed out of the family part of the house, the President turned back and from a number of walking-sticks in a corner, selected a heavy one, shod and tipped with historic iron bolts from some ship, I believe.

"He never used a cane in walking, and as he took this he said, dropping his voice to a serio-comic and confidential whisper, 'Mother has got a notion into her head that I shall be assassinated, and to please her I take a cane when I go over to the War Department at nights—when I don't forget it.'"

In a later article by Brooks he gives this further description of this

(Continued on page 20)



Pre-Revolution American Engravers

Compiled by VERNON VARICK

AMERICA'S first print was a likeness of the Rev. Richard Mather engraved on wood. This crude effort was the work of John Foster of Boston in 1670. There is no indication on the surface that Foster cut the block; but on one of the three known impressions there is written in an apparently contemporaneous hand, "Johannes Foster, Sculpit." Foster who died in Boston in 1681 established the first printing office in Boston in 1675. He was a native American, having been born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1648. He is also credited with making an early woodcut seal of the arms of the colony, and with the engraving of a crude woodcut map of New England.

In "American Graphic Art" by Frank Weitenkampf we find that Thomas Emmes engraved a portrait of Increase Mather at Boston in 1701. In Philadelphia, about 1715, a Scottish artist named John Watson painted portraits. In 1716, Francis Dewing arrived at Boston. In 1722 he engraved a large map of "The Town of Boston in New England". His advertisement reads: "One who Engraveth and Printeth Copper Plates, Coats of Arms and Cyphers on Silver Plate and likewise cuts neatly in Wood and Printeth Callicoes." John Symbert, another Scotsman, painted portraits in Boston from 1725 to 1751. John Conny of Boston is known to have designed three plates for "Bills of Credit" for the colony in 1702-3. This artist also did bill-heads and book-plates.

William Burgis has his name associated with a number of line engravings, some of which are signed by other engravers, which has led to the suspicion that he was merely a publisher of prints. He is best known for a mezzotint engraving of the lighthouse at Boston. This work is inscribed: "To the Merchants of Boston this View of the Light House is most humbly presented by their

Humble Serv't Wm. Burgis."

In 1717, Burgis published a "South Prospect of the City of New York", which he dedicated to Robert Hunter, the governor. Only one original impression of this engraving is known. It was five feet long and very well engraved. A proof of the restrike published in London in 1746 by Thomas Bakewell has also been preserved. The engraver was "I. Harris", and Burgis was merely the publisher. Burgis also published "A View of the New Dutch Church in the Province of New York" which was dedicated to the Hon. Rip Van Dam, Esq. In 1726 he issued "The Colleges at Cambridge", and his "A View of Boston" was published about 1723.

Although, as has been noted above, John Watson and John Symbert, have often been given the distinction, it is probably true that Peter Pelham was the first European artist to settle in America. It is believed that he came to Boston in 1726. He had achieved some reputation in England before coming to New England for he had produced portrait plates of Queen Anne, George I, the Earl of Derby and others. Why he left England is a mystery for the schoolmaster, limner and engraver of Boston, Mass., is identical with the well-employed mezzotinter of London. Some years later he married Mary Singleton Copley, thus acquiring her late husband's tobacco shop and her son, John Singleton Copley. Pelham's portrait of Cotton Mather, dated 1727, is believed to be the first mezzotint ever executed in America. In his "American Engravers on Steel", Stauffer tells us that Pelham made fifteen other mezzotints of American subjects, one of which is a plan of the city and fortress of Louisburg, 1746. The rest are portraits of colonial governors, clergymen, or gentlemen otherwise distinguished. Among these were Sir William Pepperrell, 1747, after the painting by Symbert; Thomas Prince, the historian and pastor of the Old South Church, 1750, after Greenwood;

Thomas Hollis, a benefactor of Harvard, 1751, after Highmore. The engraving of Cotton Mather was after Pelham's own painting as were his engravings of Mather Byles, of the Hollis Street Church, Boston; William Hooper, minister of Trinity Church, Boston, 1750; Charles Brockwell, His Majesty's Chaplain in Boston, 1750; Timothy Cutler of Christ Church, Boston, 1750; and John Moorhead, minister of a Church of Presbyterian Strangers at Boston, 1751. His engravings of William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts-Bay 1747, and of Henry Caner, minister of King's Chapel, Boston, 1750, were from paintings by Symbert.

James Turner who died in Philadelphia in 1759, was an engraver and publisher of prints. He did book-plates and engraved a portrait of Isaac Watts, used as a frontispiece for "Sermons on Various Subjects", published in Boston in 1744. He also engraved in the same year a curious view of "Boston, New England" as a frontispiece for the "American Magazine". In 1755, he engraved a map of the "Middle Colonies" dedicated to the Hon. Thomas Pownall. He is also credited with two engravings published after his death, both appeared in 1762, the first a map of Philadelphia from 1758-1775. He produced bill-heads, book-plates and maps. He made an engraving of Benjamin Lay from the portrait by Williams and also pictured the engagement between the "Greyhound" of New York and "La Fleury" a French ship off Guadeloupe, 12 Nov. 1746. He reproduced Tennant's drawing of a prospect of Nassau Hall (Princeton); a "South-east Prospect of the Pennsylvania Hospital" (printed and sold by Robt. Kennedy, Philada.). He also engraved the caricature known as "The Paxton Expedition," inscribed to the Author of the Farce, by H. D., which was published in 1764.

Paul Revere, better known for a midnight ride in the cause of liberty, did a number of caricatures such as "A View of the Year 1765", "The Stamp Act Repealed", and "The Able Doctor; or America Swallowing the Bitter Draught". First and foremost among the prints of the Revolutionary period was Revere's "Boston Massacre". It is believed that Revere copied his version of that historic event from a drawing or print by Henry Pelham. The American Antiquarian society has the only known proof of Pelham's engraving of the "Bloody Massacre" and it closely resembles the Revere print. Revere copied other artists on many occasions "The Able Doctor" caricature appeared in the "Hibernian Magazine", published in Dublin, before it appeared as Revere's work in the "Royal American Magazine". The

first "copy" of Revere's "Boston Massacre" forms a frontispiece to the official "Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre of Boston, Printed by Order of the Town, 1770". There were many reprints depicting this historic event.

Michelson de Bruls advertised at New York, in 1762, several proposals for publishing prints of "Two different Waterviews and two different Landviews of the flourishing City of New York". He is also known to have made a number of maps. No prints by this engraver have been preserved. James Claypoole, Jr., had an advertisement in the October 29, 1761 issue of the Pennsylvania Gazette offering a print "just published", plain or colored of a "Prospective View of the Pennsylvania Hospital with the Buildings as intended to be erected." No other work of this artist is recorded. Francis Garden, like Claypoole, is also known to us because of an advertisement. This appeared in the "Boston Evening Post", March 4, 1745. No known examples of his work have been preserved.

Nathaniel Hurd who was born in Boston on February 13, 1730, produced the rare caricature "Thè True Profile of the Notorious Doctor Seth Hudson", 1762. He also engraved a nearly half-length portrait of the Rev. Joseph Sewall, pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, 1768. Hurd died at Boston in December 1777. Thomas Johnston, also of Boston, born in 1708, engraved "The Battle of Lake George"; "Fort at Crown Point", 1762; a chart of the Canada River, 1760; a plan of Boston for Burgis (see above); and a line engraving of Quebec, for Stephen Whiting, 1759. John Steeper of Philadelphia advertised in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" in 1762; it is believed he aided Dawkins (see foregoing) with the Pennsylvania Hospital plate. None of his work is known to have survived.

Cover

THE cover of this issue was made from an N. Currier lithograph, "Happy New Year," from the collection of Forest H. Sweet, Battle Creek, Mich.

Suggestion

INDEX. Wilson Straley, Kansas City, Mo., collector and contributor to HOBBIES, contends that if you make scrapbooks as a hobby that each one be properly indexed. This he says will enhance their value and add to their convenience when consulted.

WANTED TO BUY

CLASSIFIED AD RATES

● WANTED TO BUY—Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

● FOR SALE—Five cents per word for 1 time; 4c per word for 3 times (multiply each word by 12); 3c per word for 6 times (multiply each word by 18); 2c per word for 12 times (multiply each word by 24).

● In figuring the cost count each word and initial as a word. No checking copies furnished on classified. Cash must accompany order. Please type your copy if possible, or write legibly. To insure insertion, copy should reach us by the 15th of the month preceding publication.

WANTED — RAILROAD PRINTS ADVERTISEMENTS of locomotive works picturing early engines.

American town views prior to 1875.

Early views of American colleges.

Trotting horse prints by Currier & Ives. American engravings by Doolittle, Tibbott, Bennett, Revere, Tanner, Savage, Hill, Burges, Peale, and their contemporaries.

Advice us about all Currier & Ives. THE OLD PRINT SHOP, INC., 150 Lexington Avenue, New York. tfc801

WANTED—Old prints of Boston and vicinity. State price, size, condition in first letter.—Joseph Makanna, 416 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. jcl2252

WANTED—Information on lithographs of shooting scenes by George Catlin, 1857.—A. L. Ulrich, 20 Plainfield St., Hartford, Conn. mh4001

WILL PAY GOOD PRICES for old Baltimore prints.—R. G. Merrick, Post Office Box 1556, Baltimore, Md. my12291

WANTED—Drawing books and prints of A. B. Frost and Frederic Remington.—Kenneth D. Hall, 6839 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y. ja1248

EARLY AMERICAN MINIATURES and portraits, oil, watercolor, pastel, purchased. Send full particulars.—F. Sherman, Box 524, Westport, Conn. mh12612

WANTED—Currier & Ives (large and small folios) and rare old prints of American subjects by other publishers. Rural and winter scenes, sporting, historical, railroad, pioneer, clipper ships, etc. Please be sure to offer your good items as we are constantly in the market. We are interested in single prints or collections. Kindly state titles, size, condition and quote prices.—Dwight D. Moore, The Pilgrim Gallery, Church and Birch Sts., Boonton, N. J. ol20001

WANTED—Currier Prints and other old prints, especially Sporting, Hunting, Fishing, Pioneer, Winter, Railroads, Ships, Early West, Early History or City Views, Early Railroad Posters, Autograph Letters and Documents, Hand Bills, etc. State full title, publisher, date, size, exact condition and price.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1284c

WANTED TO BUY—Large and small Currier prints of rare subjects and also Views of Cities, by W. J. Bennett, H. I. Megarey, Louis Clover and others. Also old prints by any publisher, either colored or uncolored. Highest current prices paid.—James J. O'Hanlon, 1920 Holland Ave., Utica, N. Y. mh3591

CURRIER & IVES PRINTS of Hudson River scenes, Catskill Mountains, Temperance prints, such as the Drunkard's Progress, the Bad Husband, Progress of Intemperance, Fruits of Intemperance, Mississippi River scenes, Winter and Farm scenes, Railroad scenes, The Night Express, Snow Bound, Route to California, Prairie Fires.—A. R. Davison, East Aurora, New York. mh3061

FOR SALE

EXECUTOR'S CLOSE-OUT SALE. Rare Curriers, famous horse-racing prints, dated coverlets, lustre.—William C. Mills, Exr., 112 North Main St., Gloversville, New York. ja3682

CURRIER & IVES PRINTS — Large illustrated price list, 15 cents in stamps. 683 items.—Paul Voorhees, 432 Elm St., Reading, Pa. jcl2406

OLD ENGLISH PRINT, 10c. 10 copies of very rare prints, 10c each; Indian prints, 25c each. Catalogue, 5c.—Indian Museum, Northbranch, Kansas. tlc

ANTIQUE LITHOGRAPHS, \$1.00; Large Colored Folios, by Kurz and Allison; War of 1812 and Civil War Naval and Army scenes, fine condition; American Antiques.—1219 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. ol2276

RARE MEZZO TINTS, Valentine Green, 1792, drawn by Huck, marriage of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, plate VII. Birth of first Prince of Wales, plate II. Set of four. What offers?—W. Carey, 12690 Myers, Detroit. ja3234

FOR SALE—Russell Western Prints, 35c each; three for \$1.00, postpaid, in following titles: Planning Attack, Wake of Buffalo Hunt, Buffalo Hunt, Signal Fire, Queen's War Hounds, Sun Worshippers, Wagon Boss, Trouble Hunters, Close Quarters, The Bolter, Ignorance Is Bliss, Cowboy Life, In Without Knocking, Disputed Trail, Ambushed.—Darvill, 54 McAllister, San Francisco, Calif. d63

THE LAST WAR WHOOOP, 1826, perfect condition. I have but the one print by N. Currier. The first \$100.00 Postal Money Order wins this beautiful print. Bank references exchanged with interested parties.—George W. Studley, 115 Maryland St., Rochester, N. Y. ja1002

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, old engravings, etchings, gravures, lithographs, pioneer, historical, early surveys, scenic, famous people, great battles, old time trains, colleges, ships, birds, zoology, flowers, fashions, hunting, Curriers. Send for list.—Universal Art Bureau, 4344 N. Winchester Ave., Chicago, Ill. d12639

DISTINCTIVE PRINTS, engravings and etchings from fascinating books out of print, well framed. Will characterize favorite rooms that lack "one thing." Three for a dollar, unframed. Currency or money order. Indicate hobby interest.—Mrs. R. L. Long, 124 East Harrison, Maumee, Ohio. mh3005

OLD ENGRAVINGS of American City, Town views, scenic, historical. Send for list.—E. T. Johnson, 15 Rosemont Road, Worcester, Mass. ja1001

FROM THE OLD PRINT COLLECTION of the late Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House. (Mostly Currier & Ives) on display at the recent Chicago Hobby Show. We are authorized to take bids and dispose of the balance of the prints as follows: Currier & Ives—Little George, Lincoln Family, Amella, My Little Playfellow, Evening Prayer, Old Oaken Bucket, Kilkenny Castle, Washington Family, Little Flora, Mary, Strawberries, No, You Don't!, Beauty of the Atlantic, Morning Prayer, General Grant & Family, Julia, Little May Blossom, Noah's Ark, Golden Fruits of Calif., Battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, 1864, N. Currier—Young Sailor, The May Queen, Little Sarah, Infant Saviour, The Guardian Angel. Others—Old Water Mill, Mamma's Pet, Trotting Race. We also offer for sale from the Rainey collection the desk used by Jefferson Davis in the House of Representatives. Send bids to — Hobbies Magazine, 2510 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mention HOBBIES when replying to advertisements.

Paintings

Pre-Revolution American Painters

Compiled by VERNON VARICK

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY was born in Boston in 1737. When he was eleven years old his mother married Peter Pelham. This marriage was an advantage to young Copley, since he not only received the instruction and advice of Pelham, himself an accomplished engraver and painter, but was surrounded by those who sympathized with him in his choice of a profession. He was studious and quiet, and advanced rapidly. Sometime prior to 1753, he executed a mezzotint portrait of the Rev. William Welsteed of Boston. This is the only engraving by Copley that diligent search has brought to light. In 1769, Copley married Susan Clarke, the daughter of a wealthy Boston merchant. It was soon after this that Copley sent his "Boy with a Squirrel" to Benjamin West, in London, and the picture was exhibited at Somerset House. Copley sent no letter or name with the picture; the rule of the exhibition excluded anonymous pictures, but West knew it to be an American work from the wood on which it was stretched, and from the fact that the squirrel was a New England species. The rule was set aside and the picture was favorably received. Copley was advised to go to England. He sailed in 1774, never to return. He went from England to the Continent, studied at Rome and Parma, travelled as far as Naples, returned by way of France, Germany, and Holland, studying constantly, and finally settled in London, where his wife and children joined him.

Copley soon rose to distinction, was made an associate of the Royal Academy in 1777, and an academician six years later. Many distinguished persons were among his sitters, and a portrait of three of the children of George III, now at Buckingham Palace, is a fine example of his portraits. He painted several large pictures, illustrative of events in English history, and some religious subjects. Copley died in 1815 and was buried in Croydon Church, near London. Over 250 oil paintings by

Copley are known to be in existence, in addition to crayons, and miniatures. Engravings have been made from a number of Copley's works. Robert Dunkarton engraved "The Children of George III" and "Abraham's Sacrifice". Richard Earlom engraved Copley's portraits of Admiral Viscount Duncan and of Lord Spencer. N. Green engraved the portrait of Henry Laurens of South Carolina. Valentine Green reproduced "Samuel and Eli. A Boy Rescued From a Shark". "The Death of the Earl of Chatham", engraved by Francesco Bartolozzi, is well known.

Benjamin West was born at Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1738. The story of his early love of painting, of the gift of a paint box which he received, of his truancy and first picture in his mother's garret, etc., is too well known to be repeated. At eighteen he was established as a portrait painter in Philadelphia. By the kindness of appreciative friends in that city and in New York he was enabled to go to Italy, and at length went to England in 1763. From this time he advanced steadily and received many honors, being made a member of the Academies of Florence, Parma, and Bologna, and finally President of the Royal Academy of England. He received instruction, and befriended the young American artists who went to England, and led a life of honorable comfort. He was not intense in his nature, and his experience brought no trials to develop and strengthen his spirituality. He lived a regular life and being industrious was successful. His works were very numerous, and have been estimated as high as 3000. He died in 1820 and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral in London. Among his best known works are "Lear", "Hamlet and Ophelia", "Christ Healing the Sick", "Rejected Christ", "The Martyrdom of St. Stephen", "Raising of Lazarus", "Regulus Leaving Rome for Carthage", "Hannibal Vowing Eternal Hatred for the Romans", and "Marc Anthony's Oration on the Death of Caesar". West was the discoverer of the principle of the "camera obscura", which was suggested to him by watching the effect of the light which came through a crevice in a closed shutter of his sick room. He had an eminent-

ly thoughtful and practical mind. Among the engravers who reproduced the works of West were Bartolozzi, James Basire, Robert Dunkarton, Richard Earlom, Valentine Green, John Hall, Jean Baptiste Michel, William Sharp, Benjamin Smith, Sir Robert Strange, and William Woollett. (These engravers as in the case of John Singleton Copley's works were practically all English or Europeans.)

Only two of the great painters of the 18th century, Copley and West, are mentioned here. The fame of Peale, Trumbull, Gilbert Stuart and others did not gain recognition until after the war and their history is of another period.

Some painters may be said to lead double lives in that some of their work is known only to themselves. Joseph Beale during his lifetime was known as a teacher and hack illustrator. However, more than 1600 drawings which he made secretly are now widely sought. Joseph Beale was born in Philadelphia in 1840.

(Continued from page 17)

cane, adding to its historic interest.

"The oaken stick to which I have just referred was fashioned from a bit of timber from one of the men-of-war sunk in the fight at Hampton Roads; the ferule was an iron bolt from the rebel ram Merrimac, and another bolt from the Monitor furnished the head of the cane. After Mr. Lincoln's death, Mrs. Lincoln gave me the stick which had been presented to the President by an officer of the navy. Subsequently, a careless friend to whom I had lent the relic broke the wood and lost the ferule; but the bolt-head from the Monitor finally found its way to the museum of the United States Naval Academy, where it now rests secure."

Here we have Brooks' statement that "He never used a cane in walking," and Lincoln's admission of sometimes forgetting; if it was his habit to carry a cane, he surely would not forget it when possibly needed for defense.—H. E. Barker.

Irvin S. Cobb mentions in one of his recent syndicates that there are eighty-four professional "Lincoln" actors, who make their living impersonating the Great Emancipator.

Here's an item that is making the rounds of the press: "Mrs Katherine C. Milman of Short Beach, Conn., has failed to discover any special charm in possessing a four-leaf clover. She has collected 500 of them without a change in luck."

PRESERVE FOR OIL PAINTINGS.
Cleans, prevents cracking and preserves original varnish. Send 50 cents in stamps for trial bottle.—M. Grieve Co., Inc., 234 East 59th St., New York City. R12696

Woodcarving

Pioneering in Wood

By MADGE HAMMOCK

SPEAKING of hobbies, there comes a time in the life of every man or boy when he endeavors to reproduce in wood some actual or mental object. A few attain their objective while most abandon the enterprise in disgust. The utmost skill and patience are requisite attributes, time and imagination essential elements, in the life of a whittler.

"The Covered Wagon", a notable piece of work by Mr. J. C. Twiss of Little Rock, Ark., is an embodiment of the pioneering spirit of the West. The mother with babe in arms ensconced on the wagon seat typifies the hardihood of the pioneering woman. All pieces and parts of this model are hand carved of white pine, walnut, linden and oak. The harness and wagon bows are made of cane, the wagon cover of varnished linen tied to the wagon bed in the customary manner. The plow, axe, shovel, pick and saw comprise the necessary implements for the founding of a new homestead. The facial expressions and life-like poses of the figures convey to the observer a realistic miniature of the westward trek of our forefathers.

The era of pioneering would be incomplete without the noble Redman. Included in the collection are "The Lookout" and "The Warrior", mounted plains Indians, by the same artist. The horses and bases of one unit, the Indians are fitted to the contours of the horses so concisely as to give the impression of being but one piece. The faces of the Indians are typically Indian, with high cheek bones and heavy lips. They are so well carved

as to leave nothing to the imagination of the observer.

A more recently completed piece of work is the "Indian War Canoe", modeled after an historical description of Spanish conquests. Exclusive of the feathers, shields, and bows and arrows, each figure is of one piece and measures five inches high. Even at such a small scale the breast bones, ribs, shoulder blades, knee caps, neck cords, etc., are clearly defined, as are the features. The Chief seated under the canopy is particularly good looking in facial makeup contrasting to the more ferocious and avaricious expressions of the warriors. He holds a drum between his legs on which, as history reveals, he beats with the hands for the purpose of unison in the strokes of the paddlers. The shields are of one-sixteenth inch wood with handles held by the warriors. A few tomahawks are imbedded in the canoe and a few bows and arrows laid in the bottom to be used by the oarsmen at a time of actual conflict. The color combination is yellow and light green with some red trimming. Overall measurements: 21 inches long, 6 inches high and 2½ inches wide.

The four-horse Stage Coach is also a relic of bygone days. Here, as in the other models, the artist has attained a degree of excellence in proportion and costumes of the times. Each figure is of one piece. The driver and guard are heavily armed and the passengers are more or less resigned to the proverbial anticipated holdup. The woman with long flowing skirt, balloon sleeves and hat tied to her head with a scarf tied in a bow under the chin; the man with side burns and mustache, top hat

and big bow tie; and the little boy with jacket, short tight fitting trunks and big straw hat, are all but alive. On this model the harness is leather.

These pieces of historical epochs are so well done that they elicit the admiration of every one seeing them.

With Other "Whittlers"

JOHN Ilmoni, 65, of Cleveland, Ohio, sat down and whittled for twenty-seven days and at the end of that time he had carved a broom handle into a perfect chain of links. At one end hung the broom.

Another Ohio man, George Volk of Elyria, recently broke into print because of his fine woodcarving. His masterpiece to date is a German castle situated on a bay, which shows people about the castle, shrubbery, water and everything that one would expect to find in such a setting. His landscapes are all painted. Special knives made out of old razor blades, or possibly a manicurist's tool, and a couple of ordinary jack knives are the implements needed, Volk says.

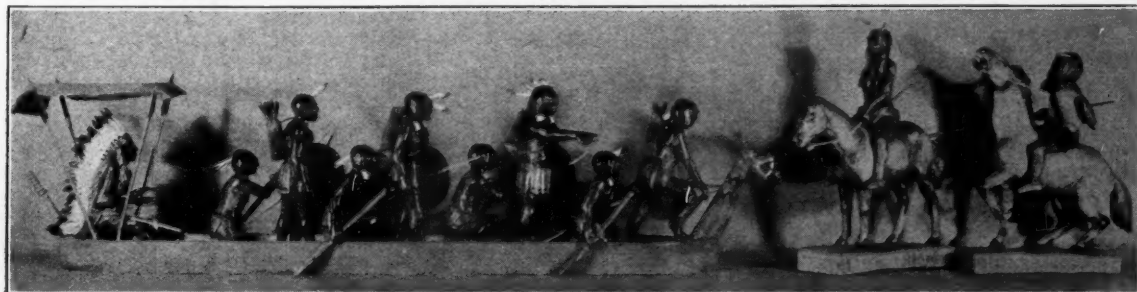
An Albany, N. Y., carpenter, Willard Webster, has carved two wooden model locomotives that have won high praise.

There is various opinion as to the tools to use in woodcarving. Some prefer only a chisel, pocket knife, round file and sand paper, while others go into the more elaborate instruments and like some golfers have a tool for every purpose.

The Whittling Pastor

Down in Falmouth, Mass., Rev. Leonard S. Nightwine is called "The Whittling Minister." However, whittling is somewhat of a misnomer. On one Fall morning recently a visitor to his home found him sitting in the doorway finishing an exquisite cane head, one of many fine ones that he has carved. At various times he has conducted classes for local boys in his spare time, teaching them the fundamentals of this pastime.

Indian War Canoe, modeled after historical description of Spanish conquests. To the left Indian warriors mounted.



- Autographs -

Conducted by KING HOSTICK

Reminiscences of an Autograph Collector

(In two parts) PART II

By EARL L. W. HECK

WHAT is there to a name? Why should a collector go into spasms of joy and excitement when he adds the autograph of some celebrity to his collection? Why is a person willing to pay thousands of dollars for a single name, as someone did a few years ago at a New York auction for a Button Gwinnett signature? To the avid collector the reason is plain but such questions are very difficult to answer satisfactorily for the layman who has never made the collecting of autographs a hobby.

A certain signature may mean very little to many people; to others that signature may contain a world of romance and adventures. With only a little imagination almost everyone can conjure up in his fancy the writer's pen, or perchance the goose quill, the chair he sat in, the desk on which the hand of the great man or woman rested, the expression on his face or even the design of the ink well in which he dipped his pen when signing his name.

One of the most successful autograph collectors in America was the late Edward Bok. In his, "Americanization of Edward Bok", he tells how as a young man he derived great pleasure and profit in interviewing prominent men for their autographs. In a few months he had obtained the signatures of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Whittier, all from personal interviews. It was his early

contact with eminent people that influenced his future career. He sought out Grant at a New York hotel and came away with an autographed photograph; even Mrs. Lincoln gave him a specimen of the handwriting of her illustrious husband. In time Bok's collection grew to be one of the largest in this country.

Imbued with similar enthusiasm several years ago I began collecting autographs, and have spasmodically pursued the hobby ever since. By personal interview I have secured the autographs of many of the academic and literary celebrities of New England including those of Professor Edward Channing, George Lyman Kittredge, Albert Bushnell Hart, Samuel Crothers, the essayist and Dean Brown of Yale. This first year I obtained a couple of hundred of autographs of more or less famous people.

The second year of autograph collecting took the form of sending personal requests to celebrated authors and statesmen in America. I always enclosed a stamp for the reply and so I helped support Uncle Sam's mail bag to an appreciable extent that year; but I had only very mediocre results. However the autographs I did receive more than compensated me for my time and trouble expended. Foremost was an autograph card from the late Chauncey M. Depew, together with a letter which Mr. Depew himself had typed. Below was written a very friendly little note in his own hand. I mounted the card

on the title page of his book, "Memories of Eighty Years," and I placed the letter in my main collection. The letter was written on the official paper of the New York Central Railroad of which Depew in his late eighties served as chairman of the board of directors. This little thing alone helps me to appreciate the enormous energies of this remarkable man. One day I found the commencement program of President Eliot when he graduated from Harvard in 1853. In due time I sent the old program to Eliot who answered my request by placing his name and the date beneath the printed word. The autographed commencement program and photograph of Dr. Eliot are now mounted and framed together.

In another book shop I bought the first edition of Calvin Coolidge's, "Have Faith in Massachusetts." At once I thought how nice it would be to have it autographed by the president. So I wrote to Mr. Coolidge's secretary and received a response asking me to send the book to the White House. So in a few days I had added to my collection the open pleasing handwriting of Mr. Coolidge. Not long ago I noticed that the secretary who signed the reply to my first letter was Everett Saunders who later played a prominent part in the presidential campaign of 1932 as chairman of the defeated party.

Miss Zona Gale sent me an autographed copy of the first edition of her famous book, "Miss Lulu Bett" with an attractive little verse in her own handwriting. I much desired to obtain the autograph of a well-known professor at the University of Wisconsin. I wrote to him telling him that I would like to have a specimen of his handwriting to mount with other prominent Americans. For some reason or other I neglected to enclose a stamp for reply. In a few days I received a jolly letter from the professor together with an autographed card and a request to send him a two cent stamp inasmuch as college professors were underpaid. So in the same spirit of fun I sent the stamp and was rewarded by receiving a letter of thanks.

The third year of autograph collecting took the form of written requests to European celebrities for specimens of their handwriting. Particularly enough, I received a much greater response than from my own countrymen. I do not know why this is unless European celebrities consider it an honor or maybe it is because Europeans are more diplomatic than Americans and do not like to ignore any request no matter how unreasonable. That year I added the names of a great many eminent European men of letters and statesmen to my collection. The one I value most per-

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haps is an autographed book, "Robert E. Lee, the Soldier", by Major General Sir Frederick Maurice. Inside is this inscription, "To an American comrade, this story of a great American soldier, F. Maurice." It would be hard to describe how much I appreciated this peculiar mark of honor that General Maurice had bestowed upon me. A few years later I made the acquaintance of Sir Frederick at King's College, London, when he was lecturing there. In the course of our conversation I told him how very much I had been impressed with his generosity. He replied, "I could tell by your letter that you were a great admirer of General Lee. So am I, so we have a great deal in common."

It was a little more difficult to obtain an autograph from Sir James Barrie; and only after the interchange of a couple of letters with his secretary, Mr. Bliss, was I able to get him to autograph his little book, "Courage," which I sent to him. The name of Barrie also suggests George Bernard Shaw, but I am not so fortunate to have the latter's autograph.

In the fall of 1920 I listened to the late Viscount Grey of Fallodon (Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, during the War) give a delightful lecture called, "Recreation". A few years later his lecture was published in book form, I procured a copy of the book, and sent a letter to Lord Grey requesting an autograph for it. Instead Grey sent me a first edition from his own library duly autographed together with a letter.

Sometimes one receives autographed letters from eminent persons unexpected and under unusual circumstances. Several years ago a letter appeared in the *Christian Science Monitor*, asking for American aid in helping to restore Durham Castle. I made out a check for one dollar sending it with a letter in which I said I hoped each reader of the *Monitor* would send an equivalent sum. Time passed and I forgot all about the incident. Then one day a friend, who lived in the same house in Boston met me carrying an ominous letter with a black edge, indicating I supposed, a death. I saw that the letter bore an English postmark and wondered which of my English friends had died. But the letter proved to be one of thanks from Lord Durham himself in which he stated that he hoped that my wish would prove true. Some years later I was motoring through the county of Durham when I suddenly had the desire to see the Castle which I had partially helped to restore. Although Lord Durham was away our party was courteously shown over the romantic old castle by a faithful old servant of Durham's. Not long after this Lord Durham died and was succeeded by his brother.

On one occasion I was desirous of having the autograph of an eminent African explorer. I stated my wish to send a copy of his book to be autographed. A reply from the explorer's secretary stated that the great man was ill and that I should send the book in a month or six weeks. I complied and got the book back with the author's name inside. But alas! It had not been written by the explorer but by the secretary. The chances are that the African explorer had never seen my original letter. So this is an example of where an autograph is not an autograph. Nevertheless I preserve it as a curiosity.

In this way I have built up my collection of persons eminent in science, literature and statecraft to about the time that the war closed. Since that time I have letters and autographs of men who have become famous during the last ten years, including Edgar Lee Masters, Lincoln Steffens, Carl Van Doren and James Truslow Adams as well as scores of lesser known names.

Not long after the close of the war I had the delightful privilege and honor to be present at a reception given for the late King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold of Belgium. To have seen Albert of Belgium and hear him speak but once is enough to make a person his ardent admirer ever afterwards. There was something about the late king of the Belgians that reflected a nobility and grandeur of soul that is more closely allied to divinity than in any other person I have ever seen. Perhaps it was his magnificent physique, his handsome features and his noble and kingly bearing that so strongly impressed me. He wore his Belgium uniform, and was enwrapped with the air of romance and heroism. I knew that I should never regard my collection as satisfactory until I had included among it the autograph of Albert of Belgium. Feeling optimistic and confident of success, I dispatched a request to the king's aide-de-camp at Brussels, telling him how much I desired an autograph of his royal master. After an exchange of a few letters I was rewarded one day to find a parcel bearing a Belgium stamp and seal. Inside I found a handsome little photograph of the king, and on

one of the margins was written one word. "Albert". That was enough.

I have often wondered since, however, whether I may not have obtained this priceless autograph under more or less fraudulent circumstances, although all together innocently. Now as it happens my first name is the English equivalent to the French and Belgium title of "Count". In my first letter to the aide-de-camp I signed my first name and initials as usual. What was my astonishment to receive a letter addressed to "Monsieur le Comte . . ." Seeing that a mistake was made in my reply to this letter I signed only my initials. But the good king's aide-de-camp would not have it so; the title appears to have been conferred and could never be revoked because the subsequent letters and the parcel containing the prized autographed photograph each were addressed to, "Monsieur le Comte . . ." On another occasion my peculiar first name was of some service to me. While in London I needed some urgent information from the Bibliotheque Nationale, the national library of France, which along with many other European libraries does not have the reputation of dispatching quick replies to inquiries such as mine. I experience not a little astonishment in getting my information the next day, the letter addressed to "Le comte".

(To be continued)

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By CHARLES BERNARD

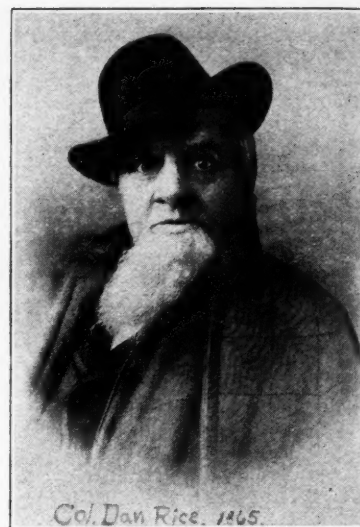
THE career of Dan Rice, famous as a circus owner prior to and during the Civil War period, is full of human interest for the reader of American biographical history. Full of youthful struggles, business up and down, thrills mingled with pleasures and sadness, his seventy-seven years on earth was a succession of notable events that deserve a memorial in the pages of history, born in the home of his grandfather, Daniel McLaren, in Mulberry Street, New York, on January 25, 1823. The Senior McLaren in addition to operating a grocery store also had inclinations for a legal career for his son, who was studying law under the famous Aaron Burr at the time of little Dan's birth.

Bitter opposition to the Junior McLaren by his father-in-law, Richard Crum, a minister in Monmouth County, New Jersey, resulted in annulment of the marriage and little Dan was taken by his mother to the New Jersey home of her father; the minister in his intense dislike to the name McLaren, bestowed on little Dan the surname of Rice which belonged to the maternal side of the family; thus instead of his birthright name, the boy who was to become a noted showman started on life's pathway as Dan Rice. After two years little Dan's mother married a Mr. Manahan who was owner of a dairy and operated a milk route in New York; he was also the owner of some horses and indulged in sport of quarter-horse races for a purse. The stepfather loved little Dan and taught him to ride those racers. At the age of seven he rode the racers in practice. In 1830 he was permitted to ride Manahan's "Black Maria" in a half mile race at Hoboken, winning the race, as well as a start in the profession of jockey. In 1832 at Trenton, N. J., he rode the winner in a mile race on a professional circuit, and the audience to witness his skill as a rider, was President Andrew Jackson who hastened to the judge's stand to praise the youthful jockey.

Dan's retirement from the turf at the end of the 1839 season was followed by a museum engagement in St. Louis doing small parts in productions directed by Professor Marshall; there he met J. H. McVicker who later beamed prominently in the attractions and as owner of McVicker's Theater in Chicago. Rice drifted East to Pittsburgh and into Sam Nichol's Amphitheatre where a winter circus

was in progress with James Nixon, Matt Buckley, Tom McCallum and other professionals on the program. Rice soon became a nightly visitor and was admitted behind the scenes. The act of Hercules the "Strong Man" impressed Rice so much so that he took lessons in athletics from Hercules. After gathering some essential pointers from members of the Nicholls troupe, Rice decided to start a little show of his own. A small tent and other equipment, including a trained pig named "Lord Byron," was then owned and used by C. L. Kise giving exhibitions in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Rice bought a half interest in the Kise outfit. It was the spring of 1841 when C. L. Kise and Dan Rice, with "Lord Byron," the "Fortune Telling Pig" left Pittsburgh for Greensburg, Pa., where they opened the season. Mr. Kise exhibited the "Learned Pig" through a routine of "foretelling the future" for people in the audience. Dan Rice as the "Young American Hercules," did some athletic stunts, feats of strength and a repartee of sentimental songs, at which he was gifted by nature.

The Pig Show concluded its tour in September; the partners divided the savings from a liberal patronage in the Pennsylvania towns. Rice went to Philadelphia, and in October, 1841, began an engagement at Masonic Hall where an uncle of P. T. Barnum was giving a mechanical exhibition called the "Battle of Bunker Hill." Rice's part comprised feats of strength and comic songs. It was his first professional engagement on salary. After two weeks he was requested to call at the Walnut Street Theatre where Howe's Circus was the attraction; an interview with Nathan Howe resulted in Rice being engaged at a salary of fifty dollars per week, he to meet Joe Cushing, a wrestler and fighter of some note. The wrestling contests between Cushing and Rice proved profitable to Howe during two weeks. Rice then went to Barnum's American Museum, corner of Broadway and Ann Street, New York City. There he was given special advertising as Dan Rice, the young American Hercules. Lifting objects of great weight by "herculean strength" and singing negro songs on subjects suggested from the audience made him a drawing card at once. Mr. Winton, an European amusement agent, then in New York negotiating with Mr. Barnum for the Jenny Lind American Tour, saw Rice at the museum, realized his possibilities as an entertainer in England, engaged Rice for a twenty week tour at one hundred dollars per week. They sailed from New York early in 1842. For five months he entertained the patrons of leading amusement places in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, then to Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid and to



Col. Dan Rice, 1865. Photograph from the author's collection.

Barcelona, where on the opening night his performance was seen by Queen Isabella, who applauded his act from the royal box of the Royal Theatre.

Rice's return to America was speedily followed by a tour of the Middle Western states, giving athletic exhibitions interspersed with negro and comic songs.

History records that after 1848, Rice rose to the class of circus owners. Through the seasons of 1849 to 1852 he was exhibiting along the Mississippi, Ohio, and other rivers in competition, as owner of a boat transported circus, with the Spaulding boat show, and the battle for supremacy was bitter. Winter of 1852 both shows were in New Orleans and the opposition continued as fierce as it had been on the river tour. William E. Walllett, famous as the "Queen's Jester" in England prior to 1850, was featured by Spaulding in New Orleans until a disagreement resulted in Walllett leaving Spaulding and joining the Rice Circus for a four weeks engagement, during which both these famous clowns appeared at each of the Rice performances. The Southern Museum opened January 26, 1853, was projected and made possible by the enterprise and liberality of Colonel Rice, for which New Orleans people were grateful. A succession of years of circus ownership through the late 50's, the Civil War years of 1861 to 1865, the engagement with Adam Forepaugh's Circus at the enormous salary of \$1,000 per week, his newspaper, "The Cosmopolite," the Rice Home, the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Girard, Pa., are memorials to the athlete, clown, circus and museum owner, who at the age of 77 passed to the Great Beyond February 22, 1900, and is at rest in the cemetery at Long Branch, New Jersey.

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STAMP COLLECTORS' DEPARTMENT

The Texas Centennial Issue of 1936

By PENNINGTON PENN

THE proposed design for the Texas Centennial issue for 1936 follows the pattern of the Yorktown commemorative stamp of 1931 in its layout. Anne Prescott Toomey, a newspaper artist of Dallas, furnished the design for this issue. The stamp will show the nationally known Alamo at the left and in the right background will be shown a scene from the battle of San Jacinto. In the center surmounted by the flag of Texas will be the portraits of Stephen F. Austin and General Sam Houston. This issue commemorates the Texas declaration of independence on March 1, 1836; the massacre at the Alamo on March 6 of that year, and the battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836. This battle which was a victory for the Texans practically ended the Texan war for independence and the Republic of Texas was recognized by the United States in March, 1837.

The Alamo in San Antonio, Texas, was erected for a mission building in 1744 and was used for religious purposes until 1793, when on account of the great strength of its walls it was converted into a fort. In the Texan struggle for independence that eventually merged into the Mexican war, the Alamo became the Thermopylae of Texas. The fort was about an acre in extent, oblong in shape, and surrounded by a wall from 8 to 10 feet high and 3 feet in thickness. A body of Texans under the command of Colonel William Barrett Travis retired into the Alamo early in 1836, when Sam Houston dismantled San Antonio. On February 23 Santa Ana with a Mexican army invested the fort. He had with him 4,000 troops, while the garrison of the Alamo numbered but 140 men. The Mexicans took possession of the town and erected batteries on both sides of the river, then for twenty-four hours they bombarded the Alamo. It is stated that during the bombardment over 200 shells struck the fort, but not a man was injured. The Mexican infantry made several vigorous assaults on the Alamo, but were repulsed in each attempt. Col-

onel Travis sent many messengers to San Felipe for assistance, but only a handful of men succeeded in reaching the fort. As the siege progressed provisions grew scarce, and the defending force, worn out by the labors of defense and broken in health, although not in spirits, were becoming hourly less able to hold their posts. On March 6 the Mexicans attacked again with all available forces and twice they were repulsed. A hand-to-hand encounter then ensued, which the Texans, few and feeble, were unable to sustain, and but six of their devoted band remained. Among this number was the famous Davy Crockett, who, with others, surrendered under promise of protection; but when taken before Santa Ana, were, upon his command, instantly cut to pieces, Crockett having been stabbed by a dozen swords. Other barbarities were committed, such as gathering the bodies of the slain in the center of the Alamo, and, after horribly mutilating the remains, burning them. Only three persons, a woman, a child, and a servant, were spared. It is estimated that the Mexican losses during the siege of the Alamo amounted to 1,600. After this massacre the battle-cry of the Texans became "Remember the Alamo."

When San Antonio de Bexar was captured in December, 1835, the entire Mexican force was driven out of Texas. At Goliad on December 20, 1835, Captain Philip Demitt and others adopted and issued a declaration of independence. It was in the attempt to regain Texas by Santa Ana that the massacre of the Alamo occurred. While the Alamo was being so gallantly defended, another convention issued a second declaration of independence and a provisional president, David G. Burnet, was chosen. On March 27 the command of Colonel Fanning at Goliad was massacred, and successive defeats of the Texans caused a panic. The commander in chief of the Texans at this period was Samuel Houston of Tennessee, who had settled in Texas. Houston in order to scatter the forces of Santa Ana continued to fall back, until he reached San Jacinto. There,

at the head of 800 troops, he gave battle, on April 21, 1836, to more than twice that number under the personal command of Santa Ana. The Mexicans were repulsed and pursued with the loss of 630 killed, 208 wounded and 730 captured, including President Santa Ana. The few survivors fled westward in terror. The war was practically at an end and the Mexicans did not again invade Texas.

Stephen Fuller Austin was born at Austinville, Va., on November 3, 1793. He was the son of Moses Austin of Connecticut, who in 1820 received permission from the Mexican government to settle 300 families in the province of Texas. Moses Austin died on June 10, 1821, and his son Stephen took over the work planned by his father. In December, 1821, he established a settlement known as San Felipe de Austin on the Brazos river. In spite of the practically absolute powers given him, Austin kept his colony quite contented. In 1833 the people of Texas framed a state constitution and Austin went to Mexico City to have it ratified by the national government. Finding that the idea was not favorable to the Mexican government, he wrote a letter to the municipal authorities at Bexar advising the Texans to organize a government of their own. For this Austin was arrested on his way home and taken back to Mexico City, where he was detained until 1835. Upon his return to Texas he was made commander in chief of the Texas army and then commissioner to the United States. He rendered good service as commissioner, but was defeated by Sam Houston, the hero of San Jacinto, for the presidency of Texas in 1836. He was appointed secretary of state by Houston, and was engaged in negotiations to obtain official recognition of the independence of Texas by the United States, when he died December 27, 1836.

Samuel Houston was born near Lexington, Va., on March 2, 1793. His family removed to Tennessee while he was still a boy, and he was adopted by the Cherokee Indians as one of their nation. He served with Andrew Jackson in the Creek war of 1813-14, and was severely wounded. Leaving the army in 1818, he

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took up the practice of law and was a member of Congress from 1823 to 1827. He was governor of Tennessee in 1827, and afterward lived among the Cherokees as their legal protector from fraud. Emigrating to Texas he was instrumental in achieving the independence of the Republic of Texas and became its first president in 1836. He was president again from 1841 to 1844. He favored the annexation of Texas to the United

States, and was elected its first United States Senator in 1846. He remained in that office until 1859, when he became Governor of Texas. He opposed the insurrectionary and secession movements in Texas with all his might, and retired from office rather than take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. He died in Huntsville, Texas, on July 25, 1863.

CLUB NEWS

Looking for Good Ideas to Stimulate Interest in Your Own Club? Then Read What the Other Clubs Are Doing

The Ottumwa, Ia., Philatelic Society recently made room for a permanent stamp display in their local post office. Exhibits, however, are changed regularly to show various countries.

* * *

At the first annual meeting and banquet of the *Ferndale, Mich., Club* motion pictures showing Canadian Stamp making processes illustrated a lecture by Charles Brisley of the Michigan Stamp Club.

* * *

The Capital City Philatelic Society, Harrisburg, Pa., recently held its ninth annual exhibit.

* * *

Spanish commemoratives, Goya especially, were discussed at a recent meeting of the *Muscatine, Iowa, Philatelic Society.*

* * *

The Emporia, Kans., Stamp Club had two birthday candles no doubt in its recent two-year anniversary celebration.

* * *

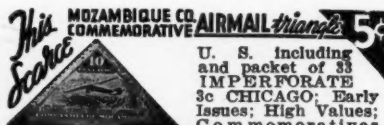
The Kalamazoo, Mich., Stamp Club has been spending no little time recently making plans for the annual exhibit and banquet to be held April 18 at the Park-American Hotel.

* * *

The Philatelic Society of Ottawa, Iowa, recently organized their junior philatelists into a club.

* * *

The Pontiac, Mich., Stamp Club and the local Y. M. C. A. are collaborating.



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CURHAN STAMP CO.

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Gloucester, Mass.

orating and under their supervision boys between 9 and 15 meet Saturdays from 10 to 11 at the "Y" offices to further their stamp collecting. Members of the senior club lead discussions at the gatherings, which are informal.

* * *

The Cumberland, Md., Stamp Club is assisting local junior collectors by instructing them on classifications, printing, watermarks, paper, etc. Saturdays from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. are given over to the juniors, and the meetings are led usually by senior collectors.

* * *

Frank Bruns, stamp editor of the *New York Sun*, was the chief speaker at the recent anniversary banquet of the *International Stamp Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

* * *

The Kankakee County, Ill., Stamp Club scheduled its first annual exhibition for January 9 at the City Hall, Kankakee, Ill., and issued a general invitation to all stamp collectors.

* * *

The Atlantic City, N. J., Stamp Club has elected the following officers for 1936: Ralph F. Holdzom, president; Edward B. Randall, vice president; William Jordan Jr., secretary; Edmond B. Hannum, treasurer. For the board of governors: Albert Schwarz, chairman; Dr. Edward F. Uzzell, Bela Victor Scholz, Albert Whittacker, Lockwood M. Seely, Louis Klein and J. A. Best.

* * *

The seventh annual exhibit of the *Grand Rapids, Mich., Stamp Club* proved to be all that the members anticipated and worked hard for. Approximately \$900 worth of U. S. and British North Americans changed hands at the auction.

* * *

Though the *Centerville, Ia., Stamp Club* isn't matrimonial minded, it recently changed its name nevertheless to the C. H. S. Philatelic Club.

January, 1936

HOBBIES

27

The Twentieth Century Philatelic Club, Providence, R. I., comprised of boys from 14 to 19, snapped into action recently and adopted a song, motto, and began a small football team. The officers are Orlando Leon, president; Frank Rossi, vice president; Julio Velluci, secretary-treasurer; Lawrence Tagliamonti, auctioneer; Romeo Vellucci, librarian. Games are sometimes played at the meetings with stamps given for prizes.

* * *

The Santa Monica, Calif., Stamp Club is starting the new year with the following new officers: William H. Young, president; Carl Ruf, vice president, and Charles E. Hourigan, secretary-treasurer. Postmasters' night was recently observed at the club with many visiting postmaster philatelists attending.

* * *

The Austin, Ill., Philatelic Club scheduled a program recently which combined the celebration of the anniversary of its 100th meeting and the installation of new officers.

* * *

Open House

The Chicago Philatelic Society has completed plans for its 1936 Open House which will be held January 17, 18 and 19 at the Hotel La Salle.



New Clubs

The Border Line Stamp Club, as its name suggests, has been formed in Decorah, Iowa, to accommodate collectors from Southeastern Minnesota and Northeastern Iowa.



At the Postoffice Window

A man waiting patiently in the post office could not attract the attention of either of the clerks. "The evening cloak," explained one of the girls, "was a redingote design in gorgeous lame brocade, with fox fur and wide pagoda sleeves." At this point the long-suffering customer broke in with: "I wonder if you could provide me with a neat red stamp with a dinky perforated brim, the tout ensemble delicately treated on the reverse with gum. Something about 2 cents."—*Ridgeway (Mo.) Journal*.

US Bought and Sold US

Sent on APPROVAL with Scott's number under each stamp. Good stamps at right prices. Also penny approvals and good foreign. References please. *fp*

F. M. WOOD

310 Local Bldg. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Funny Philatelics

By THEODORE H. FRETER



Turkey Scott's No. 921, Etc.

On some issues, however, the overprint bears a *six-pointed star*—the early Christian "shield of David" now familiar to us as the "Kosher star."

Allahuakbar!



Farley Furls the Foremast

The above is pure, unadulterated nautical gibberish, but not as inappropos as it might seem.

The United States has a navy. Not much as navies go, but a navy none the less. Presumably, then, she must have a sailor.

Perhaps the navy could be prevailed upon to lend him to the post office for the purpose of proofreading the pictures depicting ships on American stamps, thus saving Mr. Farley from perpetrating any more nautical absurdities on our stamps.



United States Scott's No. 736

Witness, among others, the 1934 Maryland Tercentenary depicting two ships, the nearer one showing quite plainly her lateen sail rigged abaft (behind to you) the mizzen mast (rearmost mast, you dope!)



Looking Forward

Not only are the pictures on stamps beautiful and entertaining, and sometimes even exciting (vide Goya Comm., etc.) but often these colorful little picture galleries prove, as well, highly instructive of things that have been, are and will be. They help provide the broadening influences and educational advantages of travel for those who (even as you and I) cannot afford the latter.



Mexico Scott's No. 643

But travel, for all its obvious advantages over stamp collecting, is limited to showing the past and the present. Philately adds the future, and in the case of the peso value of Mexico, it reaches the empyreal heights of showing what is not, was not, and never will be—namely, the National Theatre of Mexico with its massive dome all complete, despite the fact that it was discovered that the dome could not be added because its added weight would sink the building's foundations and thus cause the entire building to collapse.

The building can never be completed as depicted.



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JOTTINGS OF THE MONTH

THE strange disappearance of federal tax stamps from hundreds of beer barrels in a cold storage company in St. Louis, Mo., puzzled revenue agents until someone thought of using a magnifying glass. Tooth marks were discovered on the wood. Rats, which like paste, had eaten the stamps.

Dr. G. N. Suller, state historian, and secretary of the Michigan Centennial Joint Committee, recently sent out notices to all communities planning local celebrations during 1936 advising them to "purchase all the Michigan Centennial postage stamps that you can afford and save them for the big advertising campaign in the spring of 1936."

Norfolk, Va., has asked a special series of postage stamps to commemorate its 200th anniversary as a borough in 1736.

J. Edward Vining, of the Mound City Stamp Club, St. Louis, Mo.,

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383E .06	448.. .04	491.. .12
390.. .05	462.. .04	493.. .07
408E .06	486.. .02	495.. .14
409E .07	487.. .04	
410.. .06	488.. .15	496.. .12
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FRANK STROSKY
Box 53 Perth Amboy, N. J. aup

conducts "The Stamp Club of the Air" at 6 o'clock each Sunday evening through the courtesy of the Melbourne Hotel in that city. Mr. Vining attended the Fourth Annual Hobby Show in Chicago and covered it well on his following broadcast.

A Chicago collector, H. J. LeVesconte, and one of his friends figured out a way to mail one cover on the first flight of the China Clipper, and have it returned bearing all of the stamps and both cachets. In case you can't figure it out you will find full details on another page in this number.

We start the new year with the assurance at least of two new issues. Both Texas and Arkansas have been promised special commemoratives to honor their respective 100th birthdays in 1936.

Frank B. Eldredge of Attleboro, Mass., who has been a collector of not only stamps but minerals, shells, coins, birds eggs, and other things for sixty years, recently broke into print in his home town paper with a column describing his hobbies.

Milton E. Harris, San Antonio, Texas, has moved his stamp business to downtown offices in the Gibbs Building, where he will have more advantageous quarters. Collectors from "up North" are extended a special welcome when visiting in San Antonio.

Felix Certe, New Orleans, La., conducts a hobby program over station WBNO in that city each day from 4:30 to 5:00 P. M.

Here is a unique bit from Western Australia. An ardent ambler is pushing his wife and worldly goods from place to place in a wheelbarrow. If on any portion of his journey he can carry a letter from an outlying farm to the nearest post office, he is glad to do so, postmarking the letter with a souvenir cachet and the line, "First Wheelbarrow Post."

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E. M. Determann, veteran collector of Vincennes, Ind., passed away recently. His collection, started fifty years ago, is considered one of the most valuable in the country.

Evidence that stamp collecting is profitable as well as interesting. B. C. Berger, Seattle, Wash., traded an 1868 Canadian for a small house and lot.

Postmaster Lawrence J. Roth recently placed an exhibit of U. S. stamps in the Fairfield, Ia., post-office which created a philatelic furore in that town.

A course in stamp collecting is now offered at the State University, Washington.

Erratum

November, 1935, **HOBBIES**—The note reading "Sheets of the 12 pf, ultramarine, musicians set of Germany, showing the portrait of Handel, show an error in sixteenth stamp which reads '1585' instead of '1685'."

Should read—
"Sheets of the 25 pf, ultramarine musicians set of Germany, showing the portrait of Handel, shows an error in fiftieth stamp which reads '1585' instead of '1685,'" says Otto Korte.

"This error occurred," says Herr Fleischmann, the Reich Post Minister, due to the fact that the type set of the number '6' was somewhat frail and the impression made, appeared more like a '5' than '6,' Herr Fleischmann wrote to Otto Korte from Berlin under date of October 19, 1935, to this effect.

A \$37,000 Postage Stamp

Not being of a philatelic inclination, we are ignorant of stamp values. We confess to amazement, therefore, to read that a one-cent postage stamp of British Guiana is valued by its owner at \$37,000.

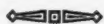
We can't help thinking of the fellow that boasted he owned a \$500 dog.

"Do you mean to tell me," a friend demanded, "that you paid \$500 for that pooch?"

"Well, not exactly," said the proud owner, "but I traded two \$250 dogs for him."—Arkansas City Traveler.

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MARKET NOTES AND NEWS



By T. E. GOOTEE

GENERAL prices of stamps have reached the regular mid-season peak. Results from the Christmas Holiday increase will probably show a brief, further rise. The market demand for U.S. and late British Colonials is very marked; most dealers are offering higher prices for good material than ever before.

* * *

A large number of wholesale importing companies have sprung up in the east. Most of these are the direct result of increased popularity of British Colonials, as well as other late issues.

* * *

It is amazing to note the popularity which Abyssinia has gained in the last few months. Wholesalers are rapidly selling their stock of this country, most of which has lain on their shelves for several years. Stamp collectors seem wary in buying these stamps; they may some day prove to be good investments. There are an increasing number of counterfeits, however, and a collector should buy with care. See earlier columns for details concerning the forged stamps now on the market.

* * *

Few collectors realize that many of the stamps issued by foreign countries are made in the United States. The American Bank Note Company, and similar organizations have been printing classic beauties of the engravers art for many years. One copy of every stamp printed by these American organizations would run into very high figures.

* * *

With the success of the recent China Clipper flight it seems probable that the present existing route will be extended to points further west, and to New Zealand. The proposed New Zealand extension, is scheduled for next fall, according to my information.

* * *

Several months ago a concern operating from Bucarest, Roumania, sent form letters to many American collectors, advising of their plan to "trade" stamps. This firm, the Comp-toir Roumain-Americain de Philatie, highly publicized their experiment by mail. During the last few months I have received letters from collectors who sent this firm stamps, in an effort to effect a trade. The gist of the firm's letter is that they desire to enter into "business relationships"

and trade stamps, as well as purchase stamps through the Bank of Roumania. I would appreciate further information from any reader who has had any affiliations or transactions with the foregoing named firm.

* * *

Adding to our growing list of proven counterfeiters and swindlers, add the following: Clay Doven, Guatemala City and Port-au-Prince, Haiti; M. Morssy, c-o General Delivery, New Orleans, La.; L. K. Jacobssen, Buenos Aires, Argentina—a self-confessed printer of counterfeits. I should emphasize that all of these persons have been definitely proven unreliable.

* * *

Replying to my recent query concerning the cow-milker on a stamp, P. D. Pittenger advises of another worker who is diligently at work milking a Russian cow on the Type 153 stamp of that country.

* * *

Italian covers from the "front" in Ethiopia have made their first appearance in New York. Although few in number now, there will probably be enough to go around in a few weeks. They bear the characteristic military emblems, censor markings, and field post-office cancellations. They are strikingly similar to those of the World War; is that an omniscient indication of the future?

* * *

A recommended specialization for a rainy night: Try plating the 3c Stuart.

* * *

Many of our dealers are branching out now into wholly specialized businesses. Here are a few. Stamp Appraisers, Assistive Associations, Auction Commission Agent, Cancellation Specialists, Charity Stamp Dealers, Christmas Seal Dealers, Collection Agencies, Commission Agents to the Trade, Commission Brokers, Information Services, Stamp Insurance Agencies, Philatelic Engravers, Private Treaty, Protection Agents (strong arm stuff?), Quartz Lamp Expertisers, Remainder Buyers, Stamp Repairers (who really do a very nice business, especially for the unscrupulous persons), Trustee Service, and a host of others.

* * *

The ultimate fate of the British Guiana Rarity does not seem known. There apparently are no collectors

who care to sink a fortune into a tiny bit of pasteboard. If I had the stamp I would probably worry myself to death for fear that another one might be found, thus decreasing the value. King George of England has never been particularly anxious to obtain the stamp, and proved his contentions by not bidding at the recent private sale in London. Back in 1921 the King made no effort, through his agents, to bid on the stamp at the time it was sold to Arthur Hind. The only competitive bidding for the stamp, at the Ferrari sale in 1921, was Maurice Burrus who does not now seem as interested as he was a decade ago.

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HELD BROS.

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my68

Merchant Marine

By JAMES J. VLACH

A Little History

AFTER 1850, there was a general adoption of the screw, and this increased greatly the use of iron hulls, as a wooden stern was not strong enough to withstand the constant great strain of a propeller, which was not only submerged, but whirled constantly. Improvements in engines also necessarily followed. It will also be recalled that steamers equipped with paddle wheels were greatly handicapped in a storm. Whereas the screw was deep in the

water, the paddle wheels were often out of the water, and in the air, especially during rough weather. Many of these side and stern wheelers were sent to be used in shallow or inland waters, and many of them can still be seen to this day.

In the late seventies, iron ships reached their heights. About this time, ships began to be built of steel, and multiple expansion engines were also employed. Steel is stronger than iron, hence ship designers discarded iron in favor of steel. It is well known that a steel ship of the same weight as an iron one, will be much larger, and therefore there will be more room for cargo. A steel ship can also be constructed much cheaper than one of iron. Many experiments with steel ships began in England about 1875. The Cunard Line built the SS SERVIA of steel, and she was so successful that within a short period after she left the British yards, many companies were building ocean vessels almost all of steel.

The SERVIA was in her day a GREYHOUND of ocean shipping, but her fame lagged a bit when in 1888, the Inman Line placed in service the SS CITY OF NEW YORK, and the CITY OF PARIS. It is said the first named was the first twin screw ship to cross the Atlantic.

The present great liners are all an outgrowth of these various experiments. Ships have, above all, kept pace with the developments of modern times, and the term FLOATING HOTEL, as applied to most of the large liners of today, is well deserved. Of course, the costs of operating many large liners today, are mounting steadily, and many of them cannot earn their keep, as it were. Passenger traffic fluctuates, and while there are times of the year when many ships earn a handsome profit, there are also times when passenger travel is at a very low ebb with consequent losses to the operators of the ships.

It has been brought to my attention that in many cases, when applying ship marks, the pursers or others handling the mail, apply them on the BACK of the envelope, or on the FILLER inside, and mail the cover at some shore station. This is not done intentionally, but it must be remembered that most pursers are not collectors, and in many cases, there is a genuine willingness to please, but due to lack of the proper knowledge mistakes are made. Therefore, I would suggest that when sending off for covers, a little addition to the note would be in order,

to the effect that you want the ship marks placed on the FRONT of the envelope.

I have just received advice that the UF Company will run some of their ships between Florida points and Avonmouth, England, with oranges. In past years, the company has been shipping oranges to New York, and transshipping them to fast Atlantic liners. Now they want to discontinue this practice, and carry them direct to destination.

Anyone wishing to obtain an unusual cover, can send to the Purser, SS SUMIRE MARU, O.S.K. Line, Beppu, Japan, and request ship marks. Use 10 sen Jap stamps only. This is a ship plying on the inland seas around Japan only. Unless you have the Jap stamps, better lay off. Postage to Japan is 5c.

October, 1935, marked the Golden Jubilee of the N.Y.K. (Nippon Yusen Kaisha). The Japanese merchant marine is world famous. In my articles in past issues, I have frequently referred to it. The NYK Line was formed in 1885—an outgrowth of the Mitsubishi Co. and the Kiodo Unyo Kaisha, which were consolidated to form the N.Y.K. Line, which company began at once to secure new ships, and was very successful in doing so. It took over from the Mitsubishi Co. 29 steamers and 1 sailing vessel, and from the Kiodo, 29 steamers and 10 sailing vessels, this making a total of 69 vessels. Today, fifty years later, the company operates 133 ships. An accomplishment, to be sure.

During the first few years, the N.Y.K. had quite a number of foreign skippers. At the present time, the entire ship staff is Japanese, except for a few Chinese stewards.

In 1886 the N.Y.K. had 18 regular liners in service in Japanese and Chinese waters.

In 1893 came the next great expansion. In that year, the line opened its Japan-Bombay service, but it met with serious opposition on the part of certain established European shipping companies who tried to stamp out this enterprising Jap line, which had dared to come into their territory. However, in spite of this opposition, the new line went ahead.

In 1896, after the Sino-Japanese War, (1894-1895) the European Line was opened. Also the Seattle Line was opened in that year, and the Australian Line.

In 1904, the Russo-Japanese War broke out, and the N.Y.K. played an important part in it. After this war, there was a decided slump in shipping, which proved rather detrimental to the N.Y.K., as many of the ships of this line were idle.

In 1911 the N.Y.K. opened its Calcutta Line, which greatly increased Japanese trade with India, etc.

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PHILO A. FOOTE, Mgr.
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In 1914, the World War broke out, and during the course of the war, Japanese shipping played an important part. The company's chief duty was to keep lines open which the other Allied companies could not maintain, as their vessels were needed elsewhere. The company also supplied frequent auxiliary steamers. The line also lent ships to the American navy when the U. S. entered the war. Due to its expert navigators, the company lost no more than 5 ships, the greatest tragedy being the loss of the HIRANO MARU, which was torpedoed by a German submarine about one month before the Armistice. Almost all her passengers and crew were lost.

The present day services of this line are worldwide, and of particular interest to us is the fast Japan-New York express freight service.

In this Jubilee year, the following are a list of the more important N.Y.K. passenger and freight services:

Japan-Europe
Orient-California
Orient-Vancouver-Seattle
Japan-Australia
South America, West Coast
Japan-Bombay
Japan-China Rapid Express

Besides the above, the N.Y.K. also maintains regular passenger services between various points in the Orient.

In this, the Golden Jubilee, we congratulate the N. Y. K. Line, and trust that in the future, they will continue to prosper as they have in the past.

Regarding covers from ships of this line, I might add that in nearly all cases, excellent results have been obtained, particularly if the collector used Jap stamps, although the pursers cancelled other stamps as well.

Here are a few ship addresses:
SS Oakland, SS Vancouver, SS Tacoma, SS Seattle, SS Portland—H.A.L. 200, Henry Bldg., Portland, Ore.
SS Victoria, SS Northwestern, SS Yukon, SS Alaska-Alaska SS Co., Pier 2, Seattle, Wash.
SS Cuzco, SS Coysa—Grace Line, 211 Bd. of Trade Bldg., Portland, Ore.
SS Schwaben, SS Elbe, SS Weser, SS Witram, SS Wittell—N.G.L., 214 Bd. of Trade Bldg., Portland, Ore.
Baron Haig—U. S. Nav. Co., Baron Line, 17 Battery Pl., New York, N. Y.
SS Pilsudski—Gdynia-Amer. Line, 32 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.
SS City of Shanghai—Amer. Indian Line, 26 Beaver St., New York, N. Y.
SS Antofagasta—Gardiaz Lines, 17 Battery Pl., New York, N. Y.
U. S. stamps can be used on covers to the above ships.

On account of the information disclosed by the recent investigation of the contract mail situation, officials of the P. O. Department have required certain ships receiving mail pay, to be tested over a measured mile to demonstrate that they are capable of making the required speed under their mail contracts. Of eleven ships tested so far, eight have failed to qualify under their present classifications, and have either been withdrawn from contract service, or have

been reclassified for compensation at a lower rate. It might interest my readers to learn that there are about 275 ships receiving mail pay.

I suppose many of my readers know of the proposed U. S. Line's cabin liner which is to be built. This ship will operate in conjunction with the MANHATTAN and WASHINGTON between New York, Cobh, Plymouth, Southampton, Havre and Hamburg. Estimates up to \$15,000,000 have been made as to the cost of construction on the owners' designs.

The Cunard White Star Liner HOMERIC is to be laid up pending further employment found for her.

Captain Sir Edgar Britten of the BERENGARIA will command the British liner the QUEEN MARY.

It has been estimated that in a major campaign, the Navy would require from the merchant marine more than 900 ships.

The American merchant marine has often been called the second line of defense of this country. As a major shipping power, the U. S. now ranks near the bottom. It is a well known fact that both the army and navy would be, to a great extent, dependent upon the U. S. merchant marine. Only Spain has less in tonnage and ships than the U. S. and during this past decade, the U. S. has constructed but 9 ships of 2,000 tons or over, as against Great Britain's 735, and other countries in proportion.

This column has often repeated the fact that the U. S. merchant marine is in bad shape. It seems in order for the U. S. to compete successfully

with foreign lines, that more and speedier ships must be built at once. The government has realized this defect in our merchant marine, and has attempted to grant subsidies in various forms. Mail contracts have been let, and have been costing the government about \$27,000,000 a year.

At a recent meeting of the Anchor Line officials in Glasgow, it was disclosed that plans are practically completed for the construction of two new passenger ships. Both of these ships will be of 14,000 tons each, and will be built in Scotland. They are expected to be ready for service in the Spring of 1937.

The Cunard White Star Line announces that the famous ocean liner, the MAJESTIC, will be withdrawn from the trans-Atlantic trade this Spring. This ship, as you know, was built by German shipping interests, but was awarded to England after the World War. It held the title of the largest liner afloat until the NORMANDIE entered service. The ship is not to be scrapped, but she will be retained until it can be seen

One collection British Colonies. 2,780 varieties. Catalog over \$1,800.00. Over half are mint. All in A-1 condition. No Australian or India States. For quick sale. \$400.00

One collection Foreign, some British Colonies, no U. S. 8,817 varieties. Catalog \$1,200.00. For quick sale \$200.00 jap

W. L. DE GROFF
Bloomfield, Ontario, Canada

MIXTURE

Bank and Post Office Combination, many different countries, from Europe, Asia, South America, unpicked as received, the best on the market for the price. One lb. \$3.25.
Price List on Mixtures Free. s63

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1814 S. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N. J.

CUBA 1910

HAVE YOU THE
INVERTED CENTERS?

We Offer Them Unused

No. 239a 1c green & violet. \$ 3.75
No. 240a 2c carmine & green 35.00
No. 244a 10c brown & blue. 87.50
No. 554a 10c Special Delivery 62.50

These are all in very fine condition except the 2 cent of which there was only one sheet and this was off centered. ttc

Nassau Stamp Co.

68 Nassau Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

The NEW JUBILEE PAPUA

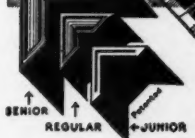


(as illustrated). Nyassaland (Leopard), scarce Fiji, 19th century Monaco, Colombia, (emerald mine), Panama (map), Italy (Mussolini statue), Guatemala, Bosnia, Estonia,

Peru, lot of U. S. commemoratives, and others. All for only 10c (in coin) to approval applicants. oc

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To mount large photos, posters, maps, charts, or drawings, use the new Senior Nuage Corner. In black, white, gray, green, red, sepia and ivory, in packages of 40 corners; gold and silver, 24 to the pkg.

For snapshots, stamps, postcards, etc., use Regular or Junior style corners. Colors as above, 100 to the pkg.; gold and silver, 60 to the pkg. Transparent corners, 80 to the pkg.

Only 10c pkg. at dealers' or 5 & 10c stores in U. S., or send us 10c (Canada 15c) for pkg. and samples.

ACE ART CO.

6 Gould St. Reading, Mass.

U. S.	SPECIAL LOTS	U. S.
	Cat. Val.	Net
1.	6 unused before 1921....	\$ 1.25 \$.50
2.	12 unused before 1921....	3.00 1.00
3.	20 unused before 1923....	7.80 2.25
4.	20 unused before 1923....	15.00 4.00
5.	20 unused commemorative tives	2.25 1.00
6.	35 used postage stamps..	— .20
7.	75 used postage stamps..	— .50
8.	100 used postage stamps..	— 1.00
Postage extra under \$1.00.		
CURBRO STAMP CO.		
6933 Kelly St.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	jap

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE PACKETS	Unused	Used
25 varieties90	.40
50 varieties	3.00	1.25
100 varieties	10.00	5.00
Blocks of unused packets will be supplied at 4 times the single price.		
U. S. AIR MAIL PACKET		
Thirteen different Air Mails including the first issued. Also one of the rare Zeppelin stamps.		
Unused....	\$3.25	Used....\$2.35
JAMES H. HOFFMAN, Saugerties, N. Y.		
		jap

COLLECTORS

You have now a rare opportunity to purchase nationally known, diversified collection of late Peter Gruber (Rattlesnake Pete) at bargain prices. Prompt action necessary if you wish to obtain any items from this collection, which consists of guns, snakes, large quantity of rattlesnake venom, animals, electric chair, largest horse in the world, Jesse James and Dalton Brothers collection, mechanical gold mine, mechanical oil well, geological collection and many other items too numerous to mention. Total collection over one thousand items. Communicate with WILLIAM L. CLAY, Attorney, 510 Powers Building, Rochester, New York. jap

Please mention HOBBIES when replying to advertisements.

if there is enough passenger traffic large enough to justify returning her to service after the QUEEN MARY is placed in service.

The SS NEW NORTHLAND which operates in the St. Lawrence Gulf district during the summer season, will again operate between Miami and the Bahamas the coming winter. The ship is operated by the Clarke SS Co. and this winter service will continue until about April. Collectors can address the ship at Miami.

The name of the H.A.L. ship, SS ALBERT BALLIN, has been changed to SS HANSA.

The SS HAITI formerly owned by the American-Caribbean Co. and operated in the West Indies trade, has been sold to Norwegian buyers. She was built at Duluth in 1920.

As this is being written, (December 10) it is reported that Great Britain has called several hundred officers and engineers from its merchant marine for duty in the naval reserve. This is the first call since the World War. The Cunard-White Star Line alone will lose 80 officers and engineers in the call, while many men employed on lines operating into American ports, have already left for England.

Postmaster Holt, Newport News, Va., advises that the U.S.S. Yorktown will be launched the early part of 1936—no definite date.

Old Numbers New

California—Enclosed find renewal for two years. I enjoy the magazine very much. An old number of HOBBIES is ever new.—Edith Crump.

Books Received

United States Stampless Cover Catalogue, 1936 edition. Edited by H. M. Konwiser. Published by Milton R. Miller, Batavia, N. Y. Price \$1.25.

This is the initial production of a catalogue for the collectors of stampless covers and undoubtedly those pursuing this hobby as well as other philatelists will peruse its pages with more than usual interest. The editor explains that the text comes from more than one hundred sources.

All items listed are handstamps unless otherwise stated. Collectors prefer *handstamped* rate markings as against *handwritten* rate markings, it is pointed out.

General information given in the introduction shows the wide field of this branch of collecting. Mr. Konwiser explains:

"Stampless covers made their appearance in the United States in the colonial period, when Benjamin Franklin was the Colonial Postmaster General for Great Britain.

"These early postmarks—indicative of the post office of origin of the letter—are of the straight line type and in the instance of New York that town name was handstamped in two-line format.

"Markings then, as in the early United States period, and so up to about 1800, were all of the straight line type, with New London, Conn., a noticeable exception in having a circle type in 1793.

"Markings then, as later in the period before adhesive stamps were used, were of the handstamp type or manuscript type, indicative of the source and the rate mark.

"Year date postmarks are not unknown in the early period of the United States, but generally these are seen on covers of later days.

"Stampless covers are usually known as 'pre-stamp' covers and the field might well be logically divided into types, as: (1) straight line types; (2) oval types; (3) circle types; (4) fancy types; (5) dated types."

In addition to the chronological listings of the various markings, this edition contains much historical data about the earliest postoffices in their country, and listings of them according to date and place.

SHERLOCK HOLMES

did some great investigating...

Have you investigated the advantages offered by a progressive philatelic organization?

The Society of Philatelic Americans is interested in sharing its benefits with you. Write for prospectus:

T. E. Gootee

Regional Vice-Pres.

4266 Phlox Place

Flushing, N. Y.

jap

PANAMA, FINE MINT

#223 .37	#246 .04
224 .38	250 .20
226 .25	259 .02
234 .02	260 .05

Many other numbers.
Approvals against references.

A. A. HELLER

Route 2, Box 380 Chico, Calif. au63

Data for Post Mark Collectors

By HARRY M. KONWISER
California History

THE name San Francisco, for Yerba Buena was made legal in 1847, by dictum of the Alcade, William A. Bartlett, according to "San Francisco", by Helen Throop Purdy, 1912.

In February, 1849, the first steamer came through the Golden Gate, the first boat of the Pacific Mail Company. The steamer, loudly hailed by the war vessels lying in the bay and by the citizens generally, brought word that two or more boats belonging to the same company were on their way around the Horn, and that there would be monthly communication with the East by way of the Isthmus.

In September, 1850, California was admitted to the Union as a State. From 1846, until admission, California had occupied an anomalous position, for during these four years it belonged to the United States as a fruit of conquest, and yet never had a territorial form of government. The news of admission was received on October 18th, by the mail steamer, Oregon.

Ship Letters

Mrs. E. R. Whaley, of Philadelphia, reports having old letters from her grandfather's papers, the oldest being a folded letter of 1801 carrying the handstamp SHIP as well as NEW YORK circle on the address front. The handstamp SHIP was used in 1788 on a Philadelphia letter addressed to Providence.

Ship Letters date back to the very beginnings of the American Post, in 1639, when the Massachusetts General Court, ordered Richard Fairbanks to take care of mail "brought into him from the Sea".

The New Netherlands ordinance of June 12, 1657, forbade the boarding of incoming vessels, at what is now New York City, until these vessels had been visited by the officials and the Ship Letters had been transferred to these officials.

From 1669 to 1718 the French had a chain of posts from Quebec to New Orleans and no doubt these posts communicated with each other—via couriers. The collectors of Stampless Covers would like letters carried by the French for this period.

Most of the older towns of the United States have various styles of town postmarks, described as Plain Circles, Plain Ovals, Ovals without

Outer Lines, Ovals with Inner Lines, and Straight Line types. As a general rule, the Straight Line types are the scarcer, with Ovals running second. Handstamp markings, other than the normal types, add to the interest of the covers and often increase the commercial value to a noticeable extent.

Collectors of postmarks usually select a favorite city, county or State; or a group of States and seek every variety of postmark issued from these geographical divisions beginning with the establishment of the post offices that interest them.

The United States Postoffice Department will answer queries as to the establishment of any post office.

During the post office administration of William T. Barry, 1829-33, in the Jackson Cabinet, the greater portion of mail was still being carried on horse-back from central points; and by four-horse post coaches from city to city. Stage coaches were already well established for passenger service between most of the cities—then entirely in the East!

Among the handstamps employed on Long Island vessels, in the 1834-47 period are: STEAM, STEAM-BOAT, STEAMSHIP 12½, STEAMER 5, STEAMER OREGON 5 (also 10).

Way Letters as Officially Defined

Postmaster General Joseph Habersham (1795-1801) defined "Way Letters" as follows:

Join Now!

The S. P. A. has the most active Sales and Exchange Departments in the country. Be a member and take advantage of them. Application blank may be had from

F. L. COES
Secretary

Coes Square
WORCESTER, MASS.

"Way Letters are such letters as are received by a mail-carrier on his way between post offices and which he is to deliver at the first post office he comes to; and the postmaster is to enquire of him at what places he received them, and in his post bills charge the postage from those respective places to the offices at which they are to be finally delivered; writing the word WAY against such charges in his bills. The word WAY is also to be written upon each Way-Letter."

A fee was paid for Way-Letters, additional to the normal fee for carrying mail.

Postmarks

The postoffice at Shirley, Ill., seven miles south of Bloomington, Ill., reported a volume of mail one week in November, because movie fans sought the Shirley postmark as the second of a series, which when completed read:

"Darling (Mass.) Shirley (Ill.)

ATTENTION

Scott's 1936 Stamp Catalog. Price \$2.50
(Thumb Index \$3.00).
Scott's 1936 U. S. Specialized Catalog. Price \$2.50. *Jan 36*
Postpaid with Blocks of Commemoratives.
FREE!! 2 different U. S. Commemorative first day covers with each catalog.

S. F. WELSH JR.

Box 226-H ELSMERE, N. Y.

DEALER'S DIRECTORY

Single Insertion, \$2.00 3 Insertions, \$4.50
6 Insertions, \$7.50 12 Insertions, \$14.00

UNITED STATES STAMPS

Stanley Gibbons, Inc.

38 S. Park Rowe, New York City

Complete U. S. Price List Free

A. C. LeDUC

305 13th St., N., St. Petersburg, Fla.

U. S. Stamps on approval. Tourists welcome to "Philately's Winter Headquarters." *Jan 36*

MISCELLANEOUS

Keller & Co., Stamps, Inc.

65Y Nassau St., New York City

U. S. & Foreign. Write for Free Price List. *Jan 36*

Schwerdtner, Paul R.

Berlin W 35, Germany

Cheap German stamps, inflation sheets, "kilos." Resellers right your wants. *Jan 36*

WANTED TO BUY

Vahan Mozian, Inc.

10 E. 39th St., New York City

Stamp Collections and Old Stamps, loose or on letters. *Jan 36*

Temple (Mich.), Tiny (Va.) Star (Texas), or Darling Shirley Temple, Tiny Star."

Nine states have Shirley postoffices. Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, Massachusetts, Montana, Tennessee, Virginia, Wyoming, and Illinois.



The Despised Three Cent Green

Edward F. Carter of the Keokuk, Ia., Citizen sends these remarks on "The Despised Three Cent Green".

A lady gave me a bundle of old letters, each bearing the familiar three cent green stamp. I counted them and found there were 166 in the package. Not worth very much, thought I, for there is a cigar box of a couple of thousand of them on my stamp shelf. Too bad she could not have presented me with something better.

I looked them over. At 2 cents each, the catalogue price, the whole outfit came to \$3.32. That is not so bad for a gift. Perhaps they were worth a little more. So I got out my specialized cat, and checked over the 166. Here is how the schedule came out:

On cover, the price jumped from 2 cents each to 5 cents, so my \$3.32 doubled in value right there.

There were 23 with magenta cancellation, at 30 cents each. Three had numeral cancellations, at 50 cents each. There was one with a railroad postmark, catalogues at \$2.50, one pair, and a dozen with the town cancellation showing plainly on the stamp itself.

The grand total catalogue price reached \$18.60, or five and better times the starting point at two cents each.

So my little gift and addition to my accumulation, had a catalogue value \$15 better than I thought.

I had a gain of \$15.28 because I had a specialized catalogue, guess such a difference justifies owning one of those cats.—Edward Eff.

WANTED TO BUY

Good U. S. or Foreign Stamp
Collection or accumulation.
Spot cash by return mail.

HENRY STEININGER
127 Union Pl., North Bergen, N. J.



COLLECTORS! DEALERS!
WE COLLECT PAST
DUE ACCOUNTS, give
protection, information,
and co-operation to
stamp collectors and
dealers. JOIN NOW!

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Benefits for all.

STAMP TRADE PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION, Inc.
Kalamazoo, Michigan, U. S. A.

SLOGAN POSTMARKS

PART IV

By WALTER SWAN

MANY Slogan Postmarks have been illustrated with a large variety of subjects of which the Airplane is the most commonly used. Animals, buses, buildings, streets, trees, flasks, and even Santa Claus have been used. Germany has illustrated several different kinds of planes in her air-mail slogans while Canada used a winter scene with a man, sled and team of huskies in connection with "Quebec Winter Sports Drive" in 1927.

Emblems, flags and seals also have been used with Slogans. The "1837 Victoria 1897" Canadian slogan was in the folds of a flag cancel being the Union Jack, while the "Diamond Jubilee of Confederation 1867-1927" pictured a seal. The British Empire Exhibition slogans pictured a lion so one can find many illustrated subjects.

The late A. H. Pike and Montgomery Mulford were the two pioneers in this branch of philately and did much work in recording the various slogans of the United States and Canada several years ago.

In reference to information on current and forthcoming Canadian Slogans, John G. Valek of Helmetta, N. J., received the following official communique from the Post Office Department, of Canada, which in part read: "It is not the practice of the Department to furnish information in regards to the issuing of such cancelling dies (Slogans) and it is not felt to be desirable that we should undertake to do so," etc. Mr. Valek kindly forwarded the original for my files and records.

CLASS TWO

State, County and Local Fairs

"Mardi Gras Pensacola Florida," from Pensacola, Fla., 1923.

CLASS FIVE

National Parks, Openings, Use, Etc.

"Pigsaah National Forest," from Asheville, N. C.

"Zion National Park," 1920.

"U. S. Project—Lower Yellowstone 60,000 fertile acres irrigated," 1924.

"San Isabel National Forest Colorado," from Trinidad, Colo., 1923.

"Rainier National Park Opens June 15," from Seattle, Wash., 1917.

"See Rainier National Park VIA Tacoma Season June-September, 1922," from Tacoma, Wash., 1922.

"Visit Glacier National Park," from Great Falls, Mont., 1922, also now current.

"See Crater Lake National Park, Oregon," from Portland, Ore., 1920.

"Crater Lake National Park Oregon," from Medford, Ore., 1930.

"Visit Hawaii National Park Open All The Year," from Honolulu, H. T., 1923.

"Haleakala National Park Maui," from Paia, H. T., 1932.

"Columbian River Highway Oregon National Forest," from Portland, Ore., 1921.

"Visit Yosemite National Park Open all the Year," from Stockton, Cal., 1924.

"Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks," from Helena, Mont., 1924.

"Visit Yosemite National Park This Year," from Merced, Cal., 1931.

"New Rocky Mountain National Park Opens May 1, 1917," from Denver, Col., 1917.

"Gateway Yellowstone National Park," from Bozeman, Mont., 1923.

"Rocky Mountain National Park Open June 1st October 1st."

"Black Hills National Forests Open all the Year," from Rapid City, S. D., 1920.

"Mesa Verde National Park," from Durango, Colo., 1920.

"Vacation outdoors in Colorado's National Forests," from Denver, Colo., 1919.

"Visit Glacier National Park," from Great Falls, Mont., 1935.

"Help Prevent Forest Fires," from several large cities 1920, Boston, Mass.

"Prevent Forest Fires Protect Wild Life," from Albany, N. Y., 1920.

"Before you leave a camp fire be sure it's out," from Salt Lake City, Utah, 1921.

"Forest Fire Season Be Careful with Fire in the Mountains," from Boise, Colo., 1920.

"Fire is the Enemy of Forests," from Phoenix, Ariz., 1920.

"Be Careful with Fire in the Mountains," from Denver, Colo., 1919.

"Save the Redwoods," from Eureka, Cal., 1922.

"Take your Vacation in the National Forests," from Los Angeles, Cal., 1919.

"Be Careful National Forests are not Fire Proof," from Helena, Mont., 1921.

"Make 50,000 Farm Homes Irrigate Columbia Basin," from Spokane, Wash., 1923.

CLASS FOUR

World War, Army, Navy, Veterans, Etc.

"Join the Navy Training Travel," from New York, N. Y., 1920.

"Learn while Join U. S. Army You Earn," from New York, N. Y., 1920.

"Learn while you Earn Join U. S. Army," from San Francisco, Cal., 1920.

"World's Greatest Trade School U. S. Army," from Wichita, Kans., 1920.

"Do your bit Buy a Liberty Loan Bond Inquire at any Bank or Post Office," from Washington, D. C., 1917.

"Buy Now U. S. Government Bonds 2nd Liberty Loan," from New York, N. Y., 1918.

"Buy Now U. S. Government Bonds 3rd Liberty Loan," from Boston, Mass., 1918.

"Food will win the War don't waste it," from Boston, Mass., 1917.

"Enlist Today 2nd Division U.S.A. San Antonio, Texas," from San Antonio, Tex., 1920.

"Enlist Today German Army of Occupation," from U. S. Army MPES No. 927, 1920.

"World Peace Law not War," from Philadelphia, Pa., 1923.

"32nd Div. Reunion Madison, Wisconsin Aug — 29, 1922," from Madison, Wis., 1922.

"Armistice Day Celebration and Reunion of Veterans Nov. 11," from Wilmington, N. C., 1922.

"G A R National Encampment Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 25," from Des Moines, Ia., 1922.

"Nat. Encampment Spanish War Vets. Chattanooga Sept. 18-20," from Chattanooga, Tenn., 1923.

"Twenty Seventh Reunion United Confederate Veterans Washington, D. C. Jun 4-8 1917" from Washington, D. C., 1917.

"Reunion Ex-Service Men June 14-16," from Pensacola, Fla., 1932.

IT SEEMS TO ME

THAT there are times when we should compliment our writers of stamp lore for their ability to select a fitting word for describing the political machinations of our transmogrified ward bosses.

England came through not long ago with a paragraph to the effect that the Michigan stamp might be a reversion to state seals for subjects "because we had run out of things to Commemorate", or something very similar, and that paragraph had all the ear marks of what the "collitch educated boys and gals" call a "dirty dig."

But it remained for a Chicago expert in descriptive terms to classify the flood for Farley Commemoratives that our overseas cousin takes exception to. The labelling of these as "promotional" issues seems to be right up James A's. alley. "Promotional" puts the ever present political background out in the open. It labels the drives for this or that "celebration" which is often nothing more than a drive by some local group for visible recognition of their past political efforts. It makes lots of us look back at the originators of these things. I almost said "instigators". If you want to know what the aforesaid postal head thinks of any section, just try to get a stamp for a commemoration after the state has voted Republican. Have a try. It will show something interesting.

THAT the Third Assistant has been invoked to try to stop the robbing of letters of their stamps. I think it is illogical and discourteous to lay this loss of stamps to the carrier or office force, especially when there are affixed stamps that indicate the cover was received and likely handled by Customs, minus the stamp, and got its postage dues at the port of entry. However, while few carriers would care to peel off "promotional" issues of the U. S., there is a definite indication that the steamship clerks have no such scruples about Jubilees. Before me at this writing a very fine cover from British Morocco, absolutely devoid of stamps, with twenty odd cents postage due at New York. The owner is "hot and bothered". I hardly blame him in the face of the quoted rates on Jubilees from "Morocco".

THAT the expressed statement of a well known Stamp paper editor abroad was forehanded, but not good prophecy. He said "there will be enough to go around" and likely meant it. But he did not add "at a price" and seemingly in spite of the fact that the number of complete sets pos-

By F. L. COES,
Secretary S. P. A.

sible is placed by the smallest number issued for any one item, he overlooked the fact that some Colonies would be sold out at dawn of the day after issue.

Where these have gone is a question, but it is a good guess that the trade is profiteering a good bit, and that prices will be boosted long before the issue is demonetized, January 1, 1936.

And I still maintain that the best way to collect Jubilees is in used condition. That means "used for postage" and not sold for the Colonies account in London by the Colonial representatives. Some say this is not done. Maybe, but just as many say it is done. Who is right?

THAT as long as some politicos disagree with the Michigan stamp being the Seal of the State, it might be a good thing to ask just what is the fitness of its use. When a Massachusetts Bay Colony seal was used, (and that was not the State Seal) it was criticized as being "out of place to use a seal for national postage". That stamp, in my opinion, was one of the most inartistic, overcrowded, illy selected bits of swank ever printed by the Postoffice.

But on the Michigan one we have a supposed State Seal, used as a commemorative (or promotional) with open criticism of the fitness of its use as national postage, or for world wide postage. True, it bears the legend U. S. Postage, but that is small help to a native of any land that cannot read the words. The insignia added to the seal are fragmentary and not definitive to this same foreigner, and likely to many on our own soil. How much more fitting is the reproduction on the Wisconsin, or the Maryland, or others on the list but too many to name.

THAT there will be an argument as to the final value of the National Parks system of the Parks issue is also a sure fire guess. Likely no one can compute gains in any areas except those of the Yellowstone and other western Parks. Few will claim any gain for the Arcadian area, and not anything tangible for some other eastern areas, but it is going to be an even bet that some hot air artist is going to tabulate and specify gains to travel in each section touched by the issue. Dubious in its value even if it is tabulated. "See America first" may be a good slogan, but it is not specific, and America ends for many with a view of the Empire State Building from Washington Bridge, or some similar land mark in some other city.

But the illogical placing of "souvenir" quantities at Park offices or nearby offices was another bit of plain optimism. Who would expect many people to buy the 7 cent Parks (for example, at the Main Coast offices "just because") when the postage is three or six cents on a normal letter?

THAT the various estimates and questionnaires have not produced much satisfactory or definite data about stamp collectors. Not that anyone cares as long as the market is not oversold. Not that the knowl-



New . . . Different!

Burt's Handbook for
Stamp Collectors
By Augustus Wilfrid
Dellquest

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Quickly Determining
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— Key to Greek, Cyril-
lic and Oriental In-
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Stamps — Check-List and Tabulated
Synopsis of U. S. Commemo-
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Postpaid
Handy Stamp Pockets inside the Cover!
Clothbound . . . Illustrated . . . Pocket-Size

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1613 Colorado Blvd. Los Angeles, Cal.
863

SPECIAL ISSUE COVER—When the Special Issue of March 15, 1935, was released, I prepared 250 covers in three colors with printed space for each imperforate stamp. Covers were postmarked on that date, and give you 20-in-one on an exhibition cover. Have but a few left. While they last, will be sent by registered mail for \$5.00 each.

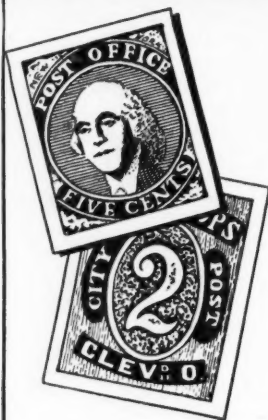
"YOUR FLAG AND MY FLAG"—A flag design printed in black, red and blue, on white cardboard, with the poem, "Your Flag and My Flag. Worth framing. Postpaid for Twenty-five Cents.

Second Revised Edition—STAMP ROMANCES—by Albert F. Kunze, 25 cents a copy. A reference work containing the 10 stories of Indian legendry and American history depicted on the National Parks stamps brought up to date with a dramatic account of the facts surrounding the issuance of the imperforate varieties of 1935, philatelic statistics as to plate numbers, designers, engravers, number issued and other interesting facts concerning both issues. A story stamp album with spaces for mounting both the perforate and imperforate series.

WILLIAM T. RALEY

STEWART BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OLD STAMPS WANTED WE PAY UP TO \$1000.00 EACH



**Also CASH PAID
FOR OLD LETTERS
WITH STAMPS ON**

OLD stamps (as late as 1927) now gathering dust in your attic, trunks or basement may be worth a fortune to you. A single stamp in your home may bring, \$25-\$50-\$100-\$500 or more in cash. We pay big cash prices for certain old stamps, documents. Thousands wanted.

Send 10c (coin or stamps) today for large profusely illustrated list of prices we pay for rare stamps.

ARCADE STAMP & COIN CO.
34 EUCLID ARCADE CLEVELAND, OHIO

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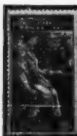
State Stamp Company
1225H Park Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Printed Philatelic Needs

WITH YOUR NAME & ADDRESS, PREPAID

- 100—Approval Sheets\$.50
- 100—Letter Heads 5½x8½50
- 100—Envelopes 6¼50
- 100—Approval Report Blanks50
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WM. F. THIESE & SONS
10526 Anzac Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
163



QUEEREST STAMPS PACKET

Receive world's smallest stamp: Vatican City; scarce Liberia triangle (value 15c); 1935 Greek Red Cross picturing coiled snake in Garden of Eden; Australian Bushman; new Spanish Morocco; Japan quake stamp; Manchukuo; many others.

Only 5c to approval applicants. tp

R. M. STAMP CO.
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edge is necessary to anyone. Just as a thought as to the uselessness of questionnaires in general and the stamp one in particular. It takes experience to make a questionnaire that will produce results. And quite some brains, educated along the lines of "ready and willing reply" as well as evidential knowledge. It reaps little to ask technical questions of people who make collecting a pastime, or to ask estimates from collectors whose horizon (in the collecting field) is confined to the Town Club meeting and a half dozen pals (and one dealer).

If any of the estimates were backed by real sensible argument it might be different. Few were, or are. Some queries are almost uselessly involved and some baldly impossible. Here are a few: "Was the 1535 put in to balance, only?" "Is a Duck stamp a Revenue?" Is there a Roman nose on a stamp?" Is it true that an Alaska issue was refused, and why?" and a few more of less difficulty.

THAT to Edw. Heusinger of San Antonio we are indebted for a new method of giving a small party of enthusiasts a new method of display, and a new method of mounting.

The mounting including both postage and revenues chronologically. The display by means of cards, which, laid on the long tables, enabled every onlooker to see, comment and absorb—then the collector displayed another batch by the easy method of dealing another set onto the boards. Few of us ever thought of combining in sequence the postage and revenues of such a country as Mexico, but Mr. Heusinger not only attained that se-

quence, but did it in such an artistic fashion that even postal enthusiasts were intrigued by the fiscals and their attractiveness. A most engaging method.

Now it can be applied to your own Club by the easy method of Kodapak protection and passing from the owner around the tables to a checker on the other end. If the cards are kept in order there is before every member not only chronology of issue but comparative data in its best form.

THAT this is the time for some attention to the thought of the New Year and what we can do for our shut-in collectors during the hardest part of the winter.

Up to Christmas, usually it is all anticipation. After New Year's Day, it becomes again a drab and tiresome wait for Spring, fresh air, birds, flowers and the calls of neighbors. I uncovered a little girls' pet collection thought lately. A shut-in, and very apt in writing letters, she has received in return stamps from many countries by writing missionary residents. She proudly displayed a set of India Airmails and Jubilees, the latter used, on covers addressed to herself. While this would mean bulk later, she has learned to remove and preserve the stamps, and writes the date of receipt under the mounted item. Her mother says many missionaries like her method of sending clippings of news interest, and in return send her stamps. That little lass is self amusing and self dependent, for her duplicates go to the Boy Scouts for other shut-ins in town.

And way back in her mind is the thought that "when I get well" maybe I can be a Missionary. That is bravery and patience, aimed at a high interest.

I have said so much about religious stamp study, that it has become well known to need no further prompting. But there seems to be a steady search for other and more educational side lines. Botanical stamps, building stamps, bridges, waterfalls, trains, ships, animals (by the way that Siberian squirrel on the Tannou Touva animal issue is a wonder) Charity issues for health, Red Cross (and a full Red Cross collection would be some job and valuable) "fanciful subjects" and statues, landscapes, maps, and I have only scratched the surface. But I did skip the re-lived, or resuscitated "type collection".

That idea and the cachet idea seems to be coming back although the cachets are now definitely divided and not all embracing. Likely forced by the space taken up in the book case.

But, if the Activities Committees would cast an eye over that list, it might come to them that a "side line"

show, or an evening with side lines taken one at a time might furnish much instruction and entertainment.

THAT now you have bought the 25 cent Air Mail and licked the hinge, what do you hear about it? Having a peculiar antipathy to weak efforts, I have been fishing around. The massed opinion seems to jell into the phrase "it could be better", and if that is not "damned by faint phrase" then I don't know the boys' minds. It may be symbolical, it may be a needed rate, and it may be for Pacific letter work, but after "little Orphan Annie" as the kids call the beautiful 16 cent effort for "Air and Special delivery" it somehow leaves us cold, and sort of disappointed.

This may be in a measure due to the array of really beautiful Air Mail efforts perpetrated by other countries, and better schooled postal officials. Even Chili, which is in the language of the coasting skipper "a stone wall with a few places level where they have fought some", can and does give the world Airs that have punch, interest, art and adaptability. If some of the big shots wanted a \$1 Air Mail to save multiplicity of stamps on a cover, there is likely need for it. Nothing here said about what it would bring as a collectors item to the Post Office. But if Chili can issue Airs to 50 pesos, we ought to be able to have a fit and decently designed set to \$5 in proper multiples.



From the collector's album.

Hans Anderson Commemorative Issue of Denmark

By PENNINGTON PENN

AMONG the many commemorative issues of 1935 is one of Denmark commemorating the success of its poet and fabulist Hans Christian Andersen who a century ago published the first installment of his immortal "Fairy Tales" (Eventyr). Andersen was born at Odensee, in Funen, on April 2, 1805. He showed signs of an imaginative temperament at an early age. This trait was fostered by his parents who were of a superstitious nature and his father, a poor shoemaker, was constantly telling of the better days the family had known. In 1816, the father died and Hans ceased going to school, and amused himself with dressing puppets for a toy theatre. He clothed these puppets as he thought the characters of Holberg and Shakespeare should be adorned. His neighbors seeing only the practical phase of this ability had him apprenticed to a tailor.

The widow of Bunkelof, a poet of some reputation, charitably adopted the future fabulist and he became known locally as "a comedy writer." This encouraged Hans to seek success on the stage but appearances were against him; he was rejected because of his leanness. He then tried singing but his voice failed. However, he made some good friends and they had the king place him in an advanced school at the public expense. He began his academic education in 1828. Before this in 1822, "The Ghost at Palnatoke's Grave" had been favorably received, and soon after entering upon his higher studies he published a literary satire in the form of a humorous narrative, "A Journey on Foot from Holman's Canal to the East Point of Amager." In 1830, he published the first volume of his collected "Poems", and in 1831, a second under the title "Fantasies and Sketches." His "Traveling Sketches" (Skyggebilleder oven Reise til Harzen, etc.) were the fruit of a tour in the north of Germany. In Switzerland he completed his "Agnes and the Merman." In October 1834, he arrived in Rome. Early in 1835, his novel "The Improvisatore," appeared and achieved a real success; the poet's troubles were at an end at last. "The Fairy Tales," now known to all the world in translation, also began to appear in 1835, other parts following in 1836 and 1837. The value of these stories was not perceptive at first, and they sold slowly. Andersen was

more successful for the time being with a novel "O. T.", containing vivid pictures of northern scenery and manners, which was followed in 1837, by another entitled "Only a Fiddler" (Kun en Spillemand). In 1840, he produced a romantic drama, entitled "The Mulatto," which was well received; but another drama, "Raphaello," was less successful. In the same year appeared his "Picture-book without Pictures," a series of the finest imaginative sketches. Exhausted by his labors Andersen now left Denmark (late in 1840) for a somewhat extended tour in Italy and the East, of which he gave an account in "A Poet's Bazaar" (1842).

Meanwhile the fame of his "Fairy Tales" had been steadily rising; a second series began in 1838 and a third in 1845. Andersen was found himself celebrated throughout Europe although he was still facing opposition from critics at home. He visited England in 1847 and was welcomed by Dickens. Andersen continued in his attempts to excel as a novelist and a dramatist and thought little of the enchanting fairy tales, in the composition of which his unique genius lay. In 1847 and 1848, two fresh volumes of these tales appeared.

His "Tales from Jutland" were published in 1859; "The Sand-hills of Jutland" in 1860; "Tales for Children" in 1861; and in 1863 "The Wild Swans" and "The Ice Maiden." An English translation of "The Story of My Life" was published in 1871. Besides the works above mentioned, he composed "Ahasuerus," a mythical drama, and "The Two Baronesses," a tale of Danish society. He died greatly honored both at home and abroad on the 4th of August, 1875.

BRITISH COLONIES

Samoa #27A Straits Set. Perak #46
These two scarce British Colonies only 15c to approval applicants. My customers receive premiums with their purchases. References Please, apc

M. P. HAYDEN, Manomet, Mass.

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NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

The Capital City
By WILLIAM T. RALEY

ALL praise to the American Airways and the efficient crew of the China Clipper which arrived in Manila four minutes ahead of schedule on November 29 on the initial flight. This was a decided contrast to the inefficient way in which many covers were handled at San Francisco and the dilatory manner in which Washington postal officials handled some complaints.

Figures released estimate a total of 110,000 covers carried on the flight. Westbound: Hawaii to Guam, 6,430; Hawaii to Manila, 6,968; Guam to Manila, 5,700. Eastbound: Guam to Hawaii, 3,543; Guam to San Francisco, 6,476. First day, San Francisco, 15,000 covers; 220,000 stamps, \$55,000. In Washington the sales at Philatelic Agency totaled \$11,670; at postoffice, \$2,762, and 10,910 covers mailed.

Manila surcharged the 10 and 30 centavo issue of 1935.

Weekly service is now being maintained between Manila and the United States, the "Philippine Clipper" being added.

Collectors Club

The Collectors' Club, Branch No. 5, S.P.A., admitted the following new members in the past month: Misses Marion A. Lancaster, A. R. Riordan and Laura M. Nicholson; Messrs. Merritt A. Greeley, Ralph E. Smith, Irving C. Root, Charles A. McGahan, Benjamin L. Seay, Manley S. Ross, C. H. Spencer, Herbert Leuchter, Hunter Graham, Louis H. Montney, Fernando Giegel, David Seltzer, and Robert E. Morgan.

The editor of *The Capitol Branch*, the monthly bulletin, H. H. Marsh, urges all members not in the S.P.A. to get in touch with Secretary Just.

Exhibitions scheduled during December were C. H. Just on the 10th and F. A. Bickert on the 17th.

Air to New Zealand

In August, 1936, there will be mail service from the United States, according to advices received from Auckland.

Philippine Surcharge

The supply of Philippine stamps surcharged for the China Clipper flight are exhausted at the office of

the Philippine Trade Commission. A new supply has been ordered and is expected January 15.

Washington Air Society

The last meeting of the Washington Air Mail Society had as a guest Colin M. McNaught of Wellington, New Zealand. Mr. McNaught is a member of the New Zealand Air Mail Society, which numbers about 150 members.

Philatelic Agency

Those who have complained of long delays in receiving their orders of stamps from the Agency have no room for a legitimate grievance now. Orders are being filled in four to six days.

Rocket Flight

Francis B. Leach denies that the rocket airplane flight at Greenwood Lake, N. Y., which has been postponed until January 25, was delayed in order that he might reduce in order to qualify as a "passenger."

Post Office Fire

On Friday, December 13, the new \$11,000,000 Postoffice Building was damaged by fire, the loss being estimated at from \$50,000 to \$500,000. An unprotected electric light ignited stored files of another department, necessitated a six alarm, and sent forty firemen to hospitals. The reception room of the Postmaster General was badly damaged from water.

Big Bargain for Collectors

Packet British, French, Spanish and Portuguese Colonies, U. S. Commemoratives. Includes Swaziland, Cyprus, Kouang Tchou, Ubangi, Cape Verde, Spanish Guinea, Etc. 10c to approval applicants only. Low and medium priced singles and sets. jap

H. C. HIGGINS, Keyport, N. J.

204th SALE JAN. 20-30th

A large representative lot of U. S., choice British Colonies and others. Foreign, including Mexico highly specialized Album Pages, Wholesale, etc. dx



M. OHLMAN

A.P.S. "Auction with Action" A.S.D.A.
116-H Nassau Street New York City

There were no postage stamp plate numbers issued during the month of November, 1935.

The following is a list of postage stamp plate numbers sent to press during the month of November, 1935.

Plate No.	Denomination	Class	Series	Subject	Date Sent to Press
21343	1c	Ordinary postage stamp	1922	400	Nov. 19
21344	"	"	"	"	" 19
21397	3c	"	1932	"	" 6
21398	"	"	"	"	" 6
21400	"	"	"	"	" 6
21401	"	"	"	"	" 6
21403	"	"	"	"	" 13
21414	"	"	"	"	" 19
21425	"	"	"	"	" 19
21426	"	"	"	"	" 25
21427	"	"	"	"	" 13
21428	"	"	"	"	" 25
21430	"	"	"	"	" 25
21431	"	"	"	"	" 25
21473	25c	Trans-Pacific Air Mail Stamp	1935	200	" 1
21474	"	"	"	"	" 1
21475	"	"	"	"	" 1
21476	"	"	"	"	" 1

Down in Arkansas

The Little Rock, Ark., Philatelic Society recently entertained junior collectors of Greater Little Rock. About sixty turned out.

A short talk was made on junior specializing by T. Wilson Clapham, president, and a contest was held to define philatelic terms. Copies of the contest will be supplied by the secretary, Carl Olsson, 1001 McGowan street, on receipt of a stamped envelope.

Announcement was made that the Arkansas Centennial Commission, in charge of the celebration next year for the 100th anniversary of statehood, had been advised by Clinton Eilenberger of the Postoffice Department that a commemorative stamp would be issued, probably June 15, 1936. Although the Society has suggested a reproduction of the State War Memorial, the first Arkansas state capitol, the commission also will receive suggestions from citizens to be forwarded to the Postoffice Department.

Albert R. Rogers, director of the Connecticut Tercentenary Celebration and several other large celebrations, was marked up on the program recently for a talk on some of the activities of stamp collecting covering a period of fifty years.

T. Wilson Clapham, was elected president of the Little Rock, Ark., Philatelic Society at a recent meeting. Carl Olsson, stamp editor of the Arkansas Democrat, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The club also finished plans for a party for junior collectors.

Witty Kitty—In the Detroit News. "The girl chum says in this matter of her family tree, she wouldn't mind discovering that some of her ancestors were pirates, if they only left some letters with rare stamps affixed."

FORUM

Pasteurized Philately

Gooteé, T. E., in HOBBIES for November, devotes a portion of his interesting "Market Notes and News" to Dairy Notes and News. He asks his readers to identify an "unique" stamp which portrays "a person milking a cow. We seem to have been given only one month and one guess, since in December HOBBIES Mr. Gootee explains that the stamp actually exists" and that it was issued in 1920 by North Ingermanland. But, Mr. Gootee, the bucolic bovine featured on your North Ingermanland A5 must share honors with a whole herd of other cud chewers. The Russian Ethnographic Series not only gave Borden and Sheffield an indirect advertising aid, but milked the stamp collectors out of \$2.21 with numbers 496 to 501. Moreover, the process of lactic liquid extraction emphasized for the Abkazes and the Bashkirs on Russia A153 and A158 as late as 1933 is antedated by the Tannou Touva issue of 1927 (vide: A3). Here we have the head of a Mongolian maiden almost eclipsing the south end of a cow headed north, while a milker of undetermined sex participates in that natural phenomenon in which "a brown cow, having eaten green grass, gives white milk." But this particular phase of the dairy industry is doubtlessly featured in "udder" places. So what! So boss!

Charles Corwin.

An invitation to tea, penned by a young woman to a girlhood friend, on June 6, 1876 was finally delivered a few weeks ago—and the invitation accepted.

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Please write us a complete description of the stamps you wish to sell.

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5290 Waterman Ave. St. Louis, Mo. jap

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This file is pocket size, has stiff board covers and 10 glassine pockets, each pocket being large enough to hold blocks of 20 stamps. Binding is such that the pockets are closed on three sides to prevent losing the stamps. Just send a 3c stamp (with this ad) to cover mailing expense. ja

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Plenty of Illustrations

Departments on all phases of stamp collecting covered by experts. Sample copy free. Subscription, \$1 per year (less than 2c a copy). x

WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP
HOLTON KANSAS

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The monthly stamp magazine that is known as "The Golden Voice of Philately." Each issue is rich in articles on U. S., Confederates, Foreign, Air Mails, Naval—and spicy editorials by the Colonel. x

Subscription: \$1.00 per year.

STAMP AND COVER COLLECTING

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(Now in its eleventh year)

Cachets

Conducted by EDWIN BROOKS

January 17—Walter Kaner, 31-51 35th St., Long Island City, N. Y., will sponsor a cachet commemorating the Battle of Cowpens, S. C., on this date. Send envelopes ready to go with one cent forwarding postage.

January 20—Portland, Ore. Cachet for the visit of the German Cruiser "Emden" to Portland, sponsored by the USCS Battleship Oregon Chapter No. 22. Send covers ready to go, plain or airmail stamped, fully prepaid with one cent per cover forwarding (except USCS members who quote identification number) to Cachet Director, Louis T. Diesing, 3627 N. E. 73rd Ave., Portland, Ore. Mark outside wrappers for "Emden" and covers must reach Diesing not later than January 15, 1936.

January 20—Cliffside, N. J. Cachet commemorating the last day of the American Revolution. Mailed aboard ship.

January 21—Cachet commemorating the birth of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. Mailed from birthplace if possible.

January 30—Cachet commemorating the birth of our president, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mailed aboard ship. All the above cachets will be printed and plateless engraved. Send only 6 1/2 size envelopes and do not use fancy or linen finish envelopes if you want a good cachet. Stuffed envelopes will not be cacheted. Send one cent per cover for forwarding.

Send covers to Daniel Puglis, 406 Morningside Avenue, Cliffside, N. J.

January ???—Seattle, Wash. A series of twelve or more cachets of events and personages of Masonic significance of early American history, particularly of the Revolutionary period, will be sponsored for the

first half of 1936, by the Masonic Historical Cover Club, 110 Madison street, Seattle, Wash. The forwarding charge is one cent per cover and interested collectors are urged to send in their covers as soon as possible as a number of events will be covered during January. Commemoratives on wrappers will be appreciated.

??? 1936—In celebration of the ground-breaking exposition at the Yerba Buena Shoals in San Francisco Bay, the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce is preparing an appropriate cachet to mark the beginning of one of the major projects of California. The site, when filled, will contain approximately 400 acres and will be used by the San Francisco Exposition Company for the 1938 exposition. After the exposition, the site will be turned over to the City of San Francisco for use as a metropolitan airport. Aeronautical engineers have stated that this site will provide one of the best airports in the United States, if not in the world. Send covers ready to go to the Junior Chamber of Commerce, 465 California street, San Francisco, Calif. John D. Long is the cachet director.

Fourth Class—Discontinued fourth class post offices for last day cancellation. Effective December 31: Winchester, Ga.; Federal, W. Va.; Sterby, W. Va.; Dillon, Ia.; Doans, Ind.; Pierceville, Ind. Effective January 15: LaCross, Ga.; Barnston, Pa.; Winfield, N. Y.; Deepcreek, Colo.

A cachet to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the "Formation of the Southern Confederacy" will be applied to all covers reaching L. Ditzel, 2332 Calverton Heights Ave., Baltimore, Md., before February 1. This is the first in a series of Confederate cachets to commemorate important 75th anniversary events. Send covers open and empty and include forwarding please. Commems. on outer wrappers also kindly appreciated. Printed cachet.

February 12—A Lincoln cachet to be mailed from five naval vessels of the Asiatic Fleet. 1 cent per cover forwarding. Mark wrapper "Lincoln" mailed from nearby ships if requested. Closing dates January 8 for Asiatic. January 25 for nearby. To Ted Harrington, 2051 So. 29th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



Presidents

Walter Kaner, 31-51 35th St., Long Island City, N. Y., writes that he has found twenty-three towns in the United States bearing the names of presidents which he will use in a cachet series during 1936. Customary stamped addressed envelopes and one cent forwarding fees should be sent if you want any of them.



Cachet for Byrd

Here is your chance to get an interesting Byrd cachet. Charles L. Ruby, 308 No. Marwood St., Fullerton, Calif., writes:

The Junior Chamber of Commerce of Fullerton, California is sponsoring Admiral Byrd's appearance in that city January 25. Plans are being worked out for a very appropriate cachet for mail leaving Fullerton on that day. It is planned to have each letter numbered. Covers may be sent to Mr. Ruby and he will hold them for cancellation on January 25.

A Profitable Discovery

awaits you in an investigation of THE FAIRWAY COVER SERVICE—a service for the collector of covers. Information and our 1935 catalogue with a sample cover sent for 15c. Send today. j653

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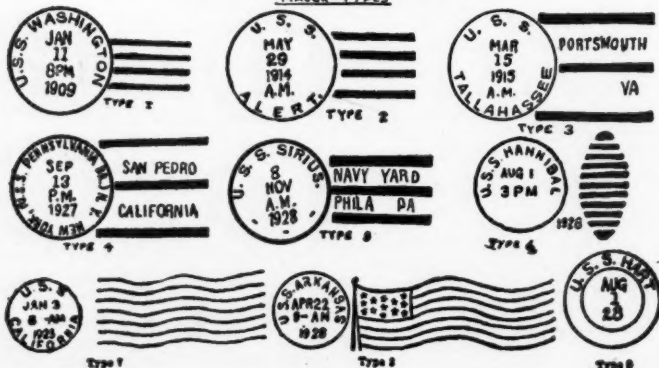
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NAVAL POSTMARKS

MAJOR TYPES



Round Trip Covers

By HAROLD J. LEVESCONTE
and GEORGE SAUER

WHEN the announcement of the initial flight of the "China Clipper" was released we looked into the cost of covers. Naturally we wanted a cover to come from Manila but to get one it appeared that it would cost us double postage with no assurance that the cover sent enclosing the Manila cover would be returned. Out of these we conceived the desirability of having all the stamps on a single cover, but the postal authorities and stamp dealers consulted were unanimous in the statement that "it couldn't be done."

With that encouragement we went into a huddle. Out of it came the idea that worked and we each now have what we believe to be the first and only round trip covers which were stamped for the return trip at and by the post office at the other end of the line.

The material used for each cover was as follows:

1. A large envelope addressed to ourselves, the address being placed well to the left-hand end of the envelope.
2. A very small envelope only large enough to cover up the address on the large envelope, addressed to the Postmaster at Manila and having this notation at the bottom: "Postmaster please remove this envelope."
3. A third envelope large enough to overlap the small envelope about three-eighths of an inch on all sides. This was addressed to the Postmaster at San Francisco and had the notation at the bottom: "Postmaster please remove this envelope only."

A money order for 78 cents and a letter to the Postmaster at Manila asking him to affix the necessary return stamps to the large envelope and to return it by the same route over which it was received, was enclosed in the small envelope which was then affixed to the large envelope so as to cover the address thereon, by means of strips of gummed paper about one-half inch wide which we previously had perforated down the middle on a sewing machine. The strips were made from white gummed sheets which are available at any stationery store. Over this the envelope addressed to the Postmaster at San Francisco, containing a money order for 75 cents and a letter requesting that the necessary stamps be affixed to the large envelope, was affixed in

the same manner. Then a six cent air mail stamp was affixed to the large envelope and the letter dropped in the mail.

It will be noted that as originally mailed, the cover was addressed to the Postmaster at San Francisco. When the top envelope was removed (the perforated strips making removal easy) the address to the Postmaster at Manila was exposed and when he removed the envelope addressed to him, the address of the sender was exposed.

When returned to us each cover carried the following:

A six cent air mail stamp for postage from Chicago to San Francisco; Three twenty-five cent air mail stamps for postage from San Francisco to Manila; Cachet of first flight San Francisco to Manila; Postage stamps from Manila to Western Springs, Illinois, with surcharge of "Initial Flight"; Cachet of first flight Manila to San Francisco.

Due to the fact that a large envelope was used, there was enough room for all of this to be affixed without overlapping and the postal authorities were careful in applying stamps and cachets so that a neat appearance was preserved.

This should add to the interest in collecting covers as by this method it is possible to obtain international round trip covers with the stamps of both nations on a single cover. A number of authorities have been questioned about the possibility of this

having been done before, but so far no one has been found who has heard of it. Therefore, until our claims are disproved, we will claim to be the first to have discovered and successfully used a method of securing round trip covers which are to us, at least, the best mementoes of trans-oceanic air mail service from its inception as a regular feature in our lives.

This claim of being the first is made only to discover whether anyone has used this method or has practiced a better method of obtaining the same result and has for its object the possible development of a uniform procedure in obtaining round trip covers so that eventually this phase of collecting will be standardized and not result in a lot of freak covers of value only to their creator. While we feel that our method is the best so far, it may be that there is another method which is better and if so, we would be glad to adopt that, so long as a standard practice results.

Five Years of Sleeplessness

Michigan—I am a night carrier in the Postal Service, and don't have a great deal of time for other reading, but I do sit up and lose sleep until I have read the contents of *HOBBIES* each month. In order not to miss an issue I am renewing for five years.—Mark H. Pearsall.

Gift Subscriber Renews

Tennessee—Your *HOBBIES* is the most interesting magazine I have ever found and the best value for the price. I hope you will be able to continue it at this price. *HOBBIES* was a Christmas gift to me last December and I have certainly enjoyed it.—Margaret M. Lyons.

Even for a New Yorker

New York — Enclosed find check for two years' subscription. Your magazine is great.—A. Jay Devendorf.



H. E. HARRIS & CO. EXPANDS
Painters, carpenters, masons and glaziers busy at work fixing up 8,600 square feet of additional office space for H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass.

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Assistant Librarian—H. V. Backman, 931 Corgie St., Cape May, New Jersey.

Historian—N. R. Hoover, 46 Woodland Ave., New Rochelle, New York.

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Executive Committee—Pres. Dr. F. M. Coppock, Jr., Sec. Frank L. Coes, Chairman Dr. N. P. McGay, N. R. Hoover.



Sales and Air Department—A. E. Hussey, M.D., Manager, 3457 Dury Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Exchange Department—D. W. Martin, Manager, 310 Citizens Building, 850 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Precancel and Bureau Print Dept.—Philo A. Foote, manager, 79 South Street, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Counterfeit Detector—Georges Creed, 5827 Hoffman Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Board of Appeals—H. H. Marsh, Chairman, 1873 Ingleside Terrace, N. W., Washington, D. C., Alden H. Whitney, James F. Casey Jr.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

December 12, 1935

(Items for this report must be in the Secretary's hands on or before the 10th of the month preceding publication. Members who fail to receive magazine should notify the publisher, but changes of address, to be effective, should be sent to the Secretary, and to insure delivery of the magazine must be received by the Secretary prior to the 10th day of the month preceding publication.)

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Jerome K. Adler, 14th & Upshur Sts., N.W., Washington, D. C., age 21. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1000.)
 Charles Barr, 793 Utica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., age 35, dentist. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1200.)
 Thomas H. Boland, rear 138 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass., age 43, manager. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)
 Mannie Bondell, 403 Georgia Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., age 34, stamp dealer. By Herman Herst, Jr., R.V.P. (1004.)
 Fred G. Bosshammer, Box 66, Auburn, Nebraska, age 52, prop. By F. L. Coes Sec. (1200.)
 James Fawcett, Clark School, Hanover, N. H., age 32, teacher. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)
 #Samuel Fisher, 1545 Etting St., Philadelphia, Pa., age 19, clerk. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1230.)
 Owen H. Fleming, 1235 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill., age 53, advertising. By Olaf Nagel. (1000.)
 Sharon French, 1125 College Ave., Topeka, Kansas, age 32, clerk. By F. J. Crouch, R.V.P. (1200.)
 William Goodsmith, 1288 Early Avenue, Chicago, Ill., age 55, engr. By Clark Collard, R.V.P. (1230.)
 Carl Hahn, Mukwonago, Wisconsin, age 35, accountant. By Doris C. Kiley, R.V.P. (1000.)
 V. C. Hanna, Philatelic Promotion Bldg., Star City, Indiana, age 38, business manager. By F. L. Coes, Sec.
 Grace Jorjorian, 93-99 Nassau St., New York, N. Y., age 32, stamp dealer. By Frank M. Coppock, Jr., Pres.
 Abraham M. Kalish, 1738 67th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., age 35, printer. By Herman Herst, Jr., R.V.P. (1000.)
 Arthur Kimmel, 117 Patton St., Springfield, Mass., age 33, shoes. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)
 Dr. Samuel Lauer, 546 Montgomery St., Brooklyn, N. Y., age 42, dentist. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (0200.)
 Edwin L. McPhee, 800 E. Garfield, Decatur, Ill., age 45, plant mgr. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1000.)
 Edward C. Perry, 86 Sterling St., Buffalo, N. Y., age 38, chem. & engr. By H. E. Klotzbach, R.V.P. (1200.)
 E. L. Sanders, 205 Commercial Bldg., Waterloo, Iowa, age legal. By L. G. Maring, R.V.P.
 Murray Simnock, 1879 64th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., age 38, stamp dealer. By Herman Herst, Jr., R.V.P. (1000.)
 Victor Manuel Suarez, Box 38, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, age 26, exporter. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1000.)
 Bluford D. Sumpter, 201 N. Broadmoor Ave., Topeka, Kansas, age 33, clerk. By F. J. Crouch, R.V.P. (1000.)

(If no objections are received and references are passed, the above named applicants will be enrolled February 1, 1936, of which fact they will please take notice. Courtesy cards will be issued as provided by the By-Laws to allow departmental contact. Please report to the Secretary unsolicited sendings, or unethical use of this application list.)

APPLICATION FOR RE-INSTATEMENT

2363 Walter E. Bierman, 2537 N. Richards St., Milwaukee, Wis., age 45, toll wire-chief. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1000.)
 5531 Clyde E. Bundy, 1376 W. 14th St., San Pedro, California, age 50, teacher. By F. L. Coes, Sec.
 2775 George Tzinis, 4620 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., age 61, retail store. By John J. Gelbach, R.V.P.
 (Applicants for re-instatement will receive card ten days after publication, if no objection is entered.)

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Thomas E. Ashbrook	Eldon L. Hayes
Fuller F. Barnes	Melville D. Hayes
#Morris Blair	Chas. L. Jason
(J) Frederick L. Buckey	Philip S. Lewis
Harold H. Cady	Walter S. Meyer
James R. Childs	L. K. Mulford
Olga P. Dunn	Walter C. Pfanner
John E. Field	Peter D. Pittenger
Frederick M. Gittings	Mary E. Sheridan
Leo E. Goerth	Mrs. Forrest Stewart
Mrs. T. Vincent Hall	Milton F. Stine
James K. Hatchett	John P. Teegarden
Paul J. Jakubco	Clarence L. Wright

(If no objections are entered and references are passed, the foregoing applicants will be enrolled January 1, 1936.)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

7114 Henry Bers, from 5530 Nevada Ave., N. W., to 1038 4th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 7428 R. C. Buckey, from 35 West 5th St., to 221-223 Ludlow Building, Dayton, Ohio.
 7544 Clark Collard, from 1039 Hollywood Ave., to 5756 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1431 W. Hayden Collins, from 927 15th St., N. W., to 2714 36th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 7521 Robert H. Fakler, from 204 Sixth Ave., S. E., to P. O. Box 722, Rochester, Minn.
 5813 Lew H. Ford, from 671 Cleveland Ave., to 156½ So. Main St., Marion, Ohio.
 5893 A. T. Gilhus, Maj. U. S. A. Ret., from Fort Baker, to 2393 Filbert St., San Francisco, California.
 7067 T. E. Gootee, from 72 Barrow St., New York, N. Y., to 4266 Phlox Place, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
 6378 Eugene D. Howell, from 615 North 4th St., to 623 Elm St., Camden, N. J.
 3846 Harry W. Mills, from P. O. Box 255, to 504 Euclid Ave., Lexington, Ky.

(Above members will please immediately report to the Secretary unsolicited sendings or unethical use of the address change list.)

RESIGNATION TENDERED

7065 Paul W. E. Forkert, 236 Sumac St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RESIGNATION PENDING

Frank L. Owen

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Meriam B. Packard H. M. Thomas, Jr.

ADMISSION SUSPENDED PENDING FURTHER INVESTIGATION

7614 Paul V. Baker, Enid, Oklahoma.

LISTING CORRECTION

- 5960 Maurice E. West, Jr., to Maurice E. West, 286 E. Division St., Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED

- 7635 Ray A. Anderson, 159 Bedford St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. (C-D; S. Bu. Pt.) (1004.)
 7636 John K. Athoe, Box 75, Lime Rock, Conn. (GC; U.S. Comm.) (1200.)
 7637 Clair L. Baisbaugh, 113 E. Cherry St., Palmyra, Pa. (U.S. only & mint Comms.) (1030.)
 7638 Charles J. Bocklet, General Post Office, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Pre-Cans; Bu-Pts.)
 7639 Herman A. Bridgeford, Route #5, Kansas City, Kansas. (U.S. & Russia postage issues.) (1000.)
 7640 Anthony L. Butcher, Box 6617, Kansas City, Mo. (C-D; U.S.)
 #7641 John R. Carerly, Gen. Delivery, St. Nazianz, Wisconsin. (C-D; GC; Foreign & U.S.) (1203.)
 7642 Mae Waite Cutler, 203 Turley Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa. (U.S.) (1200.)
 7643 Philip Dettelbach, Hancox Ave., Belleville, New Jersey. (S. U.S., Canada, Newfoundland, and U.S. Possessions.) (1000.)
 7644 Robert E. Diamond, 125 Church St., New York, N. Y. (US; BNA; D.)
 7645 Mrs. Ruth G. Fleischer, 618 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kansas. (GC.) (1000.)
 7646 Julius Giller, 540 State St., Madison, Wisconsin. (GC.)
 7647 Daniel E. Glasner, 2310 Spruce Ave., Kansas City, Mo. (C-D; S. U.S.) (1000.)
 7648 Edward H. Goodenough, Room 1600, 140 West St., New York, N. Y. (GC; Br. Cols.; Port. & Cols.) (1200.)
 7649 Nancy Lou Hardy, Box 93, Rockwell City, Iowa. (GC.) (1230.)
 7650 Albert D. Johnson, 130 Walnut St., Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. (GC; U.S.)
 7651 Otto Korte, 306 East 84th St., New York, N. Y. (D; German Issues.)
 7652 Leo L. Longinotti, 2546 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. (U.S. Plate Blocks.)
 7653 Edward Lockwood, Box 264, Forest Park Station, Springfield, Mass. (D.) (0004.)
 7654 Albert E. McMullin, Jr., 520 N. 33rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. (GC; Danzig & Scand.) (1230.)
 7655 Leo Mattersdorf, 3400 Wayne Avenue, New York, N. Y. (S; U.S. & Possessions.) (1000.)
 7656 F. Alfredo Mejia, Box 363, San Salvador, Central America. (S; Western Hemisphere.) (0230.)
 7657 Ray Perkins, 101 West 55th St., New York, N. Y. (GC; S. U.S.) (1000.)
 7658 Gordon Rabanus, 3531 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. (D.) (1000.)
 7659 Dr. W. A. Richardson, 1306 5th St., Wausau, Wisconsin. (S. U.S. only.) (1000.)
 7660 George E. Roberts, 3567 Paxton Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. (S. U.S.)
 7661 William G. Taylor, Columbia Pictures Corp., Box 2544, Memphis, Tenn. (GC; U.S. & Saar Basin.) (1000.)
 7662 Beach H. Terry, Box 717, Cincinnati, Ohio. (GC; U.S.) (1030.)
 7663 Gerard A. G. Thoolen, 'S-Gravenhage, Holland.
 7664 Oliver Val Traggardh, 218 North Maple Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. (GC.) (1230.)
 J7665 Virginia Vail, 3424 Paxton Road, Cincinnati, Ohio. (GC.)

RE-INSTATED

- 6845 Ernest A. Anderson, 721 Lexington Ave., Charlottesville, Va. (GC.) (1000.)
 1577 Jacob Gantner, 121 Virginia Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
 3941 Adolf Gunesch, 159 N. State St., Chicago, Ill. (D; Pre-Cans; Bu-Pts.) (0004.)
 6494 Pierce W. Hengge, St. Louis Globe Dem. Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. (S. U.S. postage.)
 1631 Henry A. Meyer, 516 Read St., Evansville, Ind. (GC; 19th Cent.)
 1343 Roy M. Norcross, 241 So. 6th St., Monmouth, Ill. (GC; Can.; U.S.; Mexico.) (1200.)
 5881 Joseph Whiteborough, 180 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. (D; Pre-Cans; Bu-Pts.) (1000.)

TO LIFE MEMBERSHIP

- L50-6927 Joseph B. Shirley, 3581 Raymar Blvd., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DECEASED

- 7385 Philip B. Green, Portsmouth, N. H. Dec. 18, 1934.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total membership November 12, 1935.....	1,597
New members admitted	31
Re-instated	7
Resignations accepted	2
Deceased	1
Total membership December 12, 1935	1,633

(Applications received, 22; applications for re-instatement, 3; applications pending, 26.)

BOOSTER LIST

Applicants received from July 10, 1934, to July 10, 1935, \$10. The following have proposed applicants since July 10, 1935: Helen Hussey, R.V.P., 37; Frank L. Coes, Sec., 31; Dr. Frank M. Coppock, Jr., Pres., John J. Gelbach, R.V.P., 5 each; R. J. Broderick, V.P., F. J. Crouch, R.V.P., 4 each; Franklin Crouch, Herman Herst, Jr., R.V.P., Adeline H. Owen, Olaf Nagel, F. R. Rice, 3 each; C. J. Buckstein, R.V.P., Philo A. Foote, A. J. Owens, 2 each; Forest A. Black, R.V.P., Ray Burns, Clark Collard, R.V.P., V. N. Conzemius, Edw. K. Cowing, Chas. L. Dundey, Jesse J. Glass, Chas. J. Gifford, Ellen Jorgensen, R.V.P., Verne P. Kaub, R.V.P., Doris C. Kiley, R.V.P., Wm. E. Kingswell, Harry E. Klotzbach, R.V.P., L. G. Maring, R.V.P., R. D. Misner, E. D. Modlin, R.V.P., Charles Peirce, M. E. Robbins, Paul Savage, Cleo E. Smith, Sam Smith, H. M. Thomas, Dr. Lister Tuholke, H. G. Umberger, J. Edw. Vining, Wm. W. Weber, M.D., K. G. Williams, 1 each.

SECRETARY'S NOTES

The usual pressure for Year Book and folder has been productive of some heavy correspondence, but both, we hope, will be satisfactory and issued in advance of previous years.

We are having many inquiries concerning Branch Charters, and membership applications, and the intensive interest of the Cincinnati Club is bearing fruit in some unusual plans for Convention activities.

Next year (1936) will be Stamp Year from many angles. The International Show in New York, the two Convention efforts and several smaller, but none the less vitally inspiring shows, are in sight already. No Club, large or small, should neglect the obvious value of a local show, either before or after the National Show, to carry to its members the value, and interest a good display can create.

I again call to the Society Branch eye the desire of the Committee in Cincinnati to aid them in their contemplated attendance. Captain Pforzheimer has made special arrangements for information, room data, exhibition information, railroad fares and rates, directive route and group accommodation. This is the time to start your Convention Club, and build a fund for the purpose, individually or collectively. There will be "things doing" and Cincinnati is Nationally noted for its hospitality and its interest.

So here is the first comprehensive invitation, reminder and prompting from your Secretary. Don't fail to come to Cincinnati. The date August 20, 21, 22, 1936.

And now, the best wishes for the season and a Happy New Year to you all.

Yours,

F. L. COES, Sec.

NOTE TO MEMBERS

We are informed by Mr. C. H. Garrett, President of the S.T.P.A., that C. B. Simms who was expelled from this Society several years back on account of delinquencies while resident in Wilkinsburg, Pa., has been given a preliminary hearing before a U. S. Commissioner in Miami, Florida. Charges preferred by the P. O. Dept., indicate he is being held for using the mails to defraud, mentioning cases in Wilkinsburg and elsewhere.

Members still interested should check up claims they submitted to the postoffice or to other agencies.

Notice is dated November 29, 1935.

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1935

December 1, 1935		
Books in Sales Department Nov. 1, 1935..1,669	Value	\$49,874.70
Books received in November, 1935..... 150	"	4,377.89
	1,819	\$54,252.59
Books retired in November, 1935..... 128	"	3,701.45
Books in Department December 1, 1935...1,691	"	\$50,551.14

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D., Sales Manager S.P.A.

Here we are again asking for many fine books especially United States, 20th Century in pairs, blocks and singles. The finer the material the better the sales. Our good buyers are not looking for bargains but fine material. Do not be afraid to send in anything as you cannot have a loss because every stamp is fully covered by every kind of insurance. We will also make advance payments as soon as the book has earned it. You will not have to wait until the books are returned before getting a check. The demand for fine U. S. is far beyond the supply and we have to have more books at once, so get busy and submit what you have and the books will be placed in circulation at once. Air Mail books of the newer issues both used and unused are needed badly. We can use at least fifty new books. At least fifty members are wanting air mail books. Please let us have what you have. New books from all countries are needed—South and Central Americans, British Colonies and fine old Europeans.

JUMBO CIRCUITS are more in demand each day, and at this time we have thirty such circuits in circulation. Books of the medium priced stamps are wanted badly, but please do not send in cheap material as it will not sell. We have a new lot of regulation sales books, and you can have any number you want at five cents each. Send in for your supply at once. Our prices are just as low or lower than most dealers, so give us a trial and be convinced. Remember we are here to serve you all, both in selling or buying. Drop us a line; all questions will be cheerfully answered. Hoping that we will hear from many members at once and wishing all A HAPPY NEW YEAR, we remain.

HELEN and A. E. HUSSEY

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT REPORT

To Exchange Department Patrons and New Members:

This month has shown a decided increase in activity—just about a 250% increase over September and October combined.

It means just what we predicted in our remarks with report of October 31. Read that over again if you wish to learn more about this Department and what others think of it.

Then, don't wonder but get into this game if you want fun, pleasure and profit and switching of your old duplicates into stamps you need for your collection.

Need air mails, used and mint right soon. Need Scandinavian issues and colonies of Netherlands, better French and British Colonials. Recent issues of all countries go very fast. And, of course, precancels, especially Buros, and then U. S. of any nature.

In guaranteeing U. S. to those who enter such, we have greatly increased the activity of the U. S. books. If you have good U. S. to trade we can give you good U. S. in return, and no guess either.

Will all members who have not signed and returned their retirement report forms, do so as soon as possible? We find many do not return these forms and they are needed to complete the files. Costs a lot of time and money to write individually for them.

Who needs some Guatemala, including minor varieties and errors? We have just received some mighty fine items in this grade.

All ready for action this season now. So let the books roll in, and see what you get in return.

Hoping you had a fine holiday I am, sincerely,

DONALD W. MARTIN

PRECANCEL AND BURO PRINT DEPARTMENT
REPORT FOR NOVEMBER

Books on hand November 1.....376	Value	\$3,669.96
Books received in November..... 14	"	140.29
	390	\$3,810.25
Books retired in November..... 17	"	136.14
Books on hand December 1.....373	"	\$3,674.11

We are still in need of good Buro Print Material and would appreciate any books of this material from our members.

Books of fine general material on hand. If you are interested let us know for we will be glad to send you a selection of anything that we have.

Come on, your precancel fans, let's hear from you today.

PHILO A. FOOTE, Manager

MOZAMBIQUE, 1935

Airmail triangles, 10 vals..\$0.40

TURKEY, 1935

Famous Women, 5 values.. .35

WORLDWIDE ALBUM

Loose-leaf, for foreign and U. S. Stamp (post. extra).. 2.00

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110 W. 42nd St., NEW YORK CITY

SWEDEN

51	30	159	10	187	.07
73	.04	162	.06	188	.05
94	.04	166	.10	211	.02
128	.20	168	.14	217	.03
132	.11	171	.07	222	.25
149	.02	172	.05	224	.02
158	.10	186	.05	228	.14

Send for new Swedish price list.

Want lists filled—All countries. s63

FRED E. PROHASKA

110 W. 42nd St. New York, N. Y.

SAVINGS

Do you have to watch your spending on your stamp purchases? Then send for our Fall BARGAIN LIST of FOREIGN STAMPS—IT'S FREE. APPROVALS—Yes, ask for them and get free 100 stamps. Just send 3c postage. s63

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"The Answer to a Collector's Dream"

Free 1936 Catalog describes in detail 92 Mixtures from all over the world and has as a new feature a Price list of single Scandinavia Stamps. Write for your copy today.

OUR BEST MIXTURE SELLERS:

No. 25 Foreign Gov't Mixture—Per lb., \$3.50; 7 oz. net, \$2.00; 5 lbs. with the best of everything for \$16.50.

No. 50. General Foreign Mission Mixture—Per lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00; 10 lbs., \$15.00.

Postage is extra, please. tfc

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BLANK ALBUMS

Designed for the collector who desires quality and at the same time a low price.

Album complete with 100 fine quality leaves $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. Price, \$1.50. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. Price, \$2.00. Illustrated circular and sample sheets on request.

H. A. STAHL

13 Andrew St.

Lynn, Mass.

Collections by Countries

25 Abyssinia ..\$.90	100 China\$2.25
200 Africa 1.10	100 Congo ... 3.50
100 Airmail ... 2.25	50 Costa Rica .95
19 Andorra30	200 Czecho .. 2.25
50 Algeria55	150 Danzig .. 1.10
100 Argentine .90	100 Denmark .50
300 Austria65	75 Dutch In. .90
250 Balkans .. .90	100 Finland60
200 Bavaria .. 1.75	1000 Diff. 1.00
200 Belgium .. .90	2000 Diff. 2.75
100 Bosnia 2.25	400 Germany 1.80
100 Brazil 1.25	200 Greece ... 2.50
300 Brit. Cols. 1.80	25 Irish40
200 Bulgaria .. 4.25	100 Italy
100 Canada ... 1.35	Commems. 2.50
200 Cent. Am. 2.25	300 Port.
100 Chile 1.35	Cols. 2.75

Ask for our free price list of packets

SUPERIOR STAMP CO.

750-H Prospect

Cleveland, Ohio

jax

A Maine-i-ac Feels Slighted



By EDGAR PHILATELIC WOE

SOME years ago during that period when I was still successfully resisting the "wicked" lure of stamps I, being naturally of a bashful and reticent disposition, would have hesitated in offering any suggestions to our post office department. Since the avalanche, that is my precipitous drop into the ranks of the philatelists, this natural modesty of mine has so rapidly waned that it is now almost as extinct as the Dodo bird.

Inasmuch as the Postmaster General is attempting to balance the national budget by means of Philatelic Agency sales, it may now be an opportune time to discover to the world a matter which has been long in my mind.

First of all, I am not only a stamp maniac, but I am also a Maine-i-ac. That is, although I was born in another part of New England, my ancestors came from the Kennebec region, and, in accordance with the prevailing political, social, and economic rule of the day, get what is coming to us, and get it while the going is still good.

Massachusetts, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and various other points have had their stamps. Now, why not Maine? Of course, I realize that Maine at one time was part of Massachusetts, but that was so long ago that only a few old fossils like myself have ever heard about it.

One thing is certain, we cannot advertise properly the potato crop of Aroostook County, the beautiful rolling country of the Kennebec region, the big game hunting, the prevalent low liquor prices, and the pine clad mountains of Maine unless we are able to procure some postal issue which will recognize and depict some of the many attractions of this state.

Then too, as a matter of sentiment, and, after all, we are a sentimental people, the rugged pioneers should not be forgotten.

Now that we are agreed upon the necessity of a Maine stamp comes the important matter of design. I have that all figured out too.

I must tell you some of the facts in our family history which have been recently uncovered by my cousin who spends some of her spare moments juggling with genealogy. Before the Revolution my great-great-grandfather and his brother paddled up the Kennebec River and settled on a tract of land which is now part of North Sidney. This worthy ancestor of mine, becoming lonely, married Tamah, a dusky maiden of the forest.

She was the granddaughter of Boma-zeen, who in his wild exuberant youth had frequently indulged in the gentle pastime of lifting scalps. Tamah, however, was a nice intelligent girl who had received some schooling. She readily adopted orthodox congregationalism and became an ideal pioneer's wife, rearing a large family imbued with all the piety and rugged virtues to that day. I am, therefore, one thirty-second part Indian, and this, I claim, gives me the license to raise "whoopie" one thirty-second part of the time, although this is vigorously denied by my wife. But this I fear, is an unpardonable digression, and I must get back to the subject of my discourse which is a proper design for a Maine stamp.

My great-great-great-grandfather and his Indian bride prospered. They erected farm buildings and procured livestock which multiplied, but their life, of course, was that of the frontier.

Tamah fed some potatoes to the hogs one day, and a short time afterwards heard a noise in the pig pen. Glancing through the door, she discovered that a large bear had crashed his way into the pen and was rapidly annihilating one of the piglings. Now, my ancestress was a brave soul, resourceful and thrifty. She was alone in the house at the time, but she realized if that bear was allowed to continue his depredations, pork was going to be a scarce commodity in that household the coming winter. She thereupon grabbed the family axe, rushed into the pen, and with a mighty swing of the arm walloped that bear on the snout with this useful implement. And that was the end of the bear.

What features should a stamp design possess? Answer: Beauty, action, historical interest, and advertising value. We have all these features available.

Now Mr. Farley, call in one of the boys in your department who is skillful with the pencil and have him prepare a design as follows:

Across the top the words "Maine Pioneers' Commemorative Issue," at the bottom "U. S. Postage three cents." The vignette—a typical late eighteenth century New England homestead with the pig-pen prominently displayed, said pen containing approximately a dozen well fed adult pigs with six or eight small piglings, all of said animals portraying fright. In the foreground a huge black bear grasping a pigling in a strange hold, while Tamah is swinging the axe

which is about to fall upon the bear's snout, thus ending an evil career (Tamah may or may not be in Indian costume according to the artistic-susceptibility of the designer). On the kitchen step reposes a jug of New England rum, at the right, my great-great-great-grandfather hurrying towards the scene across a potato field with an empty rifle. In the background, the flowing Kennebec, and still beyond gentle slopes covered with pine tree forests. To lend added impressiveness, if such is required, right beneath the figure of Tamah may appear the word "Dirigo" meaning I direct, or I lead. This, you know, is the state motto of Maine. Perhaps Tamah actually said this as she directed her blow at the bear, not that she was a Latin student, but undoubtedly the minister under whom she sat was one, and she might have picked up a few useful quotations from him.

These stamps can be issued with the usual accompaniment of moving picture taking and band music. A few of the errors can be allowed to creep in to intensify interest, and later on upon some pretext or other, there can be an emission of nice imperforate sheets.

This stamp will appeal to nature lovers, to big game hunters, and sentimentalists alike; the Philatelic Agency receipts will show a satisfactory increase, and the great state of Maine will assume its proper position upon the Philatelic map.

APPROVALS

Choice approvals sent to responsible parties. Please advise number of stamps in your collection. Mention Hobbies and request large illustrated price list.

BATCHELDER STAMP CO.
PEORIA, ILL.

Daily Stamp Sales

Six hundred lots at all times on display. Highest offer gets them. U. S. and foreign, singles and collections.

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Airmail

Souvenir of a Famous Flight

When the late Wiley Post made his round-the-world flight in 1931, he paid Harold Gatty \$100 a day for his services as navigator on the trip. C. C. Mills, a Georgia collector, is the fortunate possessor of the check used by Post to pay his navigator at the termination of the flight. The check, of course, bears the signature of both Gatty and Post. The noted aviator gave the check to Mr. Mills, shortly after the globe-circling trip, when he asked him for his autograph.

Charles P. Graddick, superintendent of the air mail service, brought out several matters of historical significance in a recent address given before a gathering of postmasters in Washington, D. C. "Back in 1870, 225 pounds of mail were dispatched from the beleaguered Paris by balloon," he reminded them. Also, that it was 17 years ago, only May 15, 1918, the United States Airmail service was established.

"The original air mail system consisted of 218 miles from New York to Washington, on which an antiquated Army plane required 3 hours 23 minutes to make the trip. Planes today make the same trip in 1 hour and 20 minutes.

"Today we have in our domestic system over 29,000 route miles on which planes are scheduled to fly over 40,000,000 miles annually, giving service to 47 of the 48 states and in the Hawaiian Islands. We will no doubt have permanent operation next year a route crossing the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco to Canton, China, via the Philippines."

On its initial trip from San Francisco to the Philippines on November 22 the China Clipper carried 115,000 envelopes at a profit to the United States Post Office of \$47,500, from a gross revenue of \$63,000.

Reports from Wellington, N. Z., point to completion of arrangements

by Pan-American Airways for service between the United States and New Zealand, to begin August, 1936, and that probably stamps will be produced for this service.

No definite decision on Chinese air mail has been reached at this writing but it is believed that the Chinese air mail service will be inaugurated either on or about January 20. This is the date tentatively set apart by Pan American Airways, operators of the transpacific air mail route. Whether this extension will touch at Macao in the Portuguese Colony which is adjacent to both Canton and Hong Kong, China, or will be carried direct to one or the other of the Chinese cities mentioned has not been definitely determined.

The Companhia Mocambique, of London, has sent specimen copies of the regular issue of air mail stamps which this company scheduled for issuance last month.

The Golden Gate Precancel Society, San Francisco, announces the publication of the California Precancel Catalog. It is published by the Society. The price is \$1.50.

We have often heard said that the mails must go through—they not only go through, but get there. Here's a story from the *Baltimore (Md.) Sun*: "A distinguished resident of another city recently wrote to a friend of mine. This friend is a lawyer. The out-of-town man had forgotten my friend's home and office addresses. So he addressed his letter simply to Mr. X, 'of the bar.' And the letter was duly delivered to a veritable bar of this city where it was stuck in a mirror. There another man, who knew my friend, happened by the merest chance to see it. So he told my friend, who went around to the bar which he had never visited before in his life and duly collected his letter. And there wasn't a day's delay in the whole procedure of delivery."

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U. S. EDUCATOR PACKETS

As the name implies, the "Educator" packets which we list below are put up in response to very frequent requests from beginning collectors for help in differentiating various difficult points in United States stamps. Our experience leads us to believe that the collector will appreciate having these small differences made plain with the aid of actual stamps. These packets are neatly hinged on small sheets of paper, and points of differences where necessary are illustrated by means of careful diagrams and further information added where necessary. If this series of packets prove popular, we will be glad to extend out further to embrace other points of differences.

- No. 213, 1870-82, 8 stamps showing the difference between the hard and soft papers of the National, Continental and American Bank Note Companies; also re-engraved and a grided stamp \$.30
- No. 214, Red Color Packet, 17 stamps representing 17 perplexing shades, ranging from Pink to Dark Claret Brown, such as Scarlet, Carmine Lake, Vermilion, etc. A valuable aid35
- No. 215, the three triangle types of the 2c 1894-98, and the two types of the 10c 189835
- No. 216, Early Letter Rates, 8 different 3c stamps of 1851 to 188245
- No. 217, Flat, Rotary and Off-set printing. An example of the same stamp in each printing40
- No. 219, plate varieties of the 2c 1890, "Cap" on left "2" and "Cap" on both "2's" and the 2c Columbian "Broken Hat" and in Complete Frame line15
- No. 220, Early Circular Rates. Six 1c stamps from 1857 to 1882 1.40
- No. 221, 2c Types of 1912-21, engraved and off-set; the 8 different types with illustrations36
- No. 222, 3c Types 1908-21, engraved and off-set; the 4 different types10
- No. 223, 2c 1871-1873, the two printings and diagram showing correct location of the secret mark, which is rarely visible25
- No. 224, hard and soft papers; 2c Vermilion and the 5c blue of 1875 (hard paper) and 1879 (soft paper)50
- No. 225, various perforations, including perforations 15, 12, 10, 11, 11x10½, 10x11½, 8½; also the Hyphen Hole Roulette and the plain Roulette15
- No. 226, 1c 1922-33, six different variations showing perforations, Rotary and Flat-plate and state overprint15
- No. 227, 1861 "September Issue"—The 1c, 3c and 10c, with the differences plainly shown between them and the rare "August" issue by means of diagrams 1.10
- No. 228, Confederate States—No. 210 and No. 211, the "open and filled corner" varieties, with the difference clearly indicated by diagram25
- No. 229, 3 large diagrams showing the complete full-size lay-out of the following U. S. Watermarks: Double-line U. S. Internal Revenue, Double-line U. S. Postal Service, Single-line U. S. Postal Service, together with eight stamps which clearly show the different letters of each watermark.35

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PRECANCELS

Mounting a Precancel Collection

By M. LEDERER

THE subject of mounting a precancel collection will be discussed very briefly. Different collectors have different ideas about mounting and it is easier to mention a few of the things to be avoided rather than give specific suggestions which should be followed in all cases. About the same general rules will hold for most beginners, but as the collection gets larger, different schemes will suggest themselves. Here are a few simple rules:

1. Use some form of loose-leaf album.

2. Blank rather than printed pages are recommended. The so-called "quadrilled" pages are very good.

3. Do not print in the names of cities too soon. This can be done later, if it is done at all. The stamps themselves indicate the cities.

4. The first general division is by states, starting with Alabama, and following with Arizona, Arkansas, etc.

5. Under each state the next division is by cities in alphabetical order.

6. Then it becomes necessary to separate the precancels of each city by types. Each city has one or more types. These may or may not be universal styles. (Consult the Official Precancel Stamp Catalog.)

7. Having grouped the various types of a certain city, the next step is to divide these into the various issues, paying attention to everything but watermarks.

8. The next step is to arrange by denominations in each issue.

9. Finally, if you have decided to collect all varieties, sort out the normals, inverts, doubles, double inverts,

etc. In the issues of 1922 and later, on the 17 cent denomination and above, the ups correspond to the normals, and the downs to the inverts.

10. Start each separate issue on a new line, but in the early stages it will not be advisable to leave spaces for all listed varieties. As one page gets crowded, remount the stamps by transferring them to two pages, thinning them out in the process.

Now for a few things you should not do.

1. Do not mount by denominations, that is, do not mount all one-cent stamps on one page, the twos on another, and so on.

2. Do not mount alphabetically by cities regardless of states.

3. Do not mix various types and issues, but follow the catalog just as closely as possible. (See rules 6 and 7.)

As your collection gets larger, you will probably want to have separate albums for your bureau prints, city types, coils, commemoratives, or other specialties, but the same general rules for mounting will hold good in practically all cases.

Do not overlook any opportunity to dress up your collection with something out of the ordinary, such as a tetebeche pair, a rare block or two, errors, or something that will relieve the monotony of a page of singles in normal condition.

Doings of Women's Philatelic Society of New York

Two members of the Women's Philatelic Society of New York took prizes at the recent exhibition of the

New Jersey State Federation of Stamp Clubs held in Newark. Mrs. Henry A. Diamant and Mrs. Seth Brown. Both displayed gorgeous patriotic covers and map stamps of the world.

Elias B. Silberstein addressed members recently on "Early Postal Systems," and illustrated his talk with "informative" covers from his most interesting collection. Mr. Silberstein was also a prize winner at the New Jersey exhibition.

Dr. Louise D. Larimore, president of the society, has an interesting side collection of stamps perforated with initials of business houses all over the world. They are neatly mounted on black mats in a loose-leaf album with back sides out to show the initials.

Members of the club are saving their duplicate stamps for shut-ins, preferably girls or women. Miss Lucy M. Shawhan is in charge of this work.

All New York women who are interested in stamps or pleasant social contacts made through stamp collecting are invited to attend the open meetings on the first Thursday evening of each month at the rooms of the Collectors' Club, 30 East 42nd St., New York City. For further information address Miss Helen M. Harrison, secretary, 10 Monroe St., New York City.

Among the diversions scheduled is a theater party, a home-made pie contest, a stamp auction, and, of course, the annual jamboree banquet at the beginning of summer.

The club recently issued the first number of "Perf and Imperf," neatly mimeographed, to provide absent members with a catch-up on talks and club affairs. The little society "organ" is the clever brain-child of the secretary, Miss Helen M. Harrison. E. A. B.

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STAMPS ABROAD

Switzerland's Pro Juventute Issues

By ERNEST KEHR

OF all the stamps issued since the One Penny Black of 1840, there is no stamp or set of stamps that is as symbolical of philately as the Pro Juventute issue of Switzerland. The stamps are printed in beautiful, harmonious colors and color combinations and are, therefore attractive. Its greater attraction, however, lies in the fact that no stamp can be more informative or educational than these adhesives, issued annually since 1914.

As we know, Switzerland is divided into twenty-two federal districts known as Cantons, which resemble our own states. Each of these cantons is characterized by traditional modes of dress, dialect, and customs. In some of the sections the language and habits of the inhabitants are so radically different from those in a part less than twenty miles away that a tourist would believe he were in a strange and different country.

On the first nine stamps of the Pro-Juventute series (the latin translation means 'for the sake of our youth') the various native costumes to be found in this small, beautiful country were delineated. Known as "Trachten" these elaborate dresses are still worn by the natives on Sundays, Feast Days, and other occasions when traditions are manifest.

On the subsequent issues, the vignette of the stamps was chosen to be the coat of arms of each canton and principle city. It is for that reason that we find the stamps of 1918 to 1928 adorned by colorful arms in correct colors. Although a study of these coats-of-arms will relate a fine lesson in heraldic design, it is the small unobtrusive minor detail of each stamp that reveals the full story of Switzerland's background.

There are five stamps that depict emblems of historical significance. On the stamps of URI the side panels are comprised of a series of apples pierced by an arrow. It, of course, represents the incident of William Tell, for it was in this canton that this great hero was ordered, by the tyrant, Gessler, to shoot an apple from the head of young Tell. The following year Nid and Ob-Walden were honored and on these adhesives

we find the background composed of "morgensternen" and halberd, respectively. These were weapons used by the old Swiss in their combat with the Burgundians for liberty and freedom. The former was a short gnarled piece of hardwood studded with fairly long spikes and fastened to the end of a chain. In battle this was liberally swung at the enemy ranks and a soldier struck by it was put out of service permanently. The halberd consisted of a long pole to which was fastened a sharp ax augmented by a hook. After pulling an enemy horseman from his mount with the hook the Swiss infantryman proficiently used the blade to kill his foe.

In 1920 the arms of Schwyz were depicted and supplementing this design came a background of hands raised in oath. To comprehend the meaning of this allegory we must go back to the year 1291 when three representatives of Switzerland met on the "Rutli"—a small meadow on the picturesque Vierwaldstatter Lake—to proclaim their independence from the overbearing, oppressive, and tyrannical rule of the Burgundians. Since it was the leader of the Schwyz contingency who promulgated the oath taken by the three "fathers" of the Swiss federation, that canton has adopted this figure as its emblem.

The fifth stamp to bear upon the historical aspect of Switzerland was issued in 1926, and is again an allegorical figure, taken from a famous statue erected in the Glacier Park of Lucerne. During the French Revolution King Louis had a bodyguard of Swiss mercenaries who stood, to the last man, in defending the palace against the attack of the rebels. While the king and his family made good their escape from the palace these courageous men stood at their post and fought the revolutionists until they were, by sheer numbers,

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killed in their tracks. After the establishment of the republic France engaged a well known sculptor to carve the Lion of Lucern out of the side of a mountain in that Swiss city. The lion represents the ferocious and courageous nature of the Swiss mercenaries; the spear in his side, the attack of the rebels; and the Fleur-de-Lis, the royal family for whom they sacrificed their lives.

The second aspect treated by these stamps is the industrial enterprise of Switzerland. Geneva, in addition to its fame as the home of the League of Nations is also recognized as the center of the fine jewelry business of Europe so it is for that reason that we see a series of pearl necklaces as a minor design for the arms of Geneva. Zurich is the heart of industrial Switzerland. Not only is Zurich the largest city of the land, but the canton of the same name is the home of many important factories. The stamps of this state, therefore picture cog-wheels, emblematic of industry.

Who can imagine Switzerland without associating it with cheese? Tessin is a great cheese making section so it is no wonder that when a panel design was chosen for the arms of this canton that piles of Swiss cheese were placed on either side of the red and blue shield.

Almost as important as the cheese, is the watch industry. Since Neuf-

chatel is the home of nearly all the most important factories making movements that find their way to every corner of the world nothing more appropriate than a panel made up of watches, large and small.

The other manufactures for which this small country is well known are lace making and silk mills. The former has been recognized by the arms of St. Gallen and Appenzell, cantons whose name is synonymous with fine lacework. The latter industry is honored by the stamps of Basle, one of the most important cities of Europe where silk mills produce nearly half the ribbons and fine silk yarns used throughout the world.

The designs on the remaining stamps of this series represent other phases of the components of Switzerland. Grape clusters on the stamp of Vaud, Lausanne, and Schaffhausen are emblematic of the vineyards and wine making regions. Fruits, en masse, on the panels of Valais and Thurgovie symbolize the abundance with which the orchards of the cantons yield each year. The canton of Bern, being the granary of Switzerland, naturally is represented on her stamp by husks of wheat and rye. The maple and oak leaves on the stamp of Grisons denote the fact that it is in this Canton that the largest of Swiss National Forests have been set aside.

On the stamp of Zug we see, in addition to the arms, a group of fish. The reason for this design being the fact that from the Lake of Zug most of the aquatic food consumed by Switzerland is drawn. Lucerne honors her lake by delineating small sailing ships, for it is on the expanse of her blue lake that numerous vacationists seek recreation and rest, by sailing up and down among the high alps that flank the shores of this magnificent jewel-like lake.

Fribourg being the center of the religious factions of Switzerland, it is only reasonable that the Bishop's mitre should be used on her stamps. In this canton numerous cloisters, seminaries, and convents are located, as well as the seat of the Catholic bishopric. Solothurn enjoys a like station among the protestant element and in view of her stamp was decorated by the pennant of their bishop.

Because the final treaty between the Burgundians and the Swiss was signed in Glarus back in the 13th century this canton chose a wreath of olive twigs as a minor design for her stamp issued in 1923.

The carrot is as characteristic of Aargovie as the spud is of Idaho, therefore we need not be surprised to find this biennial pictured on either side of the canton's stamp of 1926.

There remains but one more stamp,

that of St. Gall (1928), and it shows us, on one side the Caduceus and on the other a mitre and suaine. These symbols are used because of the universities located in the canton at which the professions of medicine, theology, and engineering are taught.


Recapitulating, therefore we find that each of the stamps issued by Switzerland from 1915 to 1928 has, in addition to a beautiful central vignette, an interesting, educational minor design from which may be gleaned a comprehensive knowledge of Switzerland's background. If in addition to the stamps mentioned we look at the other Pro-Juventute issues we will find supplementary information about the land itself. Such mountains as the Matterhorn, Salvatore, Lyskamm, Wetterhorn, Dents du Midi, and Pitz-Pailliu that have made this small country the home of alpinists were each depicted. Pestalozzi, an educator as prominent in his field as Socrates; Henri Jean Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross society; Nicholas von der Flue, the hermit who became a prominent leader in the wars for freedom and who later drew up a constitution which formed the basis of the government which still exists after five centuries; Jeremias Gotthelf (pen-name for A. Bilz); a well known poet and author; Alexandre Vinet, renowned theologian, critic, and writer; Eugene Huber, author of the Law code book of Switzerland; Girard; and Lubrecht Haller are famous men who have been honored by these stamps.

In other words, therefore, we may say that a set of 70 stamps tell us just about everything we should like to know about the country, people, and occupations of Switzerland, the paradise of Europe to which hundreds of thousands of Americans flock for vacations, post-graduate work, and amusement. If therefore so much can be learned from stamps is it not reasonable and logical that each one of us should study, not only the large design of every stamp we have in our collections, but the smaller, less obvious details, each of which has a purpose? This is true not only of the Pro-Juventute issues but of every stamp that has appeared since 1840.

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AN official statement from Cuba calls attention to a fraudulent sheet of 100 stamps with double overprint of the "First International Air Train Issue." We quote described characteristics:

"Double impression of the legend 'Primer Tren Aereo/Internacional 1935/O'Meara Y Du Pont + 10 cts.', carmine, perforated 10, same plate as the 10 cent stamp of the 'International Air Mail' issue of 1930, blue which color was changed by carmine for the 35,000 stamp Air Train issue, authorized by Decree-Law No. 75 of April 5, 1935, which was printed in sheets of 200 stamps."

A new issue from Uruguay honors the Uruguayan dramatist Florencio Sanchez.

Those who are making sets of musician issues have no doubt already added Italy's new issue, showing that country's nineteenth century composer, Vincenzo Bellini, who is known particularly for his "Norma."

The return of the king to Greece was the occasion for new surcharges for that country. P. J. Drossos, Athens reader, sends a sample of some of the surcharges. The surcharges on all the stamps read, November 3, 1935, which is the date on which the people voted to restore the monarchy. The King's return was the occasion for some attractive first day covers from that country also, a sample of which has also come to us through the courtesy of Mr. Drossos.

A General Collector

New Jersey—I would not miss one issue for the price of a year's subscription. The only thing wrong with HOBBIES is that it should be published twice a month. I start with the Publisher's Page, then turn to numismatics, then to guns, then to Indian relics. I enjoy HOBBIES more than any other magazine I get.—Lloyd L. Leonard.

Historic Six Shooters

Montana—I enjoy HOBBIES very much and read all the different departments though I collect Arms carried by pioneers of Montana, having more than two hundred pieces.—Wm. C. Almquist.

A Buckeye Booster

Ohio—Have been a subscriber to HOBBIES for the past three years and look forward anxiously for each month's issue which we find bigger and better than ever. We enjoyed our first Hobby Show at Cleveland very much. Made a number of purchases there. Have bought quite a few articles through the ads in HOBBIES and have always made satisfactory transactions.—J. Frank Jones.

Wants It Weekly

Kansas—I enclose renewal for HOBBIES for another year. I wouldn't be without it for five times that amount. I wish it were a weekly. I hope this is in time to insure my January number.—Mrs. S. H. Bennett.

WANTED TO BUY

ACCUMULATIONS AND COLLECTIONS of stamps.—M. Thomas, 2011 2nd St. N. W., Calgary, Canada. n12961

CASH FOR mint U. S. Commemoratives, prior to year 1930, or will exchange following fine mint blocks—#517, 559, 561, 563, 563 to 569, 587, 590, 622, 623, 636, 655, 1211.—L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Arkansas. ja107

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for your U. S. collection or duplicates. Issues of 19th century particularly desired.—George P. Van Ness, Constantine, Mich. d12462

COLLECTION WANTED. Also mint U. S.—Dr. A. F. Roberts, 649 S. Olive, Los Angeles, Calif. f12081

WANTED — Pony Express, Western franks, Wells Fargo, via Nicaragua, Stage Coach, Dietz & Nelson, Overland, Pictorial, Confederate Express or early California stamped or stampless envelopes.—James Hardy, Glencoe, Ill. jly12471

WANTED U. S. STAMPS—Mint, singles, blocks, sheets, part sheets, small or large collections, spot cash. What have you?—Scranton Philatelic Co., 37 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa. aul2423

CASH FOR Precancels and Commemoratives.—E. Judd, 661 Platt St., Toledo, Ohio. d12441

WANTED — Accumulations of precanceled envelopes. — Gerstenberger, 2719 North 23rd, Milwaukee, Wis. d12231

WANTED—Lincoln stamps, envelopes, books, medals, documents, pictures, etc. Approvals accepted. Highest prices paid.—L. H. Dickmann, Box 263, Covington, Ky. f12042

STAMPS WANTED—Will buy United States stamps on covers, 1845-80 period only; also U. S. stamps in any good lot or single items if major varieties and rare. Order your United States Stampless Cover Catalogue now at \$1.25 the copy.—Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., New York City. tp

WANTED — Imperf. Lincoln, Yukon, Fulton, used or mint.—Leo Lightner, 1134 E. Lexington, Glendale, Calif. ja365

WANTED FOR CASH—Precancels in any quantity, also commemoratives, mint or used.—Mannie Bondell, 403 Georgia Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. ja3001

WANTED FOR CASH—United States stamps, any issue, any kind, any quantity.—Henry Lacks, 1936 Franklin, St. Louis, Mo. A.P.S. 9996. jly12672

YOUR DUPLICATES and Accumulations of U. S. and Foreign stamps wanted for cash or exchange.—Donald Cassel, Northwales, Pa. mh327

UNITED STATES STAMPS, mint, used. Free list showing prices paid.—Herman Herst, S.P.A., Box 60, Station N, New York. 012651

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for "fine" United States and Foreign stamps.—Superior Stampco, 750-H Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio. n12291

STAMPS WANTED—United States, 10 each. State price.—Alpo Stamps, Box 91, Newton, Mass. ja369

U. S. MINT, used, Collections, Current, Commemoratives, Airs, Precancels, Printed Postal Cards, Envelope stamp not cancelled.—Langer, 767 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y. ap12462

STAMPS WANTED—Will pay \$100.00 for 1924, 1c green, Franklin, rotary press, perforated eleven; \$1,000.00 if unused. Cash paid for certain stamps found in old trunks, etc., also on daily mail, and in postoffices. Save all stamps, old and new. Send 10c for large illustrated folder.—Vernon Baker, Elyria, Ohio. aul2006

CASH FOR United States and foreign commemoratives, airmails, precancels, any quantity.—H. S. Ackerman, Hawthorne Place, Ridgewood, N. J. (A.P.S. 2147.) jly12823

\$2,000 WAITING for accumulations, collections, odd lots, mixtures of United States, Postage and Revenues. Highest prices paid. Send with price or describe.—Metropolitan Stamps, 198 Broadway, New York City. s12213

WANTED TO BUY—Spanish War patriotics and cancels.—Grant and Lyon, 109 Empire St., Providence, R. I. ja12651

WANT U. S. AND FOREIGN STAMPS, Coins, etc. Have Fossils, Shells, etc.—T. R. Brotherton, Blackwater, Va. aul2091

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POSTMARKS

SLOGAN POSTMARKS on approval against want lists. References please.—W. Swan, Stony Creek, N. Y. ttp



Notes of the Past and Present

ANTIQUE wedding presents of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were placed on view in St. James Palace in London recently. The exhibition was open to the public and an admission charge was taken for charity. Chippendale furniture, it appeared, was popular with those who presented gifts. There was a set of twelve chairs from the Royal Navy and Marines. One firm, the motor manufacturers and traders, gave a set of four Chippendale armchairs with cabriole legs and claw-and-ball feet, and Freemasons gave a handsome serpentine front chest, with canted and carved corner. The Queen, who is a great lover of antiques, gave a large mahogany bookcase.

During Puritan days a Connecticut farmer was refused election as a deacon when it became known that he did not compel his children to eat "two from a trencher." Trenchers were either square or oblong wooden bowls. It was thought he had undue pride, which was unbecoming a Puritan deacon.

The Egyptian shadow clock is the oldest existing timepieces in the world. One of these clocks, 3,400 years old, is exhibited in the British museum.

Perhaps, antique dealers, could make use of a tactful sign which is in an historical collection of houses at Aarhus, Denmark: "Touch as much as you like with your eyes, but do not see with your fingers," it says.

The *Crawfordsville, Ind., Journal* publishes a column which it calls "The Antique Dealer." The subject matter pertains mostly to early history of local scenes and persons.

Benjamin Hanks, manufacturer of the first tower clocks, chimes and bells in America, settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1699.

Leather was first made by the ancient Egyptians. Shoe lore states that in 1463, the English parliament passed an act prohibiting shoes with spikes more than two inches in length, under penalties to maker and wearer, and those who would not comply were excommunicated.

A press release from Clanton, Ala., shows that either there has been a revival of one of the old arts, or in the chain letter idea. The postoffice there is getting plenty of letters from rural routes, it is said, asking for bits of cloth to make quilts.

One of the erroneous ideas about collecting antiques is that they require a great outlay of money and an elaborate setting. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Charm can be had in a simple cottage furnished with inexpensive antiques as much as in the most palatial homes filled with the most expensive porcelains and furniture.

Who knows but that in due course of time the davenport will be cherished as a collectible item. Some say that the davenport was invented by Gillows about 1770 for one Captain Davenport. Others contend that the davenport is strictly a Victorian piece of furniture.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Irvin, dealers from Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Evanston, Ill., sent a card to *HOBBIES*' office from Boston, Mass., to say that they arrived safely for the Boston Hobby Show in spite of icy roads.

Another use for antiques has been found. Recently when the furniture store of Samuel Mulwitz & Sons Company, Port Chester, N. Y., decided to tell the role that it has played in the history of business in that city, it got together a display of furniture sold to local people when the store was first started many years ago. These old

pieces were placed in a special window with a large sign in the background reading, "Time Marches On."

The first wall paper manufactured in the United States was by John Rugar, who in 1765 set up his factory in New York City.

A Puritan regulation compelled engaged couples to speak to each other only by means of a speaking tube.

One of the scarcest of all antiques is the mahogany wigstand which was used in England particularly in the 18th century. These stands were usually a little taller than the ordinary small tables and stands that one sees today. They were tripod in style, ordinarily having three legs, and three shelves for the wigs.

The marcel and finger wave of today was nothing compared to the time spent in powdering and curling the wig in those days. In Dr. Johnson's house, Gough Square, London, a powdering closet designed for the wig powdering ceremony is said to still exist.

Those familiar with the writings of Mr. Pepy's of that generation will recall where he says that he saw ladies dressed nearly as elegantly as himself, indicating that in those days the men were the ones who made the beauty business a thriving one.

Jessie McCready and J. T. Whitfill, who have until recently had a combined antique shop have recently branched out. Mrs. McCready is conducting her business from her home in Pittsburgh and Mr. Whitfill will remain in Wilkesburg, Pa., until February 1 when he will take larger quarters in Pittsburgh. "The McCready Broadside," which is written by Mrs. McCready's husband, E. B. McCready, is a personalized sales sheet that the McCready's issue to keep in close contact with their customers.

The *Associated Press* released a story with an old-time flavor recently from Massillon, Ohio.

Andrew Merrell, superintendent of Massillon's waste collection depart-

ment became the father of a baby girl last year. His employees congratulated him conventionally, accepted his cigars, then decided on a little joke.

They began a city-wide search, on the dumps filled by his department's own trucks, in attics, basements and sheds, for the oldest baby buggy in town.

A few days later a Waste Collection Department truck arrived at the Merrell home. Two of his most trusted employes solemnly delivered a doll buggy of a style of many years ago.

Merrell, an inquiring soul who believes in looking gift horses in the teeth, inspected it closely.

Noting the hickory axles, he decided the buggy must have been the coveted toy of some little girl during Civil War times. A small brass plate bore the trade-mark of a no longer existent Chicago firm, Vergho, Ruhl- ing & Co.

Letters to six different Chicago organizations finally brought information from the Chicago municipal reference library. The firm, established in 1855 when toymaking was in its infancy in America, probably manufactured the buggy about 1871.

So Merrell, knowing a little about antiques, consulted some experts.

"And they told me," he informed his one-time pranking employes today "it's worth \$500."

Stradivari Violins

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that genuine Stradivari violins are exceedingly rare now and then we do hear stories that have romantic background even though probably legendary or only traditional.

Here is one that was passed on to us recently by a Wisconsin subscriber who heard it direct when he went to a home to look over some antiques.

"In the year 1736 a Polish nobleman set out for Italy to buy a violin so that his son would have the best that was to be had at the time. He went to Cremona and bought one of eight Stradivarius violins made in the same year. On a later journey he was crossing a river in Hungary on his horse when due to heavy rains he nearly lost his life but his call for help was heard by an old couple and they, with a son, succeeded in getting both on shore. As it was getting late in the fall the water was very cold and thin ice formed on the shore, so they took the count into their home and made him comfortable and then bedded his horse for the night. The son said he would stay with the horse while his mother and father administered to the count. But in the morning he had a high fever and chills. The father then went out to the barn to see how the horse was getting along but for all they could do the horse died before the day was out. The count stayed

on nearly three weeks until he was strong enough to travel. Then he bought another horse and resumed his journey. The son of his benefactor was talented in music. He told him that he would send him a violin that he got for his own son who was killed by a thug during his travels. The violin was returned to him with the body of his son. He said it brought poignant memories every time he looked at the instrument. When the violin arrived his joy knew no bounds as the cheap instrument he played had no comparison with the new one. After the son got old he handed it down in the same family until the present owner got it and brought it to Milwaukee with him."

However, J. C. Freeman of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, New York City, doesn't believe there is much hope of ever finding genuine Stradivari. He says:

"As far as our running across a real treasure, I have long, long ago given up any hope. No original Stradivari has been uncovered for fifty or sixty years notwithstanding newspaper reports. In my own experience of forty years I have never uncovered a first class Cremona violin of any maker and such things simply do not exist although I will not go so far as to say that it is not possible that some day another will turn up."

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A Bed Dated 1685



WHAT sort of antiques did the average family of the first part of the 19th century like? Or did they have their antiques then? That the average family in England had at least one antique we may assume from a bed which tradition says belonged at one time to Charlotte Bronte, famous English novelist, and member of the gifted family of Brontes. This was a middle class parson's family of that period.

There was not a great deal of furniture in the Bronte household. Literary history mentions the chill air of the uncarpeted living room, and pictures the girls, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne, all highly imaginative and gifted at work on their samplers, or busy looking out of the window with their brother Branwell, trying to decipher the lugubrious inscriptions on the tombstones in the churchyard that backed up to the parsonage.

But if tradition is correct, the Brontes owned at least one antique, a bed, which the story goes, is one on which Charlotte, remembered particularly for her "Jane Eyre," slept. At that time the bed was already an antique for its date is 1685.

The Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, owns the bed now. It was given to the museum by Mrs. Frederick Allien of New York City, who was a descendant of Azor Taber, a former Providence resident.

Mrs. Allien was granddaughter of Azor Taber and wished her treasures of Hepplewhite and Sheraton furniture, together with the great, carved, historic bed, to come to the home of her fathers. So they have been added to the increasing accumulation of the furniture of the past now in the galleries and storerooms of the Providence institution.

The great oak bedstead with its carved, wooden canopy top, its carved headboard and great carved posts at the foot bears the date, 1685, and the initials, "I H M" carved within a shield on the under side of the canopy.

The headboard has symmetrical carved panels in conventionalized floral designs, the central panel at the bottom inlaid with light wood in floral design flanked on each side with carved grotesques of man and woman. Other carved panels make up the headboard, which extends to the canopy top. This canopy consists of many panels carved with different designs, one bearing the initials and the dated shield.

The huge foot posts in baluster shape, are very heavily carved, in keeping with the rest of the decorations. Carved pilasters decorate the sides of the posts at the base. At the top of the posts, under the canopy, are carved old English masks. The footboard is also carved in panels and at the top of the footboard, on the outside, is a band, or border, of dentel work and below it is a narrower horizontal band of carving with three carved panels at the foot.

A similar bed is shown in Robinson's book on English Furniture, found in an English castle. It shows the carved panels and frieze with light wood used for the inlays, as in

the Bronte bedstead, and it has the fluted and reeded pillars instead of the heavy turned posts.



Shake on This

Mrs. Dick Patton, Missouri, is off to a good start on her collection of salt and pepper shakers. She has sixty sets. However, she credits first honors to Mrs. F. M. Davis of Ohio who has 200 sets.



According to a recent writer: "An ancient invention in the interests of cleanliness is shown by a pitcher from Crete which has only small perforations in the top, so that the liquid poured in was kept protected from insects and dirt until poured out of the spout."



Courtesy Providence, R. I., Journal

A bed in which Charlotte Bronte, famous English novelist, is said to have slept.



One of the antique treasures from the box collection of C. E. King, Akron, Ohio. Note the inscriptions.

Boxes of Yesteryear

By MADELINE L. KING

SOME men connected with our railroads go in for pictures of old locomotives and other branches of locomotivia, but Charles E. King, general agent of the Erie Railroad, Akron, Ohio, collects mostly boxes. They are none of your ordinary boxes. A large percentage are snuff boxes. Some are antique tea caddies, with two compartments, one for green and the other for black tea. All of the tea caddies are made of choice woods, such as ebony, mahogany and rosewood, and most of them are inlaid with satinwood, mother of pearl and silver. One large writing box is inlaid with more than twenty different kinds of wood. Only the aristocrats of boxes are permitted in this collection which Mr. King has been assembling over a period of years throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New England.

He also has examples of old writing boxes, which are also called knee desks. These are ever so interesting, all fitted out for your convenience with pen, inkwell, sander, ruler and compartment for stationery.

All the King boxes are old. Many are antique and some are rare. Included in this proud box family are two old Dutch brass tobacco boxes dating back to the seventeenth century, engraved with scriptural pictures and religious inscriptions. A form of decoration preferred by Dutch artists of that period.

The smallest member is a wee locket box about an inch square with initials and date (1812) embossed on its tiny lid. And although it is made of perishable material—thanks to loving care—it has survived with colors flying.

Tea caddies were in general use during the latter part of the eighteenth century. The name caddy is derived from the Chinese word 'Kati,' which means a small box having the

capacity for about a pound of tea. At that time tea was very expensive, so it was natural to make a special container to hold this costly herb, and thus the tea caddy came into being. The first tea caddies were undoubtedly made of Oriental china,

and were rapidly copied in pottery, silver and Sheffield plate, and later an infinite variety of wooden ones were made. These were larger, having divisions to hold green and black tea. A caddy spoon was used to measure the tea. The tea caddy was kept on the sideboard securely locked—and if you please—the key safely reposing in my lady's capacious pocket.

At the time of Queen Anne snuff taking was a general practice by both sexes. But it was during the Georgian period that the manufacture of snuff boxes gained widespread proportions. Goldsmiths and artists vied with each other to supply the demand. Gift boxes were elaborately set with sparkling gems. In those days it was considered quite the thing to present the boy friend with a beautiful snuff box. Collecting snuff boxes is not a new hobby. Many of the crowned heads of Europe were enthusiastic collectors. Napoleon owned a large collection.

Box collecting is an interesting hobby—it reduces your bank account but it increases your joy in living.

NOTHING NEW

By E. WALTERS

*For out of th' olde fields, as men
saith,
Cometh all this new corn from
year to year;
And out of olde books, in good
faith,
Cometh all this science, that
weve lere.*

—Chaucer.

And as we are more or less students of history through our antique collecting proclivities, it does no harm to take a look backward now and then.

DURING the past century many new inventions have been adopted throughout the civilized world and as we are more or less students of history through our antique collecting proclivities it does no harm to look backward now and then. At the present time the nations of the earth are faced with another world conflict and the principal weapons of our modern armies and navies are aeroplanes, submarines, and poison gasses, but these things are not new. Modern science has improved upon and utilized many old ideas. We will admit that the ancient "Argo" did not have a screw-propeller or a Deisel engine; that Caesar's well known tri-verbal dispatch was not conveyed

by radio; that Krupp guns were not used at the siege of Troy, and that the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia-Britannica with its "many improvements and additions" is something more than an expansion of the inscriptions on the ancient obelisks of Egypt or the clay tablets of Ur of the Chaldees. Nor need we introduce fables from the lost continent of Atlantis or the sunken land of Mu in the Pacific to make our points effective.

The following is from an old biographical dictionary published in 1810, about a century before the Wright brothers made their first successful flight: "John Baptiste Dante, of the family of the poet, was born at Perugia, and distinguished himself by his mechanical powers in making a pair of wings with which such nicety that he could support himself in the air, and fly across Lake Thrasymenus. In one of his exhibitions before the people of Perugia, one of the wings broke and he fell on top of a church and shattered his thigh. He was afterwards professor of mathematics at Venice, and died before he was forty years old, about the end of the 15th century."

In the same work we find another curious bit of biography: "Drebel, Cornelius, a Dutch philosopher, born

at Alcamæa in 1572, died in London in 1634. As he pretended to be an alchemist, some curious particulars are related with respect to his powers to cause rain, cold, etc., by the operation of his machines. To his ingenuity some attribute the invention of the microscope and the thermometer." This was the same Drebel who made a vessel to be rowed under the water, and James I caused it to be tried on the Thames. Boyle said that it comprised an arrangement whereby "the composition of a liquid restored to the troubled air such a proportion of vital parts as would make it again for a good while fit for respiration."

And now to the use of poison gasses. Thucydides describes two instances of the use of burning sulphur and pitch in sieges in the Peloponnesian war, and throughout classical times and the middle ages such methods were frequently employed, Greek fire being a device of this kind. With long-range guns the utility of this form of weapon disappeared, but in 1855 Lord Dundonald proposed a scheme for burning sulphur on a large scale under favorable wind conditions in order to reduce the Malakoff work during the siege of Sebastopol.

Modern writers, by way of accounting for their dullness, explain frankly that the ancients stole all their best ideas from them; and although modern philosophers are slow to admit the same fact as regards themselves, they cannot hold out against proof. One by one our new discoveries and original inventions have been shown to be thousands of years old. Telescopes must have been directed to the stars of the ancient heavens, or its astronomy could not have existed. The "Emperor Shan, 2225 B. C., employing the movable tube which is used to observe the stars, put in order what regards the seven planets." (Ancient Chinese Chronicle, quoted in Thornton's "History of China.") The copy of the "Iliad," sent to Alexander the Great enclosed in a nut shell, could not have been written without the aid of a microscope. When Nero attended the circus he gazed at the gladiators through a gem which was no doubt an early form of the opera glass. Hobbs borrowed his idea of a lock from the tombs of Egypt.

The human race is the only true inventor, and that not by chance, but at the proper hour, and according to its needs. Man is little, but humanity is great. When thought needed stronger wings printing was invented. When the feudal system had lost its grasp, and the people, crushed by iron armor, were prepared for freedom, artillery gave them the equality in fight that was necessary for

their liberation. And so for all other discoveries; each one rose only for and on its occasion; or if a germ of the idea had been known before, it perished from lack of appreciation, and its promulgator was laughed to scorn or persecuted. Woe to him who is before his generation!

Printing only became what it is because it came exactly at the time when thought required the expansion that this could furnish. Had it been discovered earlier, it would have doubtless perished. Isaac D'Israeli believed that the Romans were acquainted with the secret of movable types, but would not let it be known for fear of the spread of knowledge, and the consequent loss of aristocratic monopoly of enlightened thought. De Quincey tells us that printing was long known to the ancients, but it made no progress for want of paper! Gunpowder had very long been a pyrotechnic plaything, before it was elevated to its present sad pre-eminence, in obedience to the increasing wants of the world.

A review of the history of inventions seems to point to the fact that each inventor shall only interpret the first word of the problem which he solves, and that each great idea shall be the resume of the past, and the germ of the future.

The American Indian has long enjoyed the reputation of having invented the pipe and to have bequeathed to the white man the joys of tobacco. It is now believed that the Indian in turn may have inherited the smoking habit from a much earlier period of American civilization, and that smoking was introduced into America by the Chinese at some remote time. It is certain that the East Indians have been smoking for the past 2,000 years. Babylon doubtless had many smokers who were as particular about their pipes and brands of smoking herbs as anyone today. Soldiers have been smokers from remote antiquity. The Roman military camps still yield pipes. The ruins of ancient cities, notably Pompeii, show that smoking must have been common.

Why were the advantages of steam so long overlooked? Hero of Alex-

ander, writing twenty centuries ago, described sundry little machines moved by the power of steam; one of them was an engine of direct rotation, which only needed the capacity for increased power to supply that which Watt considered the great desideration in steam motion. This invention was actually patented by certain parties in 1837.

Agathias describes a complicated apparatus of boilers, tubes, and planks of wood used by an architect in the reign of Justinian to alarm a neighbor of his, Zeno by name, who was thereby deluded into the belief in an earthquake. The device was foolish enough, but the effects produced appear to have been sufficient to suggest the almost boundless power of the agent employed, had it been intelligently handled.

With the exception of being employed in some undefined manner about an organ, by Gerbert, steam was, previous to the sixteenth century, little more than an amusement, or at best a scientific curiosity. It had, however, been used to turn a spit. Of this we may find proof in Cardan, Leonardo da Vinci and others.

The application of steam to navigation appears to have been its earli-

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j353

est important use. In 1543, Blasco de Garay appears to have conceived the idea of applying the force of steam to paddles. Paddles had been known to the ancient Egyptians and Romans but paddle wheels propelled by man power were no better than the oar. De Garay whose method of applying steam is not defined by my authorities "succeeded in propelling a ship of 200 tons burden in the harbor of Barcelona at the rate of three miles per hour." We can only speculate on the nature of this mysterious engine, but it seems probable that it owed its efficacy to the reaction of a jet of high pressure steam, on the same principle as that famous classical toy, the Aeolipile of Hero, invented B. C. 120. Notwithstanding that the scheme was commenced by the Emperor (Charles V.) and his ministry, and its author promoted, we do not read of any second attempt being made.

The correspondence of Denis Papin with Leibnitz proves that the Frenchman actually constructed a steamboat in the last decade of the 17th century. Papin is also credited with the invention of the safety valve in 1690. He produced the first steam engine with a piston that we have record of, and the first engine with a piston in which condensation was produced to secure a vacuum. Papin's steamboat was navigated on the River Fulda.

The railroad locomotive also had its forerunner when about 1769 M. Cugnot, at the instigation of General Gribeauval, discovered this method of moving artillery rapidly on steam carriages. It is said that "his

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MILADY'S CARD-TABLE

Somewhat different from the tables commonly in use in our best bridge clubs today is this masterpiece from the workshop of Duncan Phyfe (1768-1854) now to be seen, with a dozen other Phyfe tables, all different and all beautiful, in the collection of some 200 pieces by the great American cabinetmaker which Henry Ford has placed on view in the Edison Institute Museum, at Dearborn, Michigan. Needless to tell the connoisseur of furniture, the chairs shown are Duncan Phyfe too.

carriage marched on with such violence that it was impossible to direct it. At one time it overthrew a wall that stood in the way. With such a carriage the cannon became useless—it usurped the place of the bullet itself. A little more rapidly, a little less violence (sic), and the steam locomotive would be found." But even before this in the *Universal Magazine* for 1757 Dr. John Robison published a design for a steam carriage. It is said that Watt constructed a model on Robison's suggestion.

The French claim the invention of the electric or magnetic telegraph by Le Monnier in 1746. He made experiments in the Jardin du Roi on the transmissibility of electricity by iron and received very decisive results. Even back in 1636 Schwenter proposed the question how two individuals could communicate by means of the magnetic needle, and seems to have come near to its solution. The answer to his problem was solved by Oersted in 1819 and so the foundation was laid for future success.

We might continue this line of research into a lengthy volume, but it is believed we have given enough examples to illustrate the point that in every age we have the conceit to believe ourselves possessed of supreme science; and consequently every pretension to advance is considered as an effort of folly and vanity.

Men must not be advanced any more than clocks.

It would be interesting, perhaps, if some antiquer would do some research upon such subjects as the evolution of the bed, or the corner cupboard, or the old-time whatnot.



Miscellaneous

A very interesting old clock has lately been refixed over the pavement before the church of St. Dunstan's in th West, London. This clock, named "Gog and magog" was one of the sights of London of the latter half of the 17th century; Thomas Harrys erected it in 1671, and claimed it to be the first clock to show the time on two dials placed back to back and projected over the footway.

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The Guy Fawkes Plot discovery, celebrated in England on November 5 each year, gives rise this year to a special exhibition of contemporary documents in the British Museum. Many of these are letters by the conspirators and the discoverers of the plot, and one manuscript reveals that the plot must have been planned practically a year before the final scene, when Guy Fawkes was discovered in a cellar under the House of Parliament.

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- Coach House, Antique Furniture and Old Glass, on Cape Cod, Route 6, West Barnstable, Mass. Marian S. Barnard. je63
- Comins, Charles E., Boston Post Road, Warren, Mass. Antiques and Old Glass. je63
- Dean, Aiton L., 60 Harrison Ave., Taunton, Mass. Summer Shop, Cataumet, Cape Cod. Large variety of Genuine Antiques. ja63
- Old Furniture Shop, The, 1030 Main St., Worcester, Mass., and Provincetown, Cape Cod. Authentic American Antiques. d36
- Weathercock House, Lawrence B. Romaine, Mgr., Middleboro, Mass. Furniture, Glass, China, Panelling, Hardware Tools, Lighting, Books, Ships Logs and Documents. ap63
- Whiclow, Mrs. George W., 179 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. Glass, China, Furniture. n63

MICHIGAN

- Bratfish, Wm. and Helen, Managers, St. Petersburg, Fla., winter show. Traverse City, Mich., summer show. Until April, 2431 Central Ave., St. Petersburg, Florida. au63
- Bellows, Mrs. S. E., 1111 W. Michigan Ave., East Lansing, Mich. "The old red brick on the road to the Capitol." mh63

Craig, H. J., 156 W. Muskegon Ave., Muskegon, Mich. Antiques, Glass, Prints, Books, etc. ap63

Flowers, Baye, 14 Lemont St., Battle Creek, Mich. Antiques, Glass, China, Jewelry, Lamps, Prints. mh63

Hunn, Mrs. Maybelle C., Parma, Mich. Antiques, Pattern Glass, Milk White. Write your wants. n63

Parr's Antique Shop, 921 Peck, Muskegon Hts., Mich., U. S. 31. Glass and China. s63

Robinson's Antiques, Box 72, Franklin, Mich., Cor. Franklin Road and Northwestern Highway, near 12 Mile Road. mh63

Van Dorens, Antiques, 207 Third, Jackson, Mich. Glass, Prints, Decorative Wares. Bought and sold. d63

MISSISSIPPI

Reliquary, The, P. O. Box 63, Natchez, Miss. Antiques, Old Books, specializing in material of the Old South and Early West. o63

MISSOURI

Annan, Caroline S., 165 Plant Ave., Webster Groves, Mo., suburb of St. Louis. Write for Glass, China and other antiques. s63

Earl Enos Glass House, 1919 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Rare old glass bought and sold. Send for list. n63

Selby, Bertha M., 338 Lockwood, Webster Groves, Mo. Antiques, Specializing in Old Glass. Mail orders filled. d63

The Old House, at the Sign of the Horse and Sleigh. General Line. 13 Miles South of St. Louis, Super Highway 61, P. O. Kimmiswick, Mo. ap63

The Spinning Wheel, 2852 North Union, St. Louis, Mo. Glass, China, Furniture. Wants solicited. ja63

NEBRASKA

McMillan's Antique Shop, The Glass House, 100 S. 32nd Ave., Omaha, on Six Highways. o63

Shotwell, Margaret, 411 So. 38th St., Omaha, Nebr. Antiques and objets d'art. n63

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Cutler, Mrs. Charles H., 91 and 83 Main St., Peterborough, N. H. For Sale Antiques and Real Estate. mh37

Hill Acres Antique Shop, South Main St., Suncok, N. H. New England Pine-apple, Horn of Plenty, Lion, Three Face, Milk-white Blackberry, Panelled Thistle. jly63

Wood's Antique Shop, 38 Lake Ave., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 6819-M. Furniture, Glass, Prints, Victorian Furniture. n63

NEW JERSEY

Ashman, Mabel, 138 North 6th Ave., Highland Park, New Brunswick, N. J. Glass, China, Furniture. Write wants. o63

Barber, M., 27 Pearl Street, North Plainfield, New Jersey. Antiques general line. Specializing in glass. mh63

Blue Bird Antique Shop, 34 Hudson Terrace, Edgewater, N. J. General line of Antiques, Prints, Primitive Oils. Mail orders filled promptly. d36

Bonner, Arthur, South Orange Ave., Florham Park, N. J. Morris County's leading antique shop. General line. Wants solicited. mh63

Boschen, Lillian Wilkinson, 81 South St., Freehold, N. J. O'Cro' Coc' House collects and sells unusual antiques. au63

Dunham, Marceline, 49 Manchester Place, Newark, N. J. Glass, China, etc. Lists. Write wants. o63

Eaton, Catherine, 92 West End Ave., Somerville, N. J. General Line, Period Furniture, Glass, China, Vases, Coins. o63

Ely, Emma, 27 Wallace St., Red Bank, N. J. Old Silver, China, Tables, and Clocks. d63

Hobby House. An unusual collection of Antiques for discriminating collectors. Harriet Hurst, 416 Locust St., Roselle, New Jersey. au63

Lubenu, Ervin W., Antique Shop, 494 Morris Ave., Springfield, N. J. s63

Moore, Wilmer, Hopewell, New Jersey. Pattern Glass, Lamps, China, Furniture, Brasses, Pewter, Prints, Silhouettes. mh63

Rollin's Old Glass Shop, 318 Sussex Rd., Wood-Ridge, N. J. Pattern Glass, China, Lamps, etc. Wants solicited. o63

Scheiner & Son, 390 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Dealers in Period Antique Furniture, China, etc., since 1897. Fine restoring and refinishing. o63

Tiers, Frances H., 109 Connott Place, South Orange, N. J. Large assortment of Pressed Glass. Write wants. au63

Wood, 149 Madison Ave., Englewood, N. J. Furniture, Glass, China, Prints, Books, Curios, Commissions Solicited. au63

NEW YORK

Bill's Antique Shop, 179 West Ave., Canandaigua, N. Y. Send for dealers wholesale monthly lists. Furniture, Glass, etc. f63

Goetcheus, Hazel A., Old Tyme Shoppe, 686 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y. Pattern Glass. Weekly lists. Reasonable. jly63

Harris, Mary, 315 East Main St., Batavia, N. Y. Early American Antiques from Western New York Homes. f63

Hinds, Mildred Streeter, Tribes Hill, N. Y., on Route 5, three miles west of Amsterdam. Pattern Glass, Dolls, Bric-a-brac. Mail orders filled. s63

Keller, Mrs. Martin W., Kenwood Station, Oneida, N. Y. Dealer in early American Glass, Staffordshire, Currier Prints, etc. Write your wants. au63

Kelley, Iva P., Hubbardsville, N. Y. General line of Antiques. Horoscopes cast on receipt of Birth Date and \$1.00. Palm Reading. n63

Landon, Mrs. F. W., Sodus, N. Y. Colonial Rug and Quilt Shop, duplicates, quilting photos. mh63

MacNitt, Lillian, "Trading Post," 679 W. Washington Ave., Elmira, N. Y. General line Antiques—reasonable. n63

Murdock, Catherine, LeRoy, N. Y. Victorian and early furniture, glass, silver, etc. Unusual items. Free lists. d63

Niles, Mrs. Jay, Cortland, N. Y., R. 5, 2½ miles out toward Ithaca. General line. Write wants. o63

Parmelee Hall, 1812 East Springfield, N. Y. Antiques, Glass, Furniture, China, Bric-a-brac. ap63

Ripley Hall Antique Shop & Tourist Home, Cherry Valley, N. Y. Authentic American antiques. au63

Robbins, Mrs. Ralph, Robbinstone House, Route 1, Macedon, N. Y. Antiques, Pressed Glass, etc. Your wants solicited. ap63

Tappan, Anna Jayne, Newark Valley, N. Y. Glass, China, Furniture, Silver, Jewelry, Quilts, etc. Wants solicited. ap63

The Sampler, Herbert and Adeline Smith, 63 Prospect Terrace, Cortland, N. Y. Primitive Furniture, Early Glass, Flasks, and Pattern Glass. au63

Warne, Cora M., 11½ Grover St., Auburn, New York. Glass, Dolls, Bric-a-brac. Write wants. jly63

Willis, Katharine, 234 Northern Blvd., Flushing, Long Island. Telephone Independence 3-5515. Large, fine stock. Reasonable prices. Send for Price List. s63

NORTH CAROLINA

Webb, Mrs. Paul, The Old Homestead, "At the Sign of the Oaks," 515 North Morgan Street, Shelby, North Carolina. Authentic American Antiques and Glass. Write wants. f63

OHIO

Deal, Mrs. R. Estella, 1106 Clarendon Ave., N. W., Canton, Ohio. Our Antiques will please you. au63

Gabriel, Mrs. Mertie, 311 W. Water St., Piqua, Ohio. Old Clocks, Coverlets, Spinning Wheels, Glass, Genuine Reasonable. f63

Meek, Mrs. E. M., 42 Forest Drive, Painesville, Ohio. ¼ block north U. S. Route 20. Antique furniture, glass, etc. mh63

Mourvan, Olive, 1232 W. Spring St., Lima, Ohio. American Glass, Silver, Jewelry, McGuffey Books, Furniture. s63

Neikirk, Nina, 1503 Preston Ave., Akron, Ohio. Glass, China, Prints, Furniture, etc. jly63

Nevil, J. E., Madisonville-Cincinnati, Ohio. Rare Prints, Glass, China, Flasks, early American items. Price list. Thousand items, 25c. j63

Patrick, Chas., Peoria, Ohio. 9 mi. North Marysville, R. 31. Pattern Glass, McGuffey Readers, Furniture, Flasks, Vases, Lamps. Write wants. mh63

Strom, Mrs. William T., 631 Harmon Ave., Dayton, Ohio. Specializing in Early American Glass. Cup Plates, Pattern Glass et cetera bought and sold. jly63

Vaughn, Jennie Barton, 11 South Garden St., first house off Route 20, Norwalk, Ohio. Antiques, Large Stock. jly63

Village Antique Shop, on The National Road U. S. Route 46 at Hebron, O. Mrs. Elizabeth Danner, Proprietress. my63

Wilcox, Janet B., 322 E. Adams, Sandusky, Ohio. Antiques, furniture, glass. Decoration material. Buy and sell. Dealers solicited. n63

OKLAHOMA

Burns, Phil, 1325 So. Boston, Noaks Ark., 116 East 1st St., Tulsa, Okla. Glassware, Antiques. Buy, sell, trade anything. d63

OREGON

Dominick Fabian, 18 S.W. Columbia St., Portland, Oregon. Books and Antiques. Write wants. If have will answer. ap63

"The Hobby Shop," 4417 N.E. Astor Blvd. at 44th Ave., Portland, Ore. All kinds of Antiques. Reasonably priced. j63

PENNSYLVANIA

Antique Shop, Glattfelder, Pa. Pattern glass lists. Antique novelties. Special prices for dealers. Write wants. d63

Berkstresser, Estelle, 333 East Princess St., York, Pa. Glass, China, Miniatures, Pottery, Hardware, Miscellaneous. au63

Blacksmith, Anna, (Hogestown), Mechanicsburg, Pa. Furniture, Glass, China, Lamps, Luster, Books, Prints. Write wants. my63

Carson's Antique Shop, 2225 Locust St., Philadelphia. General line Antiques. Wanted articles. Dealers welcome. au63

Churchman, Norah, 7350 Rural Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. Kentucky signed rifles, slant top maple desk. Pattern glass. j63

Downing, Mabel S., Lancaster, Pa., R. D. No. 2. General line of Glass, China, Prints, etc. Write wants. ja63

Early American Antiques, Mrs. W. H. Wierman, 314 W. Market St., York, Pa., Lincolnway. General line. jly63

Feeman's Antique Shop, 262 South Tenth St., Lebanon, Pa. General Line. Victorian and Empire a Specialty. Lists Free. ap63

Henry, Francis, Pottsville, Pa. Sells antiques, books, glass, minerals, curios. Lists for stamp. my63

Hershey, Kathryn, 29 S. Ann St., Lancaster, Pa. Glass, China, Prints, etc. Reasonable. Write wants. j63

Hofferts Shop, 329 Wyomissing Ave., Shillington, Pa. Furniture, China, Glassware, Prints, Firearms. Write wants. jly63

Kegerreis, Ella F., 140 W. Main St., Annville, Pa. Bell Phone 107R. You will find it interesting to look over our Glass, China, Linens and Coverlets, some Furniture. Write wants. au63

Keystone Antique Shop, 1002 Washington Blvd., Williamsport, Pa. Specializing in early Pine Furniture and better Pattern Glass. Free Lists. s63

Little Eagle Antique Shop, Line Lexington, Pa. Pattern Glass. Weekly mailing lists. s63

Mann, Samuel, 1310 West Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa. Free Lists. Antique Glassware. Low Prices. mh63

McCready, Jessie, 540 Sheridan Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. By appointment. Phone Montrose 7141. American antiques. Lists. d36

Missamer, David B., Market Square and West High St., Manheim, Pa. All sorts of Antiques. ap63

Musselman, C., one mile East of Ephrata, Pa. General Line. Write your wants. my63

Old Stone Jail, Mercer, Pa., Routes 19-58-62. 5,000 pieces Glass, China, Prints, Furniture. Prices reasonable. jly63

Pass, Mrs. Lulu, 12 E. Portland Street, Mechanicsburg, Pa. (Cumb. Co.) Furniture; Glass; China; Coverlets. General Line. List. mh63

Red Roof, Helen Harry Pidge, 132 Valley Road, Ardmore, Pa., Montgomery Co. Antiques. jly63

Reeves, Martha de Haas, 1624 Pine St., Philadelphia. Glass, China, Furniture, Silver, Miniatures, Silhouettes, Prints. f63

Renno's Antique Shop, 55 N. 4th St., Hamburg, Pa. Glass, China, Bottles, Prints, Furniture. aul2

Ritter's Antique Shop, 356 East 9th, Erie, Pa. 15,000 Miscellaneous Antiques, Relics, Curios, etc. ap63

Rudisell, D. C., Route 1, Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg, Pa. General line. Monthly lists. j63

Smith, Mrs. J. M., Highland Ave., North Wales, Pa. General line of Antiques, Old Glass. Free lists. j63

The Glass Room, 327 North Main St., Meadville, Pa. Blown Pressed and Patterned Glass. o63

The Odd Shop, 220 So. 15 Street, Philadelphia. Glass, China, Books, Prints, etc. Write wants. ap63

Tahudy, John, Palmyra, Pa. Pennsylvania Furniture and Glass. Victorian and Empire Furniture. Lists Free. my63

Urich, Randolph R., 1 1/2 Miles West of Myerstown, Pa., Route 422. Specializing in the better grade of authentic antiques. d63

Weaver, Frank M., Main Street and Valley Forge Road, Lansdale, Pa. Fine Furniture, Glass, Early American. f63

Whitfills Antique Shop (Mrs. Jessie McCready, associate), 9600 Frankstown Rd., R.F.D. 1, Wilkensburg, Pa. (Route 80, just out of Pittsburgh.) f63

Woods, Annie, Blain, Pa. Antique furniture, glass, prints, dolls, lamps, private hunting. Prices reasonable. ja63

SOUTH CAROLINA

Brick House Antique Shop, The, 454 East Main Street, Spartanburg, South Carolina. Southern Antiques, Glass, Books. ap63

TENNESSEE

Fleming, Helen M., 3315 Fairmont Drive, Acklen Park, Nashville, Tenn. Rare old glass and china. Open at night. my63

Pickel, Charles, Jr., Kingston, Tenn. Antique Guns, Furniture, Swords, Violins, Books, Clocks. Write wants. f63

Uthman, Otto, 801 Russel St., Nashville, Tenn. Antiques, Glassware and China. Paintings, Firearms, Bottles. au63

Watson, Mrs. Lex, 708 No. High St., Columbia, Tenn. Antique Furniture, Rare Old Glass. n63

TEXAS

Justus, Fred, 520 S. Oregon, El Paso, Texas. Antiques, Old Paintings and items from Mexico. jly63

VERMONT

Bigelow, Mrs. Hayes, Brattleboro, Vt. 56-piece copper luster band tea set. Glass. Silver. Write wants. j63

Old Curiosity Shop, Belmont, Vermont. Directions for doing old stencil patterns on Trays, Chairs, etc. General line. ap63

VIRGINIA

Arch Hall Antique Shop, 815 Franklin St., Alexandria, Va. Antiques from old Virginia homes. George P. Davis. j63

WASHINGTON

Olde Tyme Shoppe, 1121 Pine St., Seattle, Antiques, Furniture, Glass, Lustre, Jewelry, China. Most everything. Write wants. f63

WEST VIRGINIA

Lynn, Mrs. M. L., 204 Bradford St., Charleston, W. Va. Furniture, Glass, China. Lists. j63

WISCONSIN

Goodwin, G. B., 617 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis. Buys, sells and exchange minerals. jly63

Spohn, James, Janesville, Wisconsin. "Century Progress," "Lincoln Village" Collector. Coins, stamps, historic documents. Store open. my63

CLASSIFIED ANTIQUE ADS

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED — Mechanical banks, early wooden, china and wax dolls, old railroad prints.—Vanderlip, 34 Hudson Terrace, Edgewater, N. J. je6012

EARLY AMERICAN SILVER SPOONS, porringers, tea sets, etc. Also gold objects. Give complete description.—Thomas Starr Taylor, Box 589, Bridgeport, Conn. f12003

WANTED—All kinds old penny banks. Mechanical, cast iron, tin, wood, pottery banks, glass banks, any rare old banks.—Sherwood, 612 Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. ap12003

FOLK ART in early paintings, lithographs, wood carvings, crude antiques.—Maude Pollard Hull, 111 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. ap12822

SPOON MOLDS WANTED. Give full particulars.—Gordon, Rosemere, Rye, N. Y. ap12021

ALL KINDS OF mechanical banks wanted.—Box 19, Wall Street Station, New York City. jly12861

WANTED—Rare Currier Prints, Early colored flasks and blown glass, Early marked American silver and pewter. Historical chintz, Historical china, Cup Plates, Paperweights, Early lighting devices, carved powder horns, Guns, Indian relics, Early railroad posters, Handbills, Autographed letters and documents.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1204

ANTIQUES, PATTERN GLASS of all kinds. Spot cash for your entire collection.—Central Exchange, 98 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y. d12402

CANES — Must be unusual in design material or history. Send photo or sketch. Describe fully.—B. W. Cooke, 37 Lakewood Drive, Glencoe, Ill. ja12672

WANTED—Enameled on metal boxes, unusual glass hats.—Ira Nelson, 250 Stuart St., Boston, Mass. ja12081

STRAWBERRY CHINA; unusual hand items; large glass marbles; Lion glass; large 2-part (or 3) druggists' bottles.—Antique Parlors, 33 Temple St., Rutland, Vermont. au12822

WANTED—The finest prehistoric tools, utensils, artifacts and old iron trade axes. Early Pioneers most useful necessities of their early time. Hand-made wood and iron tools and utensils. American-made arms and powder horns before 1783.—Darby's Prehistoric and Early Pioneer's Art Museum, Elkins, W. Va. jap

MINIATURES ON IVORY. Describe fully, price, condition.—Buxbaum, 1811 Eastwood, Milwaukee, Wis. o12441

CASH FOR china statues, figurines, old vases. List old coins bought, 3c stamp.—Harry Kelso, Pittsburg, Kansas. ja143

WANTED — Broken mechanical coin banks. Best prices paid.—R. "Shorty" Ochenreider, 1555 Bellow St., Akron, Ohio. s12291

WANTED—Early costumes or Period dresses. Prefer elaborate styles. State your lowest price. Send description and size.—Box D.K., c/o Hobbies. f63

INK BOTTLES and Ink Wells of Staffordshire, Bennington, stone, glass, etc. Describe and give price.—H. C. Lyman, 49 Westminster St., Providence, Rhode Island. f3001

WANTED—Old dolls. Describe or send picture. State fair price.—Nina B. Shepard, Box 466, Granville, Ohio f304

WANTED—5c novels by Frank Touzey & Co., such as Secret Service, Pluck and Luck, Liberty Boys, Wild West, Fame & Fortune and others.—J. Relschman, 5619 Henderson, Chicago. ja3021

NOAH'S ARK — Buys anything. — 116 East First St., Tulsa, Okla. my12021

ANTIQUES SECRETARY in pine or maple, slant lid. Must be all original, photo, dimensions. Best price.—Holubar, 130 20th St., N. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. ja105

WANTED—Old American dolls; Currier & Ives race-horse pictures; beaded Acorn medallion creamer; ribbed Palm creamer; strawberry covered sugar; Swirl, 6- and 8-inch plates.—Mrs. H. H. Smith, Oxford, Ohio. f3521

AMERICAN SILVER SPOONS before eighteen hundred; unusual glass hats.—Chatham Antique Shop, Chatham, N. Y. f355

CARVED IVORIES, fans, perfect condition. Collector.—S. A. S., c/o Hobbies. n12331

WANTED — Old china, colored and pattern glass, old American pewter and silver. — Carson's Antique Shop, 2225 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. f308

I AM VERY ANXIOUS to get in touch with collectors or dealers who have old hats worn by famous women, or that have some historical significance. Please write to—William R. Harshe, The Art Institute of Chicago, Adams and Michigan Aves., Chicago, Ill. ja1

DIRECT FROM MAKERS—Candlewick curtains and bedspreads. Best wholesale price. Used books on antique glass, furniture or collecting. Must be reasonable.—"The Stone Porch," 1153 No. McKinley, Oklahoma City, Okla. f3611

ANYTHING PERTAINING to early sailing ships, such as prints, old log books and lanterns. Full description and price.—Chatham Antique Shop, Chatham, New York. f359

FOR SALE

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

THOUSANDS of pieces old glass. General line Antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp.—Mrs. Don Hoover, 505 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. ja12633

WRITE MARTIN'S ANTIQUE SHOP, Armstrong, Missouri, for glass lists. ja12042

FOR SALE Pressed Glass all Patterns, Old flasks, iron banks, paper weights, Slave boy hitching post, yard deer and large dog. Write for our list.—Ferguson's Antique Shop, 5850 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. my12867

WOOD'S ANTIQUE SHOP — General line, furniture, glass, prints, rugs, Victorian furniture. — 38 Lake Ave., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 6819-M. n12084

GLASSWARE, FURNITURE, cheap.—Cusic, 1410 West University, Urbana, Ill. State Route. Send postage for replies. f3081

FOR SALE—Large Washington Liverpool pitcher; Armorial Lowestoft teaset; pair Stoddard decanters; pair rock crystal blown apothecary bottles; wag-on-wall clock; two beautiful lamps; some furniture, prints, etc., immediately.—Mrs. Jerome Leland, Rural Route 4, Springfield, Ill. f3092

MRS. JESSIE MCCREADY (lately associated with Whitfill's Antique Shop), will issue new lists of pressed glass, furniture, etc., about February 1st; also, The McCready Broadside (formerly Whitfill's Broadside). Write for copies, 540 Sheridan Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Whitfill's Antique Shop will remove on or about February 1st, from 9600 Frankstown Road, Wilkensburg, Pa., to 5122 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh. ja1092

PATTERN GLASS; bird salts; trinket boxes; milk glass.—Mrs. Smith, Highland Ave., North Wales, Pa. o12063

ANTIQUES! Collected from Tidewater, Virginia and the Carolinas. Furniture, Glassware, miscellaneous items, reasonably priced.—Mrs. Hilda W. Powell, P.O. Box 238, Petersburg, Virginia. mh12255

FURNITURE, glass, prints, curios, etc. Write wants.—Mrs. Fred E. Brammer, 149 East Ninth Ave., Huntington, West Virginia. jly12654

TWENTY YEARS of honest mail order business in antique, china, glass, furniture, prints, Indian relics, curios, books, and hobbies of all kinds. Send for list.—James Ianni, 329 Vine St., Camden, N. J. ap12405

ANTIQUES—Rare Currier Prints, Rare blown glass, Historical and hip flasks, Paperweights, Cup Plates, Pattern Glass, Historical China, Early silver, Pewter, Chintz, Pottery, Early Lighting, Overlay lamps, Carved powder horns, Guns, and hundreds of Miscellaneous items. Priced catalogue of over one thousand items, 25c.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my12c

GLASS AND LUSTER a specialty.—Palette Antique Shop, 2 E. 2nd St. Media, Pa. jec3

ATTENTION DEALERS: Largest Stock of Victorian furniture in the United States. Also early American furniture at popular prices. Pay us a visit and be convinced. Lists sent upon request.—Richmond Brothers, 15 Bliss St., Springfield, Mass. jly12468

M. S. RAU, 630 Royal St., New Orleans, La. The largest stock of Antiques in the United States, including French, English, early American and Victorian furniture, china, glassware, brass, paintings, frames, iron garden furniture, bric-a-brac, silver, Sheffield, lanterns, copper ornaments, lamps and prints. Wholesale and retail. Pay us a visit and be convinced. Mail orders are always given our prompt attention. Established 1912. f125841

FOR SALE—Old glass, china, metals and oddments. Coverlets beautifully repaired.—Carolyn L. Gottlieb, 1217 Payette Ave., Springfield, Ill. o12063

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, glass, parian and hooked rugs.—Mrs. Minnie G. Mulvanity, 31 Concord St., Nashua, N. H. my12483

AUNT LYDIA'S ATTIC—Large stock Victorian and early American furniture and decorations. Low prices, pictures and lists. Prompt and reliable service.—795 Chestnut St., Waban, Mass. Telephone Center Newton 0691. ja12006

FOR SALE—Beautiful rosewood half canopy bed. Will furnish history and picture.—Box F.L.M., care Hobbies. f125841

PRESSED GLASS in all popular patterns. Many unusual items at reasonable prices. Write your needs.—Condos Antique Shop, 910 East Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich. o12255

LARGE IRON KEYS, \$1.50 to \$5.00; miners' candle holders, \$1.50 pr., plus 10c postage; brass candle sticks, copper kettles, Maximilian document, 1864; Mexico Independence document, 1821-27 signatures; oil painting Christ crucifix 8x6 ft. by Cabrero, 1749, from dismantled church; engraved print Sacred Christ, by Maya, 1839; many paintings, samplers and items from Mexico.—Fred Justus, 620 S. Oregon St., El Paso, Tex. ja3027

SMALL ANTIQUES of all kinds, moderately priced.—Mrs. Carl Cook, Russellville, Ind. mh6612

EARLY AMERICAN PRESSED GLASS in all popular patterns, clear and colors. Weekly mailing lists.—Little Eagle Antique Shop, Line Lexington, Pa., Bethlehem Pike, Route 309. s12675

VICTORIAN FURNITURE; weapons; miscellaneous antiques. Write wants.—Ritter's, 356 East 9th, Erie, Pa. s12003

4 MAPLE DAY BEDS, \$29.00; 6 milk glass Eagle for cover, 6" dishes, lot \$8.00; 6 all white small hen covered dishes, lot, \$7.50; 12 china plates, fruit center, colored borders, set \$12.00.—Irene A. Greenawalt, McLanahan's Mansion, Wm. Penn Highway, Route 22, Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania. f12696

AMERICAN EMPIRE BUREAU, \$50.—S. Astrella, Andover, N. H. ja3001

FOR SALE—The largest collection of pattern glass in the United States. Scarce pieces. Write your wants. Lists supplied. Prices right. Buy your Victorian furniture from us.—Carolyn Hager, 234 S. Main St., Gloversville, N. Y. o12867

HILL ACRES ANTIQUE SHOP, South Main St., Suncook, N. H. Furniture, New England hooked rugs, pattern glass, prints, china. s12003

COMPLETE FILE of Antique Magazine, '22 to '29 inclusive. Glass, prints, furniture, etc.—Cutler's, Batavia, N. Y. f3291

THE FOUR HORSE COACH which conveyed General La Fayette and party from Somerset, Va., to Murfreesboro, N. C., Feb. 25, 1835.—S. W. Worthington, Wilson, N. C. n12001

FOR SALE—Write us your "wants" and ask for price list of pressed glass, furniture, etc. Discount to dealers. Whitfill's Antique Shop, 9600 Frankstown Road, R. D. 1, Wilkensburg, Pa. (Jessie McCready, Associate.) n12276

ANTIQUE GLASS, china, etc. Free price list sent on request.—Mrs. W. W. Carver, Ivyland, Pa. myp

MINIATURE TOBY JUG, \$6.00; Snowstorm paperweight, made in Germany, \$6.00; three-piece set of silver-gilt mantel candleabra with crystal, star-cut prisms, \$45.00; pair of early Waterford glass salts, with square bases, \$10.00; Hooked rug, white cat and kittens on red and black ground, \$12.00. Hooked rug, brown pony on red ground, \$6.00; Tole tray, original decoration, \$1.25; 15 pieces Newhall china, Sportive Innocence, with cobalt blue borders and vintage pattern in gold. Rare. Offer.—Mrs. E. D. Edson, 2111 East 4th St., Duluth, Minn. ja1034

PATTERN GLASS, colored glass. Staffordshire vases. Write wants.—Smith's Antique Shop, Delaware, Ohio. ja156

MANY DEALERS HANDLE my little book on shells of 1000 pictures. Shells comprised the favorite hobby of Aristotle and date from the very dawn of civilization. The book is a first seller. One lady in her antique shop here sold 40 copies the first week, at a dollar each. Write for copy and discounts.—Walter F. Webb, Box 1854, St. Petersburg, Fla. tfe

BACK NUMBERS "Magazine Antiques". Berg, Case & Co., Eagle 8 day clock. Collection rare flasks. Pattern glass, rare china, furniture, lamps, engravings.—Robbins Antique Shop, 426 North Hoover Street, Los Angeles, California. au12447

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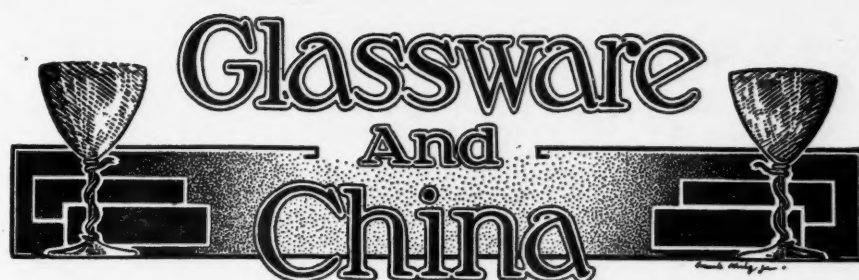
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Glassware And China



Antiquing for Glass

An address given by Mrs. Welty at the meeting of the Mid-Western Antique Association held in conjunction with the Fourth Annual Hobby Show at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

By MRS. NETTIE WELTY

IF ONE of you had called me to go to your attic or your basement or to look on the top shelf of your cupboard, I would have known exactly what to do, for I am junk snooper and not a public speaker.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who was herself a junk snooper, defines snooping as the art of finding quaint and beautiful things in junk heaps, and out-of-the-way places, and the ability to buy them cheap. Some of her family were great snoopers, but she said the President would pass up a beautiful piece of bronze and come triumphantly home with a brass bedstead.

When John Keats, in the early 1800's said, "a thing of beauty is a joy forever. Its loveliness increases—it never passes into nothingness," he voiced an early approval of antiquing.

It was to tell you of some of my experiences in antiquing that I was invited to come here today. Born with the love of the old and beautiful, and possessing a house built by pioneers nearly a hundred years ago which positively refused to harbor any modern furniture, my antiquing took on at once a practical form. Can you imagine the thrill of living in a rambling old farm house, built by the nephew of the schoolmaster mentioned in Whittier's "Snowbound"—all fourteen rooms filled with antiques, each one a living adventure?

You may think there is no romance in collecting, but try catching up with the eighth or twelfth goblet that is in the pattern you are collecting for a table setting, or try to match some of your grandfather's wine glasses.

My particular hobby is old glass. For twelve years I have traveled far and wide to hunt for the pieces I desired, and have made a study of their type and manufacture. It is the most nerve wrecking, yet the most

fascinating, subject in the whole field of collecting antiques. Once the bug get you, it never lets you go; yet it is as alluring as life itself. There is the same futile struggle against failure, the same mad scrambling for worthless baubles. The prizes of today refuse to hold water tomorrow. You are tricked and cajoled by hairlines, air bubbles, and pontil marks. You are led on a false clue to some miserable hut and then in the end, stumble upon a museum piece in the most unthinkable of places.

It is difficult because the craftsman left no seal or distinguishing mark to identify his work. You have no absolute means of telling if you are buying a product of the Sandwich factory or a piece turned out by some clever imitator. You have only your own knowledge. So take my advice and do not collect glass until you have learned something about it.

Let me paint you a mental picture of the lure of antiquing. Imagine a lovely fall day with nothing in particular to do, perhaps you are bored and tired of your numerous duties. Just call a friend and invite her to ride with you to one of the interesting shops, where you may find—who knows what? Or perhaps you know some dear old lady who will let you climb up and look on the top shelf of her cupboard, where real treasures are apt to be. Imagine driving miles to find a piece of old glass you desire, only to be met by the owner with, "I would not part with that for all the money Squire Green has." Then, perhaps, having engine trouble and going back to use a telephone and while waiting for help, you stumble upon a piece of glass that a museum would be proud to own. If you go home with only one piece and contentment in your heart, the day has been worth while.

Six or seven years ago, collectors were sure they owned Stiegel, Waterford, Wisterburg, and early Sand-

wich pieces, but since research has brought to light so many catalogs, pattern books, and invoices as well as old molds and materials—even museums and art institutes are marking their exhibits "probably Waterford," etc. Only pieces that can be directly traced are claimed authoritative and command fabulous prices. There is a fascination in owning a few early American pieces. They are so beautiful, even in crude forms; they can be used for so many purposes both practical and decorative; they lend character to each room.

Glass made by the Egyptians and Romans thousands of years before the Christian era can be seen in museums, but for most of us our interests lie in early American glass, which in so many instances expresses early American history. For example—The Cable Cord glass made when the Atlantic Cable was laid, and the Westward Ho made during the Gold Rush of 1849.

George S. McKearin, a recognized authority on old glass, has made a statement worth emphasizing and pondering—"Let me make it clear, at the outset—when I speak of early American glass, I refer to type, pattern, decorative technique and quality of glass, rather than to date."

The late James Kearfoot said—"As a matter of undisputable fact, the same pattern and the same types were made by three generations. To add further to the confusion, the mold makers sold their molds to both European and American glass houses. I have seen, side by side, a piece of Sandwich and a piece of German glass and was unable to tell them apart. More confusion is added by the fact that if a new design won public favor, it was immediately copied by other mold and die makers.

The glass blowers were a restless, roving lot, taking their patterns, formulae, and techniques as they went, often bankrupting their former employers by doing so. One can scarcely wonder at that, for theirs was a hard life and a short one, due to the intense heat and the gaseous environment in which they worked.

The workers were allowed, at the end of the day, to take the metal remaining in the bottom of their pots and fashion anything they wished for

their own use. Many lovely pieces were created in this way.

As a paying business the early glass factory was a failure. Factories operating in the years 1603 to 1739 were not successful. It is astonishing, however, that these early pioneers with all their handicaps, produced the quality of work they did. No modern glazer can approach the color and texture exhibited in certain pieces produced by that eccentric genius, Baron Stiegel; nor has any modern designer shown the ingenuity and imagination of the early Sandwich.

Glass is made of manganese, salt-peter, potash, sand and lead fused by intense heat. Different combinations result in different qualities of glass. For instance, the delightful early ringing flint glass embodied, in its metal, a quarter of its weight in pieces of broken glass refused. Colored glass, so loved by our grandmothers, makes a very charming collection. The colors were produced by the addition of iron oxide and other metals to the batch.

The Ruby glass was particularly hard to obtain in pleasing shades; gold leaf being necessary and expensive. It requires eighteen dollars worth of gold leaf to one pound of glass to get the real ruby color.

One of my favorites is the lovely old opaque glass with its ruddy glow against the light and its pale blue tints around the edge.

Some of the beautiful pieces were made by artists brought to America from Ireland, bringing us Waterford patterns, from Italy and France, with their delicate conceptions.

The earlier forms of glass were

blown. Some were off hand blown, some blown into molds and expanded, some into molds and cooled. Later, a hand press was invented—about 1830—which simplified and unified patterns. That made possible my collection of fascinating luncheon sets and other table glass.

Any pattern or tracery can be called pattern glass. Lack of skilled labor and increase of wages caused the output to become bolder in pattern as time went on instead of the intricate lacy design.

There were three early American glass houses. One, fathered by Captain Wistar in 1739 in Salem County, New Jersey, was called Wistarburg. Stiegel glass made at Mannheim, Pa., in the Elizabeth furnaces, by the romantic Baron Stiegel. The third was the Sandwich glass, which I consider the most truly American.

Sandwich glass seems to be the kind most frequently sought by local collectors. The Sandwich factory built its fires in 1828 and they weren't extinguished until 1888, when labor troubles made further production impossible, and the fires went out for all time. The factory site is at present, a pasture, with a long dump filled with bits of old broken glass. Frank Chipman, who passed away February 4, 1935, tells in his story of Sandwich glass how vandals destroyed finished products that remained in the warehouse. During its existence, however, this factory had an enormous output. During the year 1865 it sent to the state of Illinois alone, 107,225 packages of glass.

Nothing seemed to deter the Sandwich workers. They discarded Euro-

pean traditions of design and invented beautiful ones of their own, and yet did not hesitate to adopt certain qualities and formulae of our European masters. The early lacy Sandwich pieces were costly and time consuming. For instance, the long lost Daniel Webster punch bowl took three men six months to prepare the mold.

During the years 1840 to 1870, thousands of patterns were made and distributed. The pressed glass of that period had to grace your grandmother's table and mine. Most of us, unconsciously, perhaps, treasure a good start for a collection in our own cupboards.

After the 1860's, some of the larger furnaces that were built, due to more competition, held from 13 to 15 pots many of these holding two tons of molten metal.

Many apothecary jars, blue ringed, were found to be made as late as 1868. It is hard, however, to make people believe that they were not made by Stiegel.

One hears very little of the Bakewell-Pears glass house at the present time. However, in respect to both quantity and quality the Bakewell-Pears Company maintained for nearly seventy-five years a prestige equal, if not superior, to that of any other glass works in America.

Thomas Nutthall expressed his opinion as being surprised to see the beauty of this glass manufactured in the interior of the United States in which the decorations of cutting and engraving, with almost every discouragement incident to lack of taste and wealth, were carried to such perfect-



The collection of lacy Sandwich glass belonging to Mrs. B. H. Baker, Chicago collector, has been the admiration of many collectors. This photograph shows 71 pieces from Mrs. Baker's collection.

tion. Deeming Jarves writes in his "Reminiscences of Glass Making"—"we may consider Mr. Bakewell the father of the flint glass business in this country". For the skill, judgment, labor and perseverance devoted by him to the progress of the art he merits the "Arterium Magister" so often bestowed on those least worthy of its dignity and honor.

No talk on old glass would be complete without mention of Baron Stiegel, the most romantic figure in early industrial history who is said to have made the most beautiful of flint glass. The Stiegel blue is much sought after by collectors. Baron Stiegel was born in 1729, came to Pennsylvania in 1750, married a daughter of Jacob Huber who owned large iron works. It was here that Stiegel made his first efforts at glass making and in 1762 the Mannheim furnaces were established. It is interesting to note that his mother and his first wife and his glass furnaces were all named Elizabeth.

When his business became successful he went to London and Bristol where he studied every phase of the glass business, quality, types, and quantity production, also the amounts of exports. Baron Stiegel was himself a great craftsman but his house only lasted ten years. One of his famous peculiarities was to enter the gates of his factory in his coach and four in grand style, with the band playing, and flags waving. However, disaster overtook him, he became bankrupt, and at one time was a caretaker in his own factory. He died a pauper. There is not even a marker over his grave, but the most tragic part of his complete financial ruin was that he was imprisoned and not permitted to keep even one piece of the glass that he made and loved so well. A fitting memorial to him is expressed today in Mannheim, Pa., in the Ceremony of the Payment of the Rose when in June lovers of Stie-

gel glass meet to lay a red rose on the churchyard green. This yearly payment of a red rose is in accordance with a stipulation in Baron Stiegel's will.

Cupplates, the intriguing little plates used by our discriminating grandmothers to rest a cup with no handles on while drinking from their saucer. Men like to collect bottles. I think from the amount of toddy glasses and liquor bottles to be found that our grandfather had a toddy for even a toothache.

So many times I am asked how I gather antiques so I will submit this little poem:

Just a bit of rhyming
To tell you all about
A jaunt I took antiquing
To ferret treasures out.

I jingled door bells up and down a
quaint old village street
And asked of dear old ladies so primly
dressed and sweet
If they mayhap had laid away a thing
or two of yesterday
The treasures that were brought to
light and tender smiles
Enriched my heart with memories of
a romance here worth while.
And when at last I closed the door on
yesteryear's embrace
I had added richly to my store rare
manners and tender grace
And so perhaps I have found today
the rare things of yesterday.

I thank you for your kind attention.
It has been my pleasure to bring you
surviving bits of Early America for
your approval.

If anything I have said has helped
your collecting to become more interesting,
or if I have, in any way,
spurred you on to snoop and collect
may I hope that you will find the
pleasure in your quest that I have
in mine. Surely it is as true today
as it was in the days gone by "If eyes
were meant for seeing, beauty has its
own excuse for being."

Fortnightly Group Devotes Meeting to Glass

Reported by MRS. GORDON MANN, Secretary, Fortnightly

"GLASS is one of the loveliest materials ever created by man, but, because it is transparent, we frequently look through it, rather than at it, and thus miss much of its beauty and charm."

This memorable thought, so beautifully expressed, recently opened a most instructive and interesting lecture by William Germain Dooley, Antiques and Art Editor of the Boston Transcript, before the Winchester, Mass., Fortnightly Preservation

of Antiques Society. Mr. Dooley told us, in his charming informal manner, the life story of a piece of glass from a few grains of sand, up to the beautiful vase on a museum shelf, and, historically, from its earliest appearance, in far off Egyptian days, down to the beautiful windows made in New York.

In a humorous way, while discussing the famous early American Steigel glass, Mr. Dooley told us the interesting life story of that famous

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man, who, while working as a laborer in a Pennsylvania steel mill, anticipated Professor Roger's advice by some 200 years and "married the boss' daughter." Then, on money made by making steel, he built and developed the huge factories which produced that beautiful glass which bears his name.

We learned that the earliest glass was all pressed, that the man who discovered and perfected the blow pipe was the real inventor of the beautiful blown glass we all admire so much. We learned also that most of the lovely colors in glass come from iron rust—that the old Roman glass recently excavated owes its gorgeous rainbow colors to its exposure to underground elements. We heard the history of our own beloved Sandwich glass and the correct names of its more famous patterns, as well as that of the famous New England Glass Company of Cambridge, still in existence as part of the great Libby Glass Company.

At the conclusion of this delightful word picture, Mr. Dooley flashed on the screen some pictures of exquisite pieces of glass from the Metropolitan Museum, each one representing a particular age, or type, or manufacture of glass, and each one lovelier than the last.

Then the stage curtains were drawn, disclosing a group of lovely antique tables, each one set with a different kind of early American glass augmented by contemporary linen and china, truly a beautiful sight. Mr. Dooley commented upon the charming ensemble, then told us the name of each pattern, its maker, and its period.

The table set by Mrs. Roger Hadley, in amber three panel glass, with Staffordshire plates, rust colored linen, and old steel knives and forks, made a most effective setting, suitable for a fall luncheon.

Another table, set by Mrs. Earle Andrews, combined Rose in Snow glass with old green floral plates on a pale green cloth, silver knives and forks, and a center piece of green grapes and limes, on a standard cake dish of Rose in Snow.

The third, from the Mabel Hudson collection, combined Old Bellflower pattern glass with old Chelsea china on white linen. Its frail beauty was enhanced by a low compote of Bellflower glass filled with purple "mums". Silver knives and forks were used in this setting.

A table from the Andrews collec-

tion demonstrated the possibilities, to say nothing of the joys of hobby collecting. There was a group of salts, another of goblets, tumblers and egg cups, as well as sauce dishes.

Another table from the Hadley collection also demonstrated the joys of collecting. It contained a variety of dishes, all in amber.

A very large table showed treasured exhibits of various club members. These were handled and described by Mr. Dooley, accompanied by a gentle chorus of exclamation from a delighted audience. Mrs. Coddington had some unusual paper weights made by Mr. Coddington's grandfather at Union Glass factory. Mrs. Jack Wills showed two Steigel Type liqueur bottles, part of a cased set which she had inherited.

There were beads from the early glassworks at Jamestown, Alabama, and from the Hudson collection. Fragments of Sandwich glass in large variety and interesting pattern

details were shown from the Hudson and Andrews collection.

Following Mr. Dooley's description tea was served. Afterwards members, it seemed, bombarded Mr. Dooley with those questions they had been saving all their lives against the appearance of an authority. Never was a football hero more lionized after a big game than was Mr. Dooley after his talk to an appreciative audience.

Among the exhibitors were: Mrs. William Adriance, Mrs. Earle Andrews, Mrs. A. P. Cornwall, William Dooley, Mrs. O. C. Coddington, Mrs. George French, Mrs. Roger Hadley, Mrs. Arthur Harris, Miss Eleanor Hudson, Miss Elizabeth Mason, Miss M. Alice Mason, Mrs. Raymond Merrill, Mrs. George Lochman, Mrs. H. C. Parker, Mrs. Everett Scammon, Miss Mabel Vinton, Mrs. Jack Wills, and Mrs. R. C. Whitten.

Mrs. Gordon Mann
Secretary Fortnightly

A Collection of Old Barber Bench Bottles

By WILLIAM A. HEWITT

ONE of the most beautiful and fascinating collections in old glass that a person can acquire is an assembly of old barber bottles. They are beautiful because every color and shade of color known to the glassworker's art was used in their manufacture. They are fascinating because each one is individual. There is no such thing as a perfect pair. Two bottles may appear to be mated, but upon close examination, differences will be apparent. Another fact that gives additional zest to the search for these bottles is the fact that almost every known style and form of decoration to be found in old glass of any description, can also be found on barber bottles.

The barber in early times was often a man of position and responsibility in his community. Often he assumed many of the duties of the physician, dentist, or surgeon. Many collections of early tools and elaborately formed "bleeding cups" of gold, silver, and lesser metals, now in our museums were formerly used in early barber shops. Some of these old time relics can also be found among private collections. This article, however, pertains to the appertenances of the barber of a later period, namely, the barbers of the middle and late nineteenth century. These men were also men of discernment and good taste as is amply evidenced by the truly lovely old bottles which have come down to us from them.

These barber bottles originated back in the ante-bellum days, and were made until the turn of the century. It is a rather surprising that these lovely bottles had their vogue in the days when the barber shop was usually a dark, dismal, more or less unsanitary places, and strictly a masculine institution. In those early days no woman was hardy enough to cross its portals. However, "the old order changeth," and the modern counterpart of "The Old Corner Barber Shop" has been completely metamorphosed into "Ye Community Tonsorial and Beauty Shoppe." The modern shop is usually a marvel of cleanliness and is completely decked out in much gleaming chromium and white enamel. But with this innovation, the result of the invasion of man's last refuge by the ladies, the death knell of the old bench bottles was sounded. Now they can no longer be found except perhaps in the cellar or back room of some old time shop. The modern bottle now used in the shops is machine made and has nothing in workmanship or beauty to recommend it.

As the years pass old barber bottles are becoming increasingly hard to find. Many of them have found their way into antique shops where they now command a sizable premium. The price has risen steadily for the past five years, and collecting them will soon become a rather expensive hobby. The reason for their continued demand seems to be because they appeal equally to both

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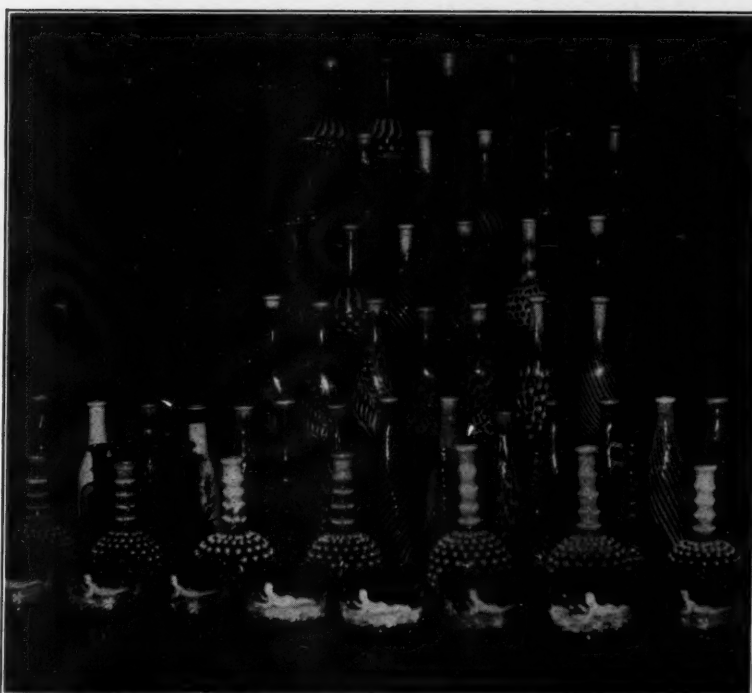
men and women.

Whenever I sit down to study my bottles I always discover some facts about them which I did not know before. They are a constant revelation. For example, there is one "Stars and Stripes" bottle in blue with white stripes, upon which the stars are raised upon the surface of the bottle and are readily apparent to the touch; upon another bottle of the same pattern and color the stars are inverted and not to be felt upon the outside of the bottle. These irregularities are what add flame to the fire of collecting as there is always possibilities of acquiring new varieties even in the same pattern.

We, who collect these old bottles have no reference or text books to guide us, because as yet nothing has been written on this subject. Therefore, for my own convenience I have coined names for the numerous patterns in which these bottles may be found. I have used titles suggested to me by something in the style, color, or form of the bottle.

First, I will write of the Hobnail style because they are the earliest type in which the American made bottles are found. They are called hobnail because of the rows of little protuberances on the outside of the bottle. The following colors are found in this style: cranberry red, cranberry red with white opalescent hobs, sapphire blue, robin's egg blue with white opal hobs, canary yellow, canary yellow with white opal hobs, amber, and rarest of all, crystal or clear glass. I have heard of one which is half cranberry red and half crystal, however, I have not seen this one and intend to describe only those in my own collection or those I have actually seen. Hobnails are to be found in many distinct shades of the above named colors, and from this you will readily see that it is quite possible to gather a sizable collection in the Hobnail variety alone. There are five distinct shades of amber and several shades of red and blue in my collection.

There is another style of bottle known to collectors and antique dealers as "painted cameo." It is so called because of the style of decoration applied to the outside of the bottle. Usually it is the picture of a boy or girl, or both, painted on the bottle in white enamel and, being imposed upon a darker background, gives the effect of a cameo at a distance. In this same style of decoration are found also the picture of an old water mill, and a windmill. I have seen the picture of an American Indian used on these bottles also. This style is not American but was made in Bohemia for the American trade. Incidentally the Painted Cameo design as in the Hobnail glass is frequently found in articles other



A selection of old barber bottles from the author's collection.

than barber bottles. These bottles are invariably light in weight and are found with the rough pontil mark usually ground off smooth on the bottom. These Bohemian bottles are so thin that there is hardly depth enough to permit much grinding. The ground off pontil presents a more finished appearance and is always a help in having the bottle set level. Painted cameos are to be found in the following colors: several shades of blue, yellow, yellow iridescent, and amethyst in numerous shades, also in several shades of green.

Another style in the American bottles is the Overlay. The term overlay as applied to glass means that an object of one color is capped or covered with a layer of glass of another color. The design is then cut through the outer layer, exposing the color beneath. The result is a very pleasing design in two different colors. Sometimes the same process is carried a step further by using a third layer of glass and cutting part of the design through one layer, and part through two layers, resulting in a design of three distinct colors. These Overlay bottles are the most choice of all and are also very scarce. The reason for their scarcity is very obvious. They were a very expensive bottle to make as great care and dexterity were needed in their making. To cap an article of glass with another color requires that, both the glass article, and the glass which is used as a covering, must be of exactly the same

temperature. If there is any noticeable difference in the two articles one or the other is bound to crack. This fact can be very easily verified by looking at a number of blown water pitchers which have applied handles. It is almost certain that if you examine closely the place where the handle is fused to the pitcher it will be noted that in about one out of five, that the handle or the pitcher will be cracked. This was done at the time the two articles were fused together. The result was that these bottles were very expensive and very few barbers stocked them.

Another style, I have named the "Simulated Overlay." These give the general effect of the Overlay bottles. That is, they are designed in two colors, but required no cutting on the grinding wheel. They are made by imposing glass of one color over a contrasting background. This is done while the milk white overlay is in a semi-molten condition. Usually the design or pattern is formed of milk white stripes or swirls over a background of red, blue, or clear glass. Many different patterns are found in these decoration. Some of the names which I have given them are as follows: "Stars and Stripes," "Vertical Stripes," "Swirl," "Coral Overlay," "Fern," "Carnation," etc. The "Stars and Stripes" bottles are just what the name implies, milk white stars and stripes against a background of red, blue, or clear glass. I have only found these bottles in one shape, the bulbous. The

"Swirl" type has a winding thread of milk white glass spun around the outside of the bottle in a spiral swirl. The colors of the backgrounds are red, blue and clear. "Swirl" bottles can be found in four different shapes, bulbous, square, cylindrical and one that is exactly like our modern beer bottles. The "Vertical Stripes" are bottles of red, blue and clear with applied vertical stripes of milk white glass. I have only seen these in one shape, the bulbous one. The "Coral Overlays" are of blue—red and clear backgrounds with a design of milk white glass in relief, which is surprisingly like coral when viewed at a distance of a few feet. The colors in the "Coral" type are also red, blue and clear. They can be found in four shapes, square, bulbous, spherical and a bell shaped type.

The "Fern" pattern has a winding fern in milk white against the background of clear blue or red. This type is found in two shapes, square and bulbous but the bulbous type is different from most, because it is serrated. This gives a cantaloupe effect to the shape.

The "Seaweed" pattern has a design in milk white which looks just like seaweed. Red, clear and blue, are the usual three colors. The only shape that I have found in this pattern is square.

Another group with a coined name is "Inverted Thumbprint," so-called because the thumbprints actually are inverted. They are apparent to the eye but cannot be felt upon the outside of the bottle. In this style no over decoration is needed as the

colors of the bottles and the thumbprint designs are very attractive. These are known to me in only one shape, the bulbous variety. The colors are cranberry red, sapphire blue, canary yellow, and amber.

The Bohemian bottles are invariably made of thin glass and can be found in literally hundreds of shapes and styles of decoration. They are almost always decorated with painted enamel and gold, in flower patterns and enameled pictures. The decorations vary greatly so that it would be possible to acquire a huge collection in these bottles exclusively. Americans as a rule do not care for the enameled bottles as they are usually gaudy and over decorated. But their colors are superior to the American product. We have nothing that compares with their cobalt and sapphire blues or the numerous shades in amethyst ranging from a pale hyacinth to deep royal purple. They also have a real ruby red that we very seldom find in American bottles. Gold was required in the formula to make ruby, and, as a consequence, this glass became very expensive. The modern ruby glass is made with copper instead of gold, and has a distinct orange cast, and is not to be compared with the genuine ruby. Other colors found in these Bohemian bottles are yellow, yellow iridescent, brown and a pale rose. Of these last named only the pale rose is attractive.

Several barber bottles fall into no particular group. They are simply bottles which depend upon no decoration other than their own lovely color or shape. These are the bottles

which show the individual artistic ability of the glassworker who made them. There is no doubt in the minds of collectors of any type of early American glass but that our early glassworkers were indeed artists who used blown glass as the medium in which to express their art. Of this type is that very scarce item in barber bottles the "Amberina" which is a deep ruby at the top gradually shading to a delicate amber at the bottom. In this style we also find the "Crackle." The crackle effect is obtained by dipping the still hot bottle quickly in cold water, leaving myriads of tiny surface cracks resembling a spider web. These are found in cranberry red, amber and a beautiful shade of blue.

Beside the bench bottles our early barbers used other articles of interest to glass collectors. Among these are the "Painted Cameo" magnesia bowls which are in the foreground in the illustration shown with this article. Back in the 1870's instead of using powder after shaving, a cake of magnesia was put in these bowls and used with a large powder puff. Modern sanitation has tabooed the community powder puff and so these bowls are even more scarce than the bench bottles. These bowls are obtainable in the "Hobnail," "Painted Cameo," "Tortoise-shell," "Coral Overlay," and perhaps in other patterns. The ones in the illustration are cobalt blue, sapphire blue, emerald green, light green, a pale hyacinth and a deep purple. Other kindred articles are little pomade or vaseline jars which are found in matching patterns and colors to most of the bottles listed in the foregoing.

I will now classify the bottles shown on the preceding page. The first four on the top row are "Stars and Stripes." The next two in same row are "Coral Overlay." The first and last in the second row are of the "Fern" pattern. The second, third and fourth are "Swirl" and the fifth bottle is "Honeycomb." Third row: First, "Carnation"; second, "Stars and Stripes"; third, "Swirl"; fourth, "Coral Overlay," bell shape; fifth, "Honeycomb"; sixth, "Vertical Stripes." Fourth row: First three "Fern," square shape; fourth and fifth are "Coral Overlay," square shape; sixth bottle is "Seaweed"; and last is "Swirl," square shape. The bottles in the first row in the foreground are: First, "Swirl," cylindrical shape; second, a milk glass bottle with a paneled inset; third, "Coral Overlay," spherical shape; fourth, an English Bristol bottle dating about 1796; fifth, another C. O.; seventh, the "Swirl" in the beer bottle shape. The other bottles in this row are duplications of some already enumerated except that the colors are different, a fact which of

ANTIQUES

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New, low prices on many patterns of old glass!

Compotes, in Shell and Tassel, Deer and Tree, Pleat and Panel, Hamilton, Lincoln Drape, Diamond Thumb print, Tulip, etc.

Goblets in Tulip, Swirl, Bleeding Heart, Sawtooth, Lily of the Valley, Fine cut, Wildflower, in clear and colors.

Flat Sauces in Beaded Tulip, Baltimore Pear, Wildflower, Sunburst, Beaded Grape Medallion, Grape and Festoon, etc.

Plates in Wildflower, Beaded Grape, Beaded Tulip, Daisy and Button, Pleat and Panel, Ribbed Grape, Sunburst, Canadian Scenery, etc.

Choice Opalescent milk glass goblets and pitcher.

Early Sandwich, Cobalt blue covered sugar bowl, Toby jugs.

Lovely old Staffordshire plates and many unusuals.

Bertha R. Robbins

Macedon, N. Y., R. 1

Robbinstone House

(21 Miles from Rochester, off Route 31)

jap

course is not apparent in the picture; the last one in this row is "Honeycomb" of a very early date. The two front rows are all comprised of bottles in the "Hobnail" pattern in all of the colors available in this pattern. In the extreme foreground

are the "Magnesia Bowls" mentioned.

The writer would welcome correspondence with anyone who may be interested in barber bottles and anyone who may have any glass catalogs or other printed matter pertaining to this subject.

The Charm of Blue Pottery

By VERNON VARICK

THE famous blue pottery that caught the favor of our ancestors about a century and a half ago has never lost its popularity, and the demand for it just now is greater than ever both in England and the United States. Six or seven years ago every film that included a breakfast scene was sure to have a set of blue willow to add to the homelike atmosphere the actors were trying to create. The most familiar blue china of all is the celebrated blue willow pattern. The credit for this design is given to Thomas Turner, the manager of the Caughly Pottery Works, in Shropshire, England. It came into use about 1780. At that time the craze for Chinese things was at its height, and this dainty blue and white Chinese pattern soon became popular.

The design was copied with certain variations by other potters, especially in Staffordshire. Although, at first sight, all willow patterns look alike, we can distinguish the different makes by certain small details, such as the number of apples on the apple tree, or the shape of the fence.

All these potters used the same exquisite shade of cobalt blue, and though we have since had many other shades of darker and lighter blue, and also brown and black specimens, the original cobalt blue has always remained first favorite. Many collectors of blue pottery confine themselves entirely to this design, which varies from almost priceless Spode and Wedgwood to cheap modern, and yet quite effective plates.

There are other designs in blue pottery that often bring higher prices at auctions than the blue willow design. The principal English potteries have at various times made blue pottery, but the best known of all is the historic old blue Staffordshire ware. This was produced by several of the Staffordshire manufacturers during the early part of the 18th century, when pottery-making was more or less in its infancy.

The earthenware in that early period was thick and strong, and rather coarse, and this dark blue coloring was used because it was the most practical. It was not expensive, it made the pattern stand out strong-

ly, and it also served to cover up any blemishes in the pottery.

Blue Staffordshire ware harmonizes delightfully with old oak, and is seen at its best in an oak panelled room, furnished with oak antiques. For purely decorative purposes the plates have few equals, especially those which are rectangular in shape, and most of the potters used these, rather than circular plates, for views.

There is an historical value to the old blue Staffordshire plates for they depict views and scenes of important places some nearly two centuries old. Several Staffordshire potters used the view and scene designs on their blue plates. Enoch Wood, of Burslem, turned out a large quantity of this ware and his work was much imitated, but genuine pieces can be distinguished by the sea-shell pattern border, the unusually dark blue of the colorings, and the name "Wood" imprinted on the back.

Wood specialized in portraying views and historical incidents, and as he did a large business with America, many of his subjects are American views, from American history.

"Niagara Falls" was one of his favorite designs, and among others the best known are: "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers", "The Tomb of Washington", and "Lafayette".

Another type of blue pottery that is much sought after is the blue jasper ware produced by Wedgwood. This has become so famous that many people are inclined to associate his name solely with "Wedgwood blue".

EARL B. ENOS' GLASS HOUSE

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All patterns of old glass.

New lists weekly.

ENOS OLD GLASS CHART No. 1, showing pen line drawings of 40 patterns of old glass, such as Jacob's Ladder, Hobnail, Daisy and Button, Diamond and Quilt, Westward Ho, Coin, etc., etc. Know your glass by referring to this chart.

Price \$2.00

We will accept prepaid any old pattern glass worth \$2.00 instead of money for this chart.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED: INFORMATION regarding Jumbo glass for sale. — P. O. Box 105, Corning, New York. mh12651

WESTWARD-HO, Three Face, Lion, Dewdrop and Star, Colored Wildflower, Classic, Ribbed-Grape Goblets, Daisy and Button Cross-bar in canary, Daisy and Button seven inch square plates in blue, canary and amethyst. Other patterns in plates, goblets and wines.—Robinson's Antiques, Box 72, Franklin, Mich. mh12657

PAPERWEIGHTS; early blown, pattern and Sandwich glass; cup plates; overlay lamps.—Joseph Yaeger, 2264 Park Avenue, W. H., Cincinnati, Ohio. au12822

WANTED — Benjamin Franklin plates and mugs having Poor Richard Almanac Mottoes. Give description and price.—S. H. McVitty, Salem, Va. je6822

WANTED — Old colored glass vinegar cruets. — Mrs. Wallace J. Tanner, 8045 Elbow Lane, Saint Petersburg, Fla. ja356

WANTED — Pressed glass panelled Grape plate; 64 row 1 Lee book; salts; celerys; parfaits; lemonades; spoon-holders; toothpicks; miniature covered sugar; butter; also Lily of Valley; Horse-shoe; Slag; Ribbon; Horn of Plenty; Hamilton, without leaf; Morning Glory; New England Pineapple; 6-inch round Westward Ho covers and wines; other patterns needed.—Miss Perine, 101 West 55th St., New York City. j3632

WANTED — Antique Glass Paperweights. Superior design and workmanship only considered.—H. Bartol Brasler, Box 1, Haverford, Pa. jly12613

WANTED—Old penny banks, mechanical, or plain, iron, porcelain, glass or tin. Will exchange for pattern table glass, clear or colored, or for old china. Write for appointment.—Sullivan, 38 High Ave., Nyack, N. Y. j3631

WANTED—Glass cup-plates; also rare, colored or opalescent. Use Marble's numbers, otherwise sketches or rubbings, stating condition and price.—Amy Belle Rice, Box 26, Rindge, N. H. ap12008

WANTED—Bottles and flasks. Blown bottles with paper labels. Documents about glass factories before 1850.—Warren C. Lane, 74 Front Street, Worcester, Mass. ap12652

WANTED — Desirable items in Ashburton, Comet, Lion, (wines, cordials, tumblers, salts), Morning Glory, Hamilton, Wildflower, Bull's-eye and Fleur de Lis, Bull's-eye with Diamond Point, Diamond Thumbprint, Waffle and Thumbprint, Bellflower, Petal and Loop candlesticks, Washington, Horn of Plenty, New England Pineapple, Popcorn, Ivy, Inverted Fern, Cable, frosted Magna, and Grape, Thousand Eye, Ribbon, Three Face, Classic, Rose in Snow, Ivy in Snow, Palmette, stippled Forget-me-not, Bleeding Heart, Baltimore Pear, green beaded Grape, green Herringbone (plates, goblets), colored Wildflower, Hobnail, Diamond Quilted, Wheat and Barley, fine cup plates, Swirl, Amethyst Cathedral goblets, purple Slag (plates, goblets, candlesticks), milk Sawtooth, Blackberry, Wheat, Petticoat, Dolphin candlesticks, Shell and Seaweed Majolica, Majolica plates with squirrel on rim. "Scinde" flow blue china. Quote prices in first letter. — Joseph MaKanna, 416 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. my124041

KATHRYN WEIGEL, Jasper, Ind. Wants 3 Westward Ho lids for 8-inch round compotes. ja306

ARTICLES OF BENNINGTON WARE, such as dogs, reclining cows, Parian vases, mould and coachman bottles. Full description and price.—Chatham Antique Shop, Chatham, N. Y. j365

WANTED — Glass Eperone. Give full description and price in first letter. I.G. c/o Hobbies. ja366

PETAL AND LOOP CANDLESTICKS, Swirl Candlesticks; Items in Baltimore Pear, Cardinal Bird, Excelsior, Fishscale, Raindrop and Thousand Eye, clear and colored; Willow Oak. Address—John, c/o Hobbies. ja3801

WANTED TO BUY—Moss Rose China, with blue band—small plates, cups, and saucers. Oval Westward Ho lid, size 5 1/2". Oval lion lids, 6 1/2" and 7 1/2". Base for Staffordshire hen, 7 1/2". Apartment 2-1, 216 North Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill. ja251

WANTED—Water-set tray, cheese dish, milk pitcher and colored table pieces in Moon and Star, (Lee) pattern glass.—Bessie N. Lindsey, Forsyth, Ill. f348

WANTED—Early American bottles and flasks, especially flasks marked "Jared Spencer — Wheat Price Co. — JPF.—R. Knowles—Wm. H. Harrison." Also documents, pictures and tokens from old glass factories. — Chas. B. Gardner, Box 27, New London, Conn. my12444

WANTED—All patterns in pressed glass and especially Westward-Ho, Lion, Three-Face, Dahlia, Rose-in-Snow, Blackberry, Ivy, Hamilton, Tulip, Horn of Plenty, Bellflower, Wildflower, Ribbon, Polar Bear, Star and Dewdrop, frosted stork, also Sandwich and Early Blown glass; Spatter-ware, Historical Blue flasks, Paperweights and prints.—House of Antiques, 28 Chandler, Detroit, Mich. f12255

WANTED—Pressed Glass in Westward Ho, Polar Bear, Three Face, Star, Dew Drop, Wildflower and many other patterns, especially in plates, goblets, tumblers, wines, also colored Sandwich and blown glass, flasks, bottles, etc.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my12236

WANTED—Pressed glass, tumblers or goblets; Thistle and Sunburst pattern paneled. State price.—Alice D. Ogilvie, 802 Maple St., Springfield, Mass. f309

WANTED—Old colored glass inkwells.—Mrs. G. W. Davis, 510 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. my5001

WANTED—Pressed glass in Westward-Ho, Lion, Three Face, Ashburton, Argus, Diamond Thumbprint, Waffle and Thumbprint, Inverted Fern, Horn of Plenty, Comet, Gothic, Hamilton, New England Pineapple, Popcorn, Roman Key, Palm-ette, Ivy, Jacobs Ladder, Stippled Forget-me-not, Stippled Star, Star Rosetted, Stippled Cherry, Colored Wildflower, Wheat and Barley, Swirl, Cathedral, Hobnail, Thousand Bys, Maple Leaf, Fine Cut, Green Herringbone, Green Beaded Grape, Petticoat Dolphin Candlesticks, Milk Sawtooth, Blackberry, Wheat. Send lists.—Joseph MaKanna, 28 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass. mh12009

ANTIQUE SHOP, 4048 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. Want pieces in Stippled Forget-me-not, Bellflower, Thumbprint, heavy Paneled Grape, Barber Bottles and unusual pieces. je12882

LION BREAD PLATES (round); Bull's-eye Diamond Point goblets and wines; Horn of Plenty goblets and wines; Patsy Murphy and the pig, mechanical bank.—Old Center Shop, Framingham Center, Mass. fp

WANTED—Early blown glass, clear or colored. Full description and price.—Chatham Antique Shop, Chatham, N. Y. f306

WANTED TO BUY or on consignment old pattern glass lids and bottoms or complete pieces. Old blue and pink china. Desire complete details.—The Hitching Post, Box 173, Decatur, Ill. f3611

CHINA, GLASS, SILVER. Price list for stamp.—A. L. Johnston, Jr., 1434 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif. ja1091

WANTED TO BUY—Baltimore Pear, Cane, Coin, Rose in Snow, Thousand Eye, Stippled, Forget-me-not, Wildflower.—"Loft Antiques," 314-A N. Euclid, St. Louis, Mo. f384

WANTED—Staffordshire china by Adams; "Humphreys, U. S." "Fort Niagara," "Columbus and one Companion" in Landing of Columbus Series. By Jackson: "New Haven, Yale College and State House."—Mrs. Ellouise Baker Larsen, 750 West Market Street, Lima, Ohio. ja167

THREE-INCH TOBY'S, with or without tops; also pairs of cottage vases, not over two- and three-quarters inches high.—Edith Wilson Keefe, Three Well Farm, River St., Norwell, Mass. mh3001

SHELL AND TASSEL GOBLETS. Other pieces this pattern.—Anne Hunter's Shop, 637 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio. mh367

WANTED—Desirable items in all popular patterns. State particulars and prices first letter. Immediate wants; Blue Petticoat Dolphin candlesticks; blue frosted Hobnail tumblers and saucers with frilled tops; all items in Deer and Pine Tree; Westward Ho, Three Face and Ivy-in-Snow goblets.—Jessie McCready (Associate, Whitfill's), 540 Sheridan Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. n12216

WANTED TO BUY—Plates in Slag, Baltimore Pear, blue Wildflower, blue Mapleleaf, large fine cut green beaded Grape, Shell and Seaweed Majolica, ruby Thumbprint Champagnes, covered sugar and butter dish. Dealers please send lists.—Bertha R. Robbins, Robbinstone House, R. 1, Macedon, N. Y. ja186

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

ALCOCK GYPSY PITCHER, \$65; 4 blue milk glass chickens, \$1.75 each; 6 amber cane goblets, \$1.50; 6 matching 4 1/2-inch plates, \$1.25; 2 amber primrose 4 1/2-inch plates, \$1.50 each; Currier & Ives water set, \$7.50.—Grace Wonnag, 600 W. Wiley St., Greenwood, Ind. jly63

OLD CHINESE porcelain vases, figures, bowls, decorative or single colors. Bargain prices. — H. Bough, 390 Park Ave., New York City. ja12654

FOR SALE—The spatterware and old blue collection of Mr. A. C. Williams, at rear of 320 N. Prospect St., Ravenna, Ohio.—Mrs. Thomas Fletcher. ap234

AMETHYST QUILTED COMPOTE; 4 4 1/4" blue Primrose Toddy plates 1 6" blue Barbary plate; blue Milk Glass tall compote.—Mrs. John C. Krieger, Salamanca, N. Y. f6072

FOR SALE—Pink luster tea set; some old Staffordshire china, blue or pink; odds and ends of pattern glass, clear and colored. Will exchange for frosted coin pattern glass or for old mechanical banks.—Sullivan, 88 High Ave., Nyack, N. Y. f3084

PAIR BOOT WHISKEY GLASSES. \$1.00.—Harriet Williams, H-1264 Montrose, Chicago. o12042

McKEARIN'S ANTIQUES, Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Blown three mold salt, deep blue, rare Sunburst pattern, \$50; fine large blown three mold flip, \$35; olive amber blown three mold inkwell, \$8.00. Large collection historical flasks and cup plates, many rare varieties and rare colors at bargain prices. Send us your want list. Send 15 cents for five issues. Special Price List No. 1 now ready. tfc821

EARLY AMERICAN GLASS and beautiful old china. — Evelyn and Roseland Bottoms, 571 Glenbrook Rd., Glenbrook, Stamford, Conn. je12804

WHITE IRONSTONE AND CHINA, ware, by Wedgwood, Meachen and Boote. —B. White, 11 Congress St., Worcester, Mass. jap

PAIR AMETHYST PEAR SHAPE lamp bowls, \$150.00; Cobalt blue sugar bowl, \$50.00; Cobalt blue footed salt, \$35.00; Amberino quilted and fluted cruet, \$45.00; double lamp, blue Bristol bowls, \$50.00; large witch ball, clear with red and white loops, \$35.00; Transom, red cut to clear, \$50.00; Hepplewhite mahogany settee, mother-of-pearl inlay, \$75.00; Chippendale wheelback mahogany chair, \$45.00; three Hitchcock chairs, each \$15.00. Bottles, blown glass, cup plates, lustre, etc.—Mrs. Fred E. Brammer, 149 Ninth Ave., Huntington, W. Va. f3069

FLORIDA ANTIQUE SHOW. St. Petersburg (The Sunshine City) February 19 to 26. See page 54 for full details. jac

FOR SALE—Pattern glass, also collection of salts.—Grace Phelps, Lockport, Illinois. au1593

ANTIQUE GLASS — Many patterns, reasonable.—Mrs. Davenport, 99 Pendleton St., Cortland, N. Y. ja3441

EIGHT BULL'S-EYE FLUER DE LIS goblets; 12 Cube goblets; Three Face; Lion; Westward Ho in compotes, saucers and salts.—Old Center Shop, Framingham Center, Mass. fp

WRITE FOR dealers glass list. Inquiries invited.—Antique Shop, Glatfelter, Pennsylvania. d12462

AUTHENTIC ANTIQUES FROM MUSEUM SHOPS. Three branch girandoles; pair beautiful bronze and ormolu candle-abrum; candlesticks, glass, brass, Sheffield, copper, wrought iron; fine lot Irish glass, Waterford & Cork; early flip glasses; three mold blown glass; much pattern glass; fans; valentines; razors; buttons; early wooden items; early lighting appliances. — W. W. Bennett, The Colonial Shop, New Bedford, Mass., and Twin Gateway, Buzzards Bay, Mass. s120021

OLD GLASS, by N. Hudson Moore. This book is the most complete history of old glass, it contains 265 beautiful illustrations of all types of Old Glass, which are indispensable to the collector and dealer. Weight 4 pounds. Price \$3.50. —George W. Studley, 115 Maryland St., Rochester, N. Y. mh3465

FOR SALE—7 Pleat and Panel goblets, \$1.25 each; 4 Pleat and Panel, 4-inch saucers, \$1.25 each; 2 Rose in Snow goblets, \$3.00 each; 2 7-inch plates, \$4.50 each; round sugar, creamer and spoon, \$10.00; 4 flat saucers, \$6.00; 1 frosted Hobnail water pitcher, \$7.00; 1 brown Bennington Toby, \$5.00; 1 white Bennington peacock spill holder, \$25.00; 1 cherry extension day bed, \$40.00; Vicuña fur robe, never used, \$35.00. Wanted—Ruth Webb Lee's Book.—Smith, 207 E. State, Marshalltown, Iowa. ja1024

MILK GLASS lunch set including water pitcher covered with heavy grapes.—N.T., c/o Hobbies. ja155

OLD GLASS HEADQUARTERS. China too. Many, many thousand pieces. From attractive articles for home decoration to extreme rarities of museum caliber. January special, 4-piece Log Cabin set. Correspondence invited. However, only a personal visit can reveal scope and importance of this collection. —Leveland Farm Antiques, Morton, Pennsylvania, 11 Miles from Philadelphia. ja1062

ANTIQUE GLASSWARE — Free Price Lists. Dealers welcome. Telegraph or write before calling.—Samuel Mann, 1310 West Russell St., below Tioga, Philadelphia, Pa. d12084

PATTERN GLASS, etc. Quick turn over prices. Free lists. — Mrs. Walter Shelkey, Chautauqua, N. Y. ja157

FOR SALE—Pattern glass, clear and colored, various designs; lamps and vases. Free lists.—Cusick & Taylor, 1011 Oakley St., Evansville, Ind. je6613

PATTERN GLASS — Miscellaneous articles of all kinds, moderately priced.—Norma F. Moebus, 312 South Baxter, Lima, Ohio. mh3402

FOUR TORTOISE-SHELL PLATES, Trellis design, made 1750 by Thomas Whieldon, Staffordshire.—Thomas Swann, 1237 30th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. je

TEN AMBER WILDFLOWER SAUCES. Attractive Early American Pressed glass for home or for distinctive gifts. Lists. — Mildred Flach, 322 Broadway, Piqua, Ohio. mh

GOBLETS AND EGG CUPS in Horn of Plenty and New England Pineapple, Open Compote and twelve saucers in Blackberry Milk glass, Pair covered Lion compotes. Many other pieces of glass suitable for collectors or distinctive gifts. —M. E. C., c/o Hobbies. mh

NUMISMATICS



NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By

FRANK C. ROSS

NEW 50-CENT COINS HERE

The Issue Will Commemorate the California Exposition
(From a press dispatch)

The California Pacific International Exposition is to be commemorated by the placing for sale in banks here of a new 50-cent coin. It was designed by Robert Aitken, New York, and may be the last commemorative coin to be minted in the United States, as plans are said to be under way to abandon the issuance of future souvenir coins in favor of medallions.

The cost of the coin is \$1, 40 cents going to the exposition and 10 cents to the banks for handling charges.—*Kansas City Star*.

NOW this is more like it. It is the way commemorative coins should be distributed. Everybody, big and small, in cities and rural communities, get their coin at the originally intended price instead of paying heavy tribute to unethical speculators. The organizations rode a free horse to death and the speculators killed the goose that laid the golden eggs by using the government mints for profiteering purposes. With so much complaint from collectors at the expense of the buyers, the government decided to displace commemorative coins with medallions. A year ago the Heart of America Numismatic Association of Kansas City started a movement to remedy the evil and was backed and supported by 99 per cent of the other clubs of the country. However, a few speculators spiked the efforts, and the iniquitous practice grew even more brazen. The government is now in the notion to do just what the clubs tried to prevent their being driven to do, stop commemorative issues even with restrictions as to their distribution. And the very fellows, the unethical speculators, are now crying the loudest; it is a case of locking the door after the horse is stolen. Their foresight was not very farsighted.

Commemorative coins are very popular amongst the collectors, the

rank and file, and it is too bad they have to suffer because of the near-sightedness and itchy palms of a few. It is to be hoped the government will hearken to the many pleas from the real coin collectors and the coin clubs and continue the coinage of commemoratives, but with proper regulations and safeguards as to distribution. It is too bad that the thousands of coin collectors have to suffer because of the greed of a few short-sighted speculative dealers.

★ ★ ★

"The superior man will always retain some white coins for black days." The super-superior man will see that the white coins saved for a black day are old and rare ones, as these are the ones that increase in value as the years go by. A coin collection draws good interest in the form of premium value.

★ ★ ★

"Do you then be reasonable," said Socrates, "and do not mind whether the teachers of philosophy are good or bad, but think only of Philosophy itself."

Be reasonable and not mind the few "shysters" you may run across in the numismatic game. It is not the few unethical collectors or the few major collectors that make up the hobby, so think of it in broader terms, of numismatistry itself.

★ ★ ★

Our foreign debtors seem to think we have a misspell in our coin motto "In God We Trust." They believe it should read "In Gold We Trust."

★ ★ ★

An optimist is one that proves, a pessimist one that disproves a legendary fact. As between Mr. Pessimist Debunker, and Miss Optimist Legend, the Miss has it. A "seeker after the truth (?)" now asserts that Paul Revere made his famous horseback ride astride a rowboat, and soon, if we do not show Mr. Debunker his place, we will be asked to believe that Washington swam the Delaware.

If this man Debunker wants to meet his match, let him debate with Miss Legend on the authenticity of the numismatic story of the minter of the Pine Tree Shilling giving as a dot his daughter's weight in the coins. That the face of our first First Lady does not appear on the Martha Washington coins, or that old Ben Franklin did not design the Fugio cent.

★ ★ ★

Keep Debunker out of numismatics, otherwise we will be told that Miss Liberty on our coins is a likeness of George the Third's consort; the eagle an English sparrow; the thirteen stars a symbol that the stars never blink out on English territory.

★ ★ ★

Look at your statistical book on number of coins minted at the various mints. Under Lincoln head cents you will note that the 7,160,000 coined in 1922 are all from the Denver mint and should bear the letter "D." Yet it is claimed there are a great many cents of this year that do not carry the letter "D." As proof that this is no bed-time story, M. H. Boler's auction catalog of his November 30th sale, item 926, reads: 1922 Lincoln cent, no mint mark showing.

If all the cents were stamped from the same dies, how can the absent "D" be accounted for? One authority on such matters says the "D" on the die wore down, leaving the coins "D"-less. The importance is not so much how it happened as to when it happened; on that depends the number of the letterless in circulation. If the "D" was rubbed out early in the process, then there are millions of the coins in existence; if it happened late in the game, then the number browsing about is problematical.

★ ★ ★

The 1786 Vermont cent shows the sun rising over the mountains. Page Kate Smith and tell her it was Old Sol and not Luna that came over the mountain.

About the time of Christ China used what is called fork money. Coinie asks if this accounts for the oft-used expression "fork over your money."

★ ★ ★

Where do all the small change coins go? Most people have an idea they are to be found in the children's banks, but this is only half the facts. The old style wooden floored railway stations are also small change custodians. Recently in Massachusetts wreckers paid \$15 for an old station and when demolished they found \$9 in small change that had been dropped through cracks in the floor.

★ ★ ★

The mouths of babes oft speak an elder's wisdom. The little boy that answered the question, "What is memory?" with "Memory is the thing we forget with" spoke more wisdom than he knew. Our most cherished memories are often forgotten memoirs. The ten-year-old boy is proud of the coin collection his dear grandfather gives him. He puts it carefully away and in the stress of childhood play and school it is forgotten. But when at eighteen he starts away to college he remembers the forgotten collection and asks his mother to take good care of it, and again forgets it. At twenty-five when he leaves his old home for his newly founded one, the coin collection is the only article of "housekeeping" he takes with him. In the turmoil of life and the anxieties of raising a family it is again forgotten. When he in turn gives it to his grandson and namesake, the collection takes on a new life and lives again the life of a forgotten memory. In the country there are hundreds of these family collections, collections handed down from generation to generation. Forgotten memoirs, remembered but seldom thought of and never disturbed. If these collections were tabulated a lot of rarities would come to light; a lot of coins, too, of types not now listed. Cherished collections, forgotten memoirs. Yes, "memory is the thing we forget with," and a happy forgetter is one that remembers.

★ ★ ★

A headline reads, "Would Strike at Root of Evil." How often we hear that, always striking at the root of evil. We numismatists know that money is considered the root of all evil, but we get tired of having our "roots" continually struck at. Why not pick on someone else for a while and give money, supposedly the root of all evil, a rest. People just will not learn, or do not want to learn, that the Bible says distinctly that the "love of money," not money itself, is the evil root.

"If thou hast attained knowledge, what lackest thou? If thou lackest knowledge, what hast thou attained?" If by reading you have become interested in coins, you should not lack for a collection. If you have a collection but have read nothing about coins, you should start reading at once. Coins without knowledge and knowledge without coins do not fit into the curriculum of numismatics.

★ ★ ★

A naturalist said, "If all our towns and cities and all buildings were razed and the entire population of the United States wiped off the map, a thousand years from now, if rehabeted, the historians of that period could reconstruct a reliable history of our country from the remnants left of our cultivated flora."

If all the world's historical books were destroyed and no more written,

a thousand years from now if printing was resumed, the historians of that day could segregate the legends and historicalize the traditions from the coins of the various countries and reconstruct a reliable history of the world.

★ ★ ★

"Who gains wisdom? He who is willing to receive instructions from all sources." If you want to know about coins, exhaust all the possible sources. Read numismatic news whenever you can; scrutinize the dealers' price lists; examine carefully the auction catalogs; consult with old coin collectors; if you cannot find what you want, write some nationally known numismatist; and if all your sources fail on some certain phase, don't give up, keep scouting, perseverance will win out.

Recollections of an Old Collector

By THOMAS L. ELDER

The U. S. Half Cents

AN unusual little coin in its day, the half-cent, passed out in the year 1857. None were struck after that and all through the Civil War. It is difficult to understand why the present demand for half cents is not greater considering that there were approximately twenty large U. S. cents for each half cent turned out between 1793 and 1857. Both large cents and half-cents were commenced the same year and made their exit also in the same year. I give for the first time the total coinage of half cents in all years. The number was very close to 7,970,656 pieces. The coinage of the large cents was about 157,192,174. These seem large figures, but they are dwarfed into nothingness when compared to the coinage of small U. S. cents. Of the latter, 588,935,000, were struck in one year alone, viz. 1919. That was nearly four times the total large cents struck in all years. Excepting the rare half cents struck between 1836 and 1849 (small date) the two years when the smallest number of half cents were struck, were 1802, with 14,366 pieces and 1831, with 2,220 pieces. As in the case of the large cents, the year 1857 saw a very small coinage of half cents, with only 35,180 pieces. When the above figures are considered it is quite wonderful that a coin, at least 78 years old, is still being advertised for twenty-five cents apiece or in cases where we do not think very good pieces are offered, five for a dollar. The price is altogether too low in view of the fact that not one growing boy out of a

hundred has ever seen a half cent, and a good many grownups haven't either. The coins do not seem to have been over popular and must have had a circulation chiefly in cities near the place of issue, as it is seldom large lots of them turn up out west or even in the far northeastern part of the country. The late E. Gilbert and myself compiled a book on the half cents which is considered the standard work on the subject. This book enables easy classification of the varieties, of which there are as many as eight or ten of single dates. From this it may be seen there are quite a few varieties of half cents to be had if the collector persists in his search. The finest and largest set of half cents offered until recently was in the Alvord Sale of S. H. Chapman on June 9, 1924. Our friend Mehl has secured the fine set of Howard Newcomb and is to offer it for sale, I believe. In that set is the finest proof of 1796 known, which cost Mr. Newcomb over \$700. I sold it back in, I believe, 1916 at public sale. Alvord had assembled about 200 varieties. Two or three in his set sold for \$100 or more. Alvord's half cents were not as fine as Newcombs, in my opinion, although I have not seen the catalog of the Newcomb set. The \$700 half cent was one of two which formerly belonged to the late Henry C. Miller, who had obtained two in London. He found them together and had to buy both of them, and the cost of both was, I think, under \$100. Both were proofs. I sold both of them, but the first one brought only \$300. I say only be-

cause the last record of \$700 was undreamed of at the time the first was offered, back about 1914. Well, \$700 for a half cent which passed in 1796 two for a cent, wasn't so bad a price for a little coin! It is the turning up of a coin like this occasionally which causes such a magnificent pick-up in the coin-book business! It gets the public looking for proof half cents of 1796! Collectors know well how many of these are lying around in old out of the way places, in subway change, in hock-shops et cetera! They are as rare as that prize stamp of British Guiana unearthed awhile ago! I must not neglect to add that Commander Eaton listed several hundreds of varieties of half cents, counting small sub-varieties.

Short-Sighted!

We learn of a case of penny-wisdom from New York, where one of the oldest collectors and a dealer, was refused a day's credit, if he attended a coin sale where he would have been a good help to it. We are asked to have faith in government bonds. Here is an instance where no faith seems to be had in men! And yet we are told there is "unlimited credit available" today in the U.S.A. Credit for whom and where?

THE GUICHAINVILLES

Two Eccentric and Curious Numismatists

PART I

Back about 1895 came to New York from France a family of three of the strangest sort of numismatists. They were the Baron L. Metayer De Guichainville, his son Raoul and a daughter. Very peculiar and retiring in their habits they led a most unusual existence in a small apartment on West 17th Street, not far from the Hudson river, in the slum quarter of the West Side, New York. The daughter did not do much with coins but the two men, one elderly were omnivorous students and extremely well posted on all kinds of ancient as well as the most intricate issues of mediaeval coins. It was truly wonderful to see the numismatic knowledge these two curious Frenchmen had stored up in their heads, for they possessed a mere handful of numismatic books, which they finally had to sell for a trifle in order to pay the rent of their miserable quarters. Several years before, the elder Guichainville, whose manners and even his appearance, bespoke the gentleman, had a respectable position as librarian for a religious institution in New York. How he came to leave the position I do not know, but when I came to New York in the Spring of 1904 the Guichainvilles were among the earliest callers at my coin shop. The

Baron wanted to know if I had any cataloguing to do. I got used to handing him small unimportant lots of coins of the Greeks and Romans and the obscure mediaeval pieces. These he would take home with him, along with envelopes for them, and return in a couple of days with references and descriptions written out. This old Baron de Guichainville had been formerly in the banking business in Paris. One day a swindler got into the concern and departed with most of the bank's assets. Ruined, the Baron came to America. It is doubtful if the move was a good one, since his last years were spent in poverty and squalor. Undoubtedly both of the men had a mental defect. Formerly they had moved in very good society in France. They brought with them to America an exquisite statue of the mother, the Baroness Guichainville. This statue the writer saw in the poor room on West 17th street when he called.

The statue depicted the Baroness as a very distinguished looking woman. This marble statue, snow white and in perfect state, the poor family prized highly. Then a few years later the daughter died, leaving the two eccentric men. They traveled together. The Baron was blind in one eye, while his son Raoul had very poor vision.

Every three or four days they made the round of the coin shops. David Proskey was well acquainted with them, and I believe, gave them a little work to do at times. The Baron seems to have acquired his title for some service he did the French government once upon a time. Together with their great and unusual knowledge of the three classes of coins mentioned went an unusual stubbornness and combativeness which reacted against their success. They were known to the French Benevolent Society, which I think contributed a small pension each month for their support. Besides this they plodded along streets like Fifth Avenue in their shabby, dirty clothes in search of work or alms, "assistance" they called it.

The writer gave them as much work in classifying coins as he could find for them to do, amounting perhaps to \$5 or \$10 per month. They always had tales of ill-luck: of their landlord hounding them for rent, or of "not feeling well," and of needing more work in numismatic lines. Living in this basement room on West 51st street, where there was running water, but I think no heat in winter except from a little coal stove, their existence grew pitiful in the extreme.

Finally I took up a collection for them. The members of the New York Numismatic Club responded generously with a donation of about \$100. Of

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Maryland, Texas, Illinois, Monroe, Patriot, Oregon Trail, San Diego
Half dollars, \$1.50 ea.

I will exchange 1926 S mint Oregon Trail half dollars for any others. What have you to offer?

AUCTION SALES during the season. Next one in February. If you did not bid in my December sale, send in your name for future sales Catalogues if interested. ttc

Norman Schultz
SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

COINS NOTES SUPPLIES

My price list for a stamp.

January Prices

The Boone (Kentucky)
Commemorative Halves
(uncirculated)

1934\$2.25
19352.00
1935-s-mint2.50
1935-d-mint2.50
1935 with small 1934	.. 2.00

The above set of 5 pieces
\$10.25

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Send your want list of Paper Money.
Prices depend upon condition
and rarity.

Superb Sheet of Notes

\$10.00 A, B, C and \$20.00—EASTERN
BANK OF ALABAMA, Eufaula (Unc.)
The Sheet of four Notes\$1.00

Tokens

10 Different C. W. Tokens, including
the rare "Spoot" variety\$1.00

"Crystal Clear Coin Pockets"

Size 2" x 2"50c per 100
Size 1½" x 1½"50c per 100

D. C. Wismer
HATFIELD PENNSYLVANIA
d63p

this sum the late J. H. Chapman gave five dollars to the Baron. To this present the Baron wrote a really sensible and appreciative note of thanks, in which he compared himself to "an old and broken medal with its dies injured." However, the peculiarities of the two seemed to grow with the years and their persons grew untidier than ever. People turned and looked at them as the curious pair, tattered and halting, moved along the street.

They looked not only for coins in coin shops but also for coins on the sidewalks. I presently realized that in walking along the streets the eyes of the Guichainvilles never were raised above a certain low level. They kept busy looking for money and prizes on the sidewalks and in the gutters. A most curious pair! The account of them will be continued in the next issue.

\$1,000 to a great advantage, if by some fairy means I could have obtained that sum.

But oddly enough I had the good fairy Fortune "right in my very own clutch, and did not know it, even to the tune of the above stated amount, but, oh, well.

My father had left me a small collection of obsolete coins at his death, none of them worth over 20 cents a piece. I was very much interested in old coins, but did not know their true value. I had no coin guide book, nor did I even know any such book existed. Neither did it ever occur to me that sometimes current coins were of rare value.

For some odd job that I had done I was given an old Liberty Seated half dollar in payment. In those days there were several of them in circulation. I do not even remember who tendered me the coin, or what the labor was, but I do remember taking the coin from my pocket one morning during school hours, looking it over well, and deciding to take an "impression" of the coin on both sides. Years later after having been well versed in numismatics, imagine my surprise one day while perusing my old fifth reader to run across the impression on a fly leaf. There it was, a clear cut, well outlined impression made with a soft lead pencil, of a good specimen of the Liberty Seated

Dame Fortune Favors but Once in a Lifetime

By REV. G. G. GIRTON

I WAS just a fourteen-year-old Hoosier orphan boy in the fifth grade of a small "deestrick" school, using the old "Indiana Educational Series Fifth Reader." If you are a Hoosier, and remember this book, then you are about my age.

I was working hard to get through common school, and hoping almost against hope to obtain further "larnin'" so that I might equip myself for the battle of life, and perchance attain some place in this old world of ours. But alas, my father was dead and there were no rich relatives to aid me, no resources except

my hands and my head (and at the fourteen stage, the latter was rather thick), moreover I was worried by the thought that my widowed mother was slowly becoming a cripple.

In the summer I worked at whatever I could find to do. Planted and tilled our garden, cooked and kept house for my mother, did the washing for the two of us, and in school season I did our laundry at night.

I could say a lot more about my hardships, and finally climax the story with what I consider my ultimate triumph in life, but this is not a success story, it's a hard-luck tale. All this is just to get you to see how easily I could have used \$700 or a

101st Auction Sale Rare Coins, Medals, and Paper Money

Part II of the collection of the late Alex P. Wylie, of Wheaton, Illinois.

Part V of the collection of the late A. M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn.

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WANTED.—All kinds of rare coins for cash. We pay highest prices for commemorative half-dollars, also. Write for our offers before selling elsewhere.

M. H. BOLENDER

ORANGEVILLE

ILLINOIS
Jap

1853 half dollar, minus the arrow heads and rays.

I remember breaking that half dollar to purchase five cents worth of candy. Had I only known the true value of that half I could have purchased a barrel of candy and had enough left to render material aid for my worthy ambitions toward further education. Well, I did get some education out of that deal, and how.

I have handled perhaps thousands

of old coins, from that day to this, and only once since have I ever received a rare coin. That was a Panama-Pacific half dollar whose value faded into insignificance compared with that 1853 half dollar.

I still have that Fifth Reader with the impression legible enough for all who care to see it, but each time I look at it it gives me a depression.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are, 'I lose again.'"

To Clean or Not To Clean?

By PAUL M. LANGE

TWENTY years ago many museums seemed to think it a sacrilege to clean an article. Dirt and corrosion were taken for a sure sign of genuineness and to remove this was not to be thought of.

Gradually a new way of doing things came into existence in museums. Museums repair and clean to show how articles looked when in use.

A new type of scientist developed who made a study of cleaning and repairing pieces in such a way that the cleaning restored the original surface; the repairs, made so that they would show what was repaired, but giving the effect of the entire piece.

The last to hold out against the new era seems to be the numismatist, and one of the reasons, and probably the most important one, is the fear of spoiling a rare piece.

I don't blame the collector very much, after the examples of "cleaning" I have seen. It takes considerable knowledge of metals and chemistry to judge what has to be used to clean a piece, a very small difference in the composition of the metal may, and usually will, make a large difference in the treatment needed.

The layman's usual means of cleaning consisting of sand, brick dust, silver polish, etc., are about as appropriate as a hoof rasp for filing your fingernails. The surface of the metal must be left undisturbed by any treatment accorded the coins. If the surface is gone, corroded or pitted, it is impossible to restore the coin.

In a lecture by a noted archaeologist, that I lately attended, he told of cleaning coins, mainly Roman dug up, by using the electric current, and as he proudly proclaimed: "It made the coins clean and readable." Also it made them look like sponge rocks, full of pits and spoiled them for the numismatist.

I cleaned lately chemically 130 Roman coins, which came to me heavily

corroded and hardly looked like coins. The owner gave me permission, saying, "You may as well try it; they are no good as they are, and you can't make them any worse."

After cleaning, 48 proved to be mint condition with a beautiful light brown patina, 51 very fine, 12 fine, and the last nine not worth looking at.

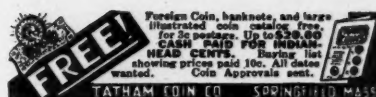
With care and patience startling results may be obtained on ancient coins. A case in point: A friend gave me a large bronze of Hadrian in what appeared to be very poor condition, it was covered with green black warts and outgrowths and certainly not worth a dime as it was. I worked on this coin every evening for a week, using chisels, wooden picks, quills, acid and alkali applied with toothpicks, and it proved a joy to see what appeared from under the corruption of centuries; when finished the coin gleamed in the golden-yellow of the natural bronze (Aurichalcum) used by the Romans.

And the sequel to the story is as interesting. I put the coin in stock and a few weeks later my friend, who by the way, is a stickler for condition, looked over what I had and discovered this piece and insisted on buying it. It was a hard job to make him believe that it was the identical piece that he had given me.

But the treatment accorded ancient coins will ruin U. S. cents. A different treatment has to be employed for cents, and not only that but the cents of 1793-1814 demand a different treatment from those of 1816-1838, and again from 1839-1857. Composition and different methods in striking are responsible for this. It cost me quite an amount of spoiled pieces before I discovered what to do.

The many different ways in which a coin may become covered with unsightly spots, corrosion, etc., by sulphurisation, chlorination, heat, moisture and other ways will not permit a universal prescription.

It must remain a job for the trained person to decide for each individual piece the necessary treatment re-



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quired. Also the use of chemicals, many of them highly poisonous or corrosive, should not be left to persons unacquainted with their properties.

The average collector may clean his coins from accumulated dirt by washing with a mild soap and warm water and after drying applying a little olive oil with a soft rag and considerable elbow grease, which will in many instances give a desirable effect.



Coins at Auction

M. H. Bolender, of Orangeville, Ill., reports that his 100th auction sale of coins and paper money held recently broke all records for sales held in the United States, from the standpoint of patronage, with bid sheets from 525 different persons and firms. He also says: "We distributed 1800 catalogs to get these results, and of course, have a live mailing list. Some prices were: 1794 half dollar, good \$14; 1800 half-dime, ex. fine \$8; 1793 cents, v. fine \$26; 1879 pattern half-dollar, A-W, 1616, silver proof \$13; Encased postage stamps, H. A. Cook 10c sold at \$17; 5c Dougan at \$15; 3c Dougan at \$12; Ellis McAlpin 12c at \$16; B. F. Miles 5c at \$15.50; Schapker & Bussing 3c at \$12; Weir & Larminie 10c at \$20; 15c Grant & Sherman essay \$9; 50c Justice red-back fractional currency, heavy fibre paper, \$13.50; 50c Spinner Allison & Spinner \$14; 1801 half dollar very fine \$15; 1855 half dollars, "S" mint, very good \$12.50; 1839 Montreal half-penny with side view of bank, fine \$11.25; 1796 quarter, fine \$15; 1799 cent, fair with good date \$12.75; 1922 Grant half dollar with star \$26; 1915 Panama Pacific \$2.50 gold \$11.25; 1885 CC mint dollar \$10; 1874 "S" mint half dollar, unc. \$14; 1864 silver 3c proof \$10; 1877 20c silver proof \$11, 1878 20c piece proof \$10; 1858 dollar \$32.50. It was a large sale of 1850 lots."

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

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In sets or single pieces.
Get my price before buying. tfe
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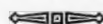
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THE COIN EXCHANGE
P. O. Box 708 Rochester, N. Y.

The Indian Head Cent



By BILL, THE COIN MAN
Radio Station WTRC, Elkhart, Ind.

PERHAPS some of you who daily handle the humble little penny or copper cent do not know that the Indian Head on the obverse is not really an Indian head at all, but the head of a little Anglo-Saxon girl, Sarah Longacre, wearing the head-dress of her friend the big Indian chief. Mrs. Sarah Longacre Keen, who lived and died in Philadelphia, came nearer being queen of the American mint than any other woman who ever lived. With the exception of Queen Victoria, whose image was engraved on every coin of the British and Indian Empire, Mrs. Keen was first in the number of her metal photographs. Her face as a girl of 12 is seen on every American cent issued since the year 1836 from the United States mint. It is usually assumed that the face on the obverse is that of an Indian, but a close look will reveal that of a Saxon profile. Just take a look at a cent, the setting is that of an Indian.

Between the year 1828 and 1840 James Barton Longacre was the chief engraver in the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

In the year 1835 a competition was open for sketches and engravings for the new copper cent that was to be issued and which has since been in service. Over a thousand designs were offered. The prize was a good one, so Longacre racked his brain for some original and singular design that would strike the judges, but for months he failed to satisfy himself. One bright morning a number of Indians with their chief, who had been to pay their respects to the great white chief in Washington, came to the city and were shown through the mint. They were introduced to the

white chief's picture maker, who was just then showing his young daughter, Sarah, the workings of the mint. The old chief was attracted by the sweet-faced maiden and her interest in his feathers and paint. She childishly wondered how she would look in the feathered headgear. This was told the chief, who solemnly divested himself of his feathers and had them placed on the girl's head.

The effect was so striking that the father took time to make a sketch of the picture, finishing it afterward for his own amusement. At the last minute of the period given for sending in the engravings he bethought himself of the possibility of the combination of Indian feathers and Saxon sweetness. He got it in, and much sport was made of the child at the time in the city because of the incident.

The sketch passed through the seventh sifting and finally reached the last round. By one vote he won, and ever since Sarah Longacre's young face has served for the humblest of coins, than which no other coin in the world has such tremendous circulation.

Leonard Longacre, of Elkhart, Ind., is a lineal descendant of James Barton Longacre, the face of whose daughter, Mrs. Keen, is to be seen on every American cent coined since the year 1836, until the issue of 1910, which carries the image of Abraham Lincoln. The Longacres are justly proud of the distinction given that extensive and prominent family by this interesting historic event.

The next time you look at an Indian Head cent think about the little Philadelphia girl who posed for the picture and see how sweet she looks in her savage hat of feathers.

Many thanks to L. Longacre who so generously supplied the data.

The Great Seal Silver Certificate



By JOHN A. MUSCALUS

THE Treasury Department recently announced a new silver certificate of different design, the chief feature of the certificate being the representation of the obverse and reverse of the United States Great Seal on the back of the certificate.

Although approximations of the obverse of the seal have appeared on numerous United States coins, the reverse has appeared only once before on a medal in 1882 in celebration of the centennial of the adoption of the Great Seal.

As for the origin of the Great Seal, steps for its creation were taken on July 4, 1776, when the Continental Congress appointed Dr. Franklin, Adams, and Thomas Jefferson to be a committee to prepare a device for the seal.

And on June 20, 1782, the Congress accepted the following as the device for an armorial achievement and reverse of the Great Seal for the United States in Congress Assembled.

"ARMS. Paleways of thirteen

(Continued on page 78)

WANTED TO BUY

\$50.00 PANAMA-PACIFIC gold pieces wanted. — Mrs. John Daniel Talbott, Bardstown, Ky. ja163

CIRCULATED LINCOLN, Indian Eagle and large copper cents wanted. Buying list, 5 cents.—Ambrose, 1364 E. 68th St., Cleveland, Ohio. ap12084

ALL ISSUES Commemorative half dollars. Will pay spot cash. No argument if coins are nice. Don't send, write what you have. I will reply to all letters.—Stephens, 1703 Main, Elkhart, Ind. ja146

TAX TOKENS WANTED—Send sample, stating quantity and price.—Davison Reese, Box 244, Denver, Colo. ja306

CASH PAID for Broken Bank notes, all states, especially Maine and New England States. — Deltrick, 322 Libby Ave., Richmond, Va. n12571

ANY UNITED STATES misstruck, off center or freak coins.—W. E. Hamlin, 249 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y. au12822

HALF DOLLARS, 1796-1797. State condition and price. — Webbs, San Jose, California. j384

\$3.00 GOLD PIECE and \$17.00 cash for \$20.00 gold. Want gold coins for my collection.—Karl Stecher, 312 Armory Place, Louisville, Ky. d12462

WANTED FOR CASH — Michigan paper money. — Harold L. Bowen, 318 Lawrence Ave., Detroit, Mich. au12861

GOLD COINS and minor rarities wanted. Perfect condition of the latter preferred. Send list for offer.—Hogan, Farmingtonville, Tenn. ja12613

UNCIRCULATED United States coins wanted by private collector. State price.—Dr. Frank Chase, 416 West 8th St., Los Angeles, Calif. d12042

COINS WANTED—Any kind, any condition, any quantity.—Henry Lacks, 1936 Franklin, St. Louis, Mo. au6001

LINCOLN HEAD PENNIES with mint marks. Must be uncirculated, red. Also want commemorative half dollars in quantity. State quantity and price. Will also buy a limited number of circulated Lincoln head cents with mint marks before 1925 if in fine condition at \$1.75 per hundred, plus postage.—Grant and Lyon, 109 Empire St., Providence, R. I. my12276

WANTED—Society of the Cincinnati, medals, Eagle decorations. — E. Decker, 29 Union Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y. ap12081

WANTED TO BUY—Commemorative Half Dollars; Large Cents; 2c and 3c Pieces; Fractional Currency; Broken Bank Bills; C.S.A. Notes, etc. Circulated or uncirculated. Highest prevailing cash prices paid. Can use wholesale job lots.—Tatham Coin Co., Springfield 10, Mass. ja12864

WANTED — Old Coins, Confederate Bonds and Notes, Colonial and Continental Currency, Broken Bank Bills, Civil War Tokens.—W. C. Sanders, 608 Dixwell Ave., New Haven, Conn. n3001

WANTED U. S. Fractional Currency, also U. S. Gold and Silver Coins. — Eugene F. Westheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio. n12003

HUDSON COMMEMORATIVE Halves, \$3.00 each, paid.—Otto Nill, Islip, New York. ja122

IDENTIFY YOURSELF

Mention HOBBIES when replying to advertisements.

DEALERS' AND SELLERS' MART

OLD CIVIL WAR MONEY, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00 bills, all for \$1.00. All nice bills.—Sidney Vanderpool, Watsonville, Calif. my12825

LINCOLN CENTS—1929 S, 1930 S, uncirculated, 15c each; 1931 S, circulated, 20c; 1914 S, circulated, 35c; 1922 D, circulated, 20c. Postage and insurance extra.—Albert Deishl, Otis Orchards, Wash. ja1051

U. S. COINS—12 large U. S. cents, all different dates, \$1.00; 6 half dimes, \$1.00; 5 half cents, \$1.00; Lexington Concord half, \$1.25; Pilgrim, 1920, \$1.25; same, 1921, \$1.50. A large stock of coins always in stock. Want lists respectfully solicited.—R. G. Longfellow, Allston, Mass. r6648

COIN AUCTIONS — My auctions are more popular every month. Send stamp for last copy. They are instructive. Held regularly all year. Catalogues mailed only to regular patrons. — W. Webb, Box 1854, St. Petersburg, Florida. tfe86

SALES TAX TOKENS—Jackass Tenino Provisional; 2 New Mexico; Colorado; Arcola Provisional; 2 Missouri; Illinois round; Illinois square; Washington Official Scrip; Washington current; 2 Kentucky Provisionals. Uncirculated condition. Complete set, 13 varieties, 50c. Postpaid.—Davison Reese, Box 244, Denver, Colo. o63p

IF YOU COLLECT foreign coins, a stamp will bring my Price Lists.—LeRoy Fishburne, 1237 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. my12084

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS. All dates and issues. In sets or single pieces. Get my price before buying.—W. E. Surface, R.R. 6, Decatur, Ill.

JACKSON CENTS, 25c up; 2c pieces, 10c; 3c nickel, 10c; Trimes, 10c; 1856 Flying Eagle Cent, uncirculated, \$17.00. Postage extra. Send want list. My prices low.—A. French, R.F.D. 1, Troy, N. Y. ja1061

SPECULATORS—Indian head pennies are rapidly disappearing from circulation. We offer assorted dates, 1864-1909, 100 for \$2.75. Will double in value in few months! Foreign paper money collections: 15 different, 25c; 100 different, 75c; 500 different, \$3.00. Approvals sent with each order. — Tatham Coinco, Springfield 10, Massachusetts. o12511

COMMEMORATIVE Half Dollars, Early cents, half cents, Encased Stamps, Proof sets, patterns Colonial Bills, Fractional Currency, Bronze and silver medals Washington, Franklin, Lincoln. Send for free lists. — Stephen K. Nagy, 8H St. 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ja1571

COIN SPECIALS FOR JANUARY—1925 Fort Vancouver, \$6.00; 1927 Vermont, \$1.75; 1934 Daniel Boone, \$3.00; 1935 Boone, \$1.50; 1934 Maryland, \$1.50; 1935 Spanish Trail (a very few), \$6.00; all uncirculated; 1920 Pilgrim, very fine, \$1.—F. E. Beach, Cambridge Springs, Pa. ja1012

CALIFORNIA IMITATION QUARTERS and halves, Indian and Liberty heads, round and octagon. \$6.50 per hundred.—Hugo Landecker, 25 Kearny, San Francisco. my6878

100 FOREIGN copper and nickel coins, includes German East Africa, \$1.00, postpaid.—Collectors Exchange, 1536 Willington St., Philadelphia, Pa. ja157

PRESIDENTIAL PEACE MEDALS in silver and bronze bought and sold. List your wants for prompt action.—George Studley, 115 Maryland St., Rochester, New York. ja1021

A STAMP BRINGS my new 8 page selling list No. 12 of old U. S. and Foreign coins.—Stephens, 1703 Main, Elkhart, Ind. ja1511

UNITED STATES COINS. All different dates, 15 Large cents, \$1.00, Good lot; 7 Half Cents, \$1.00; 5 2 cent pieces, 30c; 10 3c Nickels, 75c; 20c Cent piece, 50c; Fractional Currency 3c Note, 35c; 5c Note, 25c; 10c Crawford, 20c; 15c Liberty, 60c; 25c Walker, 25c; 10 Broken Bank Bills, \$1.00; Colonial Bills 1770-80, 25c; 5 Different, \$1.25. Post free.—Stephen K. Nagy, 8 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Penna. ja1543

IF YOU COLLECT foreign coins, a stamp will bring my Price Lists.—LeRoy Fishburne, 1236 Fulton St., Brooklyn, New York. jly12084

SMALL UNITED STATES CENTS. Dime brings you my price list.—G. A. Mac Lennan, Rock Falls, Ill. mh3081

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS—1918 Lincoln, uncirculated, \$1.00; 1926 Sesqui, uncirculated, \$1.35. — Norman Sprecher, Mount Joy, Pa. mh3291

100 FOREIGN copper and nickel coins, includes German East Africa, \$1.00, postpaid.—S. K. Nagy, 8 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. ja1001

50 ASSORTED foreign coins, \$1.00. Price lists free. — Joseph Coffin, 1152 Broadway, New York. mh3981

HALF DOLLARS — Nearly all dates. Prices upon request.—Webbs, San Jose, Calif. j3441

JUST OUT 1930 Illustrated Coin Book. Per 10, 60c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. Postpaid. Stamps accepted. — Stephen K. Nagy, 8 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Penna. ja1021

WOODEN MONEY — Ligonier Centennial Committee issued wooden money in Nickel, Dime and Quarter denominations. 40 cents per set, postage paid.—Kimmell, Ligonier, Ind. ja3672

U.S. COINS, ALL DIFFERENT DATES—10 large cents, \$1.00; 4 1/2 cents, \$1.00; 5 2-cent pieces, 45c; 10 3-cent nickel pieces, 90c; 5 1/2 dimes, 75c; 6 dimes, Liberty seated, \$1.00; set of copper nickel cents, 1857-1864, (3 dates), 60c; 20 Indian heads, \$1.00; 3 3-cent silver pieces, 60c; 5 Hard Times Tokens, 90c; 20-cent piece, 60c; 1/4 dollar, before 1830, 85c; before 1840, 60c; Liberty seated, 45c; 1/2 dollars, 1808 to 1814, \$1.00 each; before 1830, 75c; Trade dollar, obsolete and scarce, \$1.25; Liberty seated dollar, \$1.50; 1799 dollar, \$3.50; old style large dollar bill, crisp, new condition, \$1.50; Civil War tokens, 10 different, 75c; 20 different, \$2.00; 10 different Confederate notes, \$1.00; 3-5-10-15-25-50c Fractional notes, complete set of values, \$3.00; 1922 D cents, just like new (35c); 1929 S, 1930 S-D, 1932 D, 1933 D, 1934 D, bright, uncirculated, 20c each; the 6 for \$1.00. A large stock of U. S. and foreign always on hand and glad to receive want lists of serious collectors. All coins, postage and insurance extra. — Wm. Rabin, 905 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. tfe

GET - ACQUAINTED OFFER! \$1.00. Money-order or unused stamps, brings you over 5 pounds of old Boys' Novels, Foreign Coins, Stamps, War-Money, Merchandise, Lists, etc., postpaid. — Rae Weisberg, Roberts St., Pittsburg, Pa. al2p

SCARCE 1922 D mint Lincoln cents 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.—Raeicot, 263 Prospect St., Norwich, Conn. s36p

KNOW THEIR VALUE? 33-page illustrated banker's coin book and a coin, 10c; 5 different foreign coins and 5 different bills, 15c; 10 different Confederate and broken bank bills, nice, 75c; 22-page coin catalogue, 5c.—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. tfe

MEDALS

REGULATION WAR MEDALS, United States medals from Civil War to present date. Campaign medals, \$2.50 each. Numbered medals, \$3.50 each. Medals of the Allied Countries carried in stock. Military medals bought or exchanged. Illustrated list showing 88 medals, ten cents, coins or stamps. — George W. Studley, 115 Maryland, Rochester, N. Y. ja12849

(Continued from page 77)

pieces, argent and gules; a chief, azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll, inscribed with this motto, 'E pluribus Unum.'

"For the CREST. Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, on an azure field.

"Reverse. A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith, an eye in a triangle,

surrounded with a glory proper. Over the eye these words, 'Annuity Coepit.' On the base of the pyramid the numerical letters MDCCLXXVI. And underneath the following motto, 'No vus Ordo Seclorum.'"

It is very interesting to analyze the currency and the great seals of the states in the Union and of the Pan-American Republics, and note the similarity to many of the items composing the Great Seal of the United States. Likewise, it is possible to find instances where the Great Seal of the United States contains features that might have been adopted from currency or great seals.

The First Paper Money Issued by the United States

By JOHN A. MUSCALUS

THE first paper money issued by the United States under the present form of Government appeared during the Civil War. As a means of making financial provision for carrying on the war against the South, the Federal Congress on July 17, 1861, authorized Secretary Chase to borrow \$250,000,000 and gave him, as an alternative means to secure a minor part of it, permission to issue non-interest bearing treasury notes of a denomination less than fifty dollars, and payable on demand by the subtreasuries at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The latter provision earned for them the title of "demand notes." By the Act of August 5, 1861, it was provided that notes of the five dollar denomination could be issued.

Thus, having secured the necessary legislation, Secretary Chase began negotiations with the bankers, and obtained a loan of \$150,000,000. Also, in August, 1861, he issued some demand notes to which the bankers expressed immediate disapproval, and managed to get an indirect promise

from Chase that he would issue no more notes until he had tried other means to secure the money. Despite his assurance to the bankers, in November Secretary Chase issued more of the notes. Since the bankers feared the depletion of their gold reserves by giving the metal for paper money, they, on or about January 1, 1862, suspended specie payments, and the Government felt compelled to do likewise.

With the Treasury empty and the secretary unable to secure other loans under the rates prescribed by the law of July 17, 1861, Chase urged the passage of an emergency bill that would authorize him to issue \$10,000,000 more of the demand notes as part of the \$250,000,000 authorized by the bill of July 17, 1861. The measure was passed and, thus, increased the total issue of the notes to \$60,000,000.

As the financial stresses of the Government increased and the revenue was still insufficient, Congress, by the Act of February 25, 1862, authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 in United States notes—the notes that became so popularly known as greenbacks or legal tenders. By the provisions of the act, \$50,000,000 worth of the greenbacks were to be issued in lieu of the same amount of demand notes which were accordingly withdrawn. Since re-issues of the demand notes had been limited to December 31, 1862, only about \$3,000,000 of the demand notes were outstanding by July 1, 1863. Today, only about \$50,000 remains outstanding.

The denominations, amounts, and descriptions of the demand notes are as follows:

CLASSIFIED AD RATES

● WANTED TO BUY—Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

● FOR SALE—Five cents per word for 1 time; 4c per word for 3 times (multiply each word by 12); 3c per word for 6 times (multiply each word by 18); 2c per word for 12 times (multiply each word by 24).

● In figuring the cost count each word and initial as a word. No checking copies furnished on classified. Cash must accompany order. Please type your copy if possible, or write legibly. To insure insertion, copy should reach us by the 15th of the month preceding publication.

Denomination	Amount	Left	Center	Right
\$5.00	\$21,800,000	America	Numeral 5	Hamilton
\$10.00	\$20,030,000	Lincoln	American Eagle and Shield	Art
\$20.00	\$18,200,000	Numeral 20	Liberty and Capitol	Numeral 20

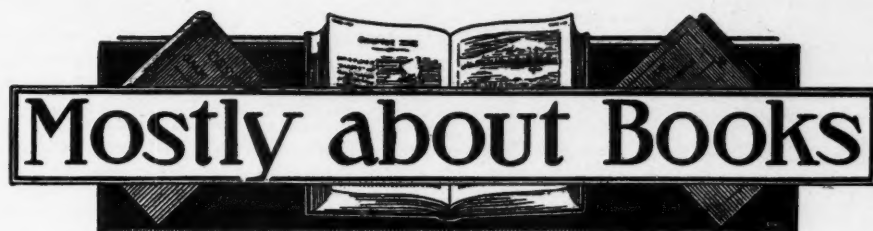
The U. S. Mint Cabinet

By H. C. REINERT

THE United States Mint Cabinet is the room or rooms in the Treasury Building, Washington, D. C., where the government keeps types of various foreign and United States coins.

The Cabinet of Coins was established in 1838 by Dr. R. M. Patterson, then director of the mint. Anticipating such a demand, reserves had been made for many years by Adam Eckfeldt, the coiner, of the "master coins" of the mint. Master coins is a term used to signify first pieces from new dies, bearing a high polish and struck with extra care. These are now more commonly called "proof pieces." With this nucleus and a few other valuable pieces from Mr. Eckfeldt, the business of keeping up the Cabinet was committed to the assay department and especially to William E. DuBois, assistant assayer. The collection grew year by year, making exchanges to supply deficiencies, by purchases, by adding our own coin, and by saving foreign coins from the melting pot—a large part in this way, at a cost of not more than their bullion value, though demanding great care, appreciation and study. Valuable donations were also made by travelers, consuls and missionaries.

In 1839 Congress appropriated the sum of \$1,000 for the purchase of "specimens of ores and coins to be preserved at the mint." Annually, since, the sum of \$300 has been appropriated by the government for this object. More has not been asked or desired, for the officers of the mint have not sought to vie with the long established collections of the national cabinets of the old world, or even to equal the extravagance of some private numismatists; but they have admirably succeeded in their purpose to secure such coins as would interest all, from the school boy to the most enthusiastic archæologist. The economic principle upon which the collection has been gathered is a lesson to all governmental departments in frugality, as well as a restraint upon the natural tendency to extravagance which has heretofore distinguished some who have a passion for old coins. There are thousands of coin collectors in the United States, and fortunes have been accumulated in this strange way. More than one authenticated instance has been known in this country where a man has lived in penury, and died from want, yet possessed of affluence in time-defaced coins.



Mostly about Books

COLLECTOMANIA

By ROBERT E. KINGERY

A Galaxy of Catalogues

WITH the current upturn, catalogues are not only more numerous, but physical make-up is improving too. Bookshops that issued lists made on one sort or another duplicating machine in the not distant past, or else none at all, are sending more pretentious ones, and even those that managed to hang on with a not-too-frequent catalogue are mailing new ones more often. Mark Twain items, because of the Anniversary, receive special emphasis. On the whole the standard of the material offered remains high.

The Brick Row Book Shop, New York has put forth "A Book-Lover's Gathering of Choice Books in All Fields of Literature." This is no mere leaflet, for it extends to 88 pages and includes frequent and sometimes lengthy annotations. Some of the items, taken at random, are: Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson" with laid in letter from Du Maurier; a first of "Paradise Regained" in "fine" condition; some ten A. Edward Newton items; and a group of Strawberry Hill printings.

"A Catalogue of Rare Books of Six Centuries" is the title of another sumptuous catalogue. This is issued by the Rosenbach Company of Philadelphia. Among the 519 items offered are an "exceedingly fine" copy of the Geneva version of the Bible, i.e. the "Breeches Bible"; several Mark Twain items, "The Adventures of Oliver Twist" in the original parts, bound by Riviere; a first issue of Keats' "Endymion" in the original boards, and a copy of the 1817 "Poems"; and many other equally fine items too numerous to mention. All entries have generous descriptive notes.

Arthur Pforzheimer of New York, under the title "Rare Books, First Editions, Autographs" has a green catalogue—green not only because of its cover, but because the paper used in the inside is of a similar hue. I do believe it gains in pleasantness on

that account. Aren't green walls championed by the efficiency experts?

Goodspeed's catalogue 250 contains an interesting sketch of the beginnings of that shop and something of the experiences of Charles E. Goodspeed during his life with books.

Catalogue 16 of Barnet B. Ruder, New York City, is distinguished for a long run of Mark Twain items and books by D. H. Lawrence. It includes groupings of World War literature and private press books.

The latest catalogue of the Chaucer Head Bookshop of New York is equally divided between medical books and general items including first editions, incunabula and association books. The former include Beaumont's "Experiment and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion", and a unique collection of Pre-Revolutionary medical books, consisting of graduation theses written by members of the University of Edinburgh. These men later figured in early American medicine.

From Robinson of London comes another catalogue including much Americana, a collection of German book fair catalogues (1609-1643) and several Milton items of extreme importance and rarity. It is as satisfying as any of its predecessors and because of the numerous illustrations and annotations, has bibliographic value.

The Christmas catalogue of Walter M. Hill, Chicago, came too late for mention last month, hence this belated notice. It includes a complete set of the Dickens Christmas books, rebound; a copy of the Kelmscott Shakespeare and other items of similar caliber.

A New Issue of "The Banditti of the Plains"

On December 1, George Fields of San Francisco, published "The Banditti of the Plains, or The Cattle-men's Invasion of Wyoming in 1892", by A. S. Mercer. This issue has an

introduction by James Mitchell Clarke whose father was one of the invaders, seventeen illustrations by Arvilla Parker, and typography by the Grabhorn Press. To quote: "This is the contemporary account of a private war. In the spring of 1892, forty-eight heavily-armed men rolled out of Cheyenne, Wyoming, bound for Johnson County. Twenty-four were the deadliest gunfighters Texas and Idaho could send. Twenty-three were Wyoming's leading stock-growers. From the burning of the K. C. ranch to the final siege when the handful of 'invaders' were surrounded by four hundred men who had sworn to kill them, this struggle between the 'cattle barons' and a combined force of rustlers and small ranchers is without counterpart in the annals of the violent West. Besides a narrative of events, 'The Banditti of the Plains' contains such first hand material as the confession of an Idaho gunman, and the hour-by-hour diary found in the blood-soaked clothes of Nate Champion after his death at the K. C. ranch." The price is \$3.

A New Dard Hunter

Early in 1936, the Pynson Printers will publish "A Papermaking Pilgrimage to Japan, Korea and China," by Dard Hunter. The Orient, this time, because it is only in this region that handmade paper is still produced in appreciable amounts. Mr. Hunter penetrated paper making regions not before open to foreigners. Accordingly, the book contains much information accessible. It is completely indexed and contains numerous specimens. The paper used for the printing of the book is imported from hand mills visited by the author. For the photogravures, vellum is used. Monotype Baskerville is the type. The volume is bound in boards with black calf leather back, enclosed in a slip case. Price, \$46.

You Might Enjoy

"If This Be I (As I Suppose It Be)", by Margaret Deland is a delightful re-creation of her own childhood and her later years. Appleton, \$2.

In Peter Quennell's "Byron; The Years of Fame", the whole social

background of this poet receives searching attention. Viking, \$3.50.

"Arnold Bennett's Letters to His Nephew" consists of dutiful letters written once a week over a period of fifteen years to his adopted son. And being dutiful, they are often a bit dry. Harper, \$3.50.

More Bennett letters are offered in "Arnold Bennett; A Portrait done at Home", by Dorothy Bennett. Kendall & Sharp, \$3.

William Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes" finally escapes into print! "A clever embodiment of the great detective." Doubleday, Doran, \$2.

"This Trade of Writing" by Edward Weeks contains sprightly considerations of, among other things literary, the meaning of literary prizes, how men write, and sex and censorship. While intended primarily for those who have the writing itch, all bookmen will find it interesting. Little, Brown, \$1.75.

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COLLECTOR'S AND DEALER'S ANTIQUE REFERENCE BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES

Currier and Ives

A Manual for Collectors, by Jane Cooper Bland. An alphabetical catalogue of all known prints by C. Currier, N. Currier and Currier and Ives, with auction prices from sales of the past forty years, and current values taken from authoritative sources. Included is a complete check list and 24 full page plates in color, and the balance of important prints in black and white. Published originally for \$25.00, sale price \$9.00

The Shenandoah Pottery

By A. H. Rice and John Baer Stoudt. A complete description of the first colored pottery made in America. Illustrated with 4 full pages in color and 96 photographic plates. Originally published in Strasburgh, Va., 1929, at \$7.50 per copy, sale price \$1.50

Pottery and Porcelain Marks

By W. H. Hooper and W. C. Phillips. A Manual of Marks on Pottery and Porcelain that no collector can afford to be without. Imported from Great Britain. Price \$2.50

We still have stock on all of the Antique Reference Books advertised in the December issue of Hobbies, and we can offer any Antique Reference Book published, at from 10% to 50% below its present selling price. n63

Cambridge Book Company
277 Broadway New York City

Three Tools

"American Primers, Indian Primers, Royal Primers, And Thirty-Seven Other Types of Non-New England Primers" by Charles F. Heartman has just been published by H. B. Weiss. It lists primers prior to 1830 and forms a companion volume to Mr. Heartman's bibliography of New England primers. The usual high standard of this bibliographer's work is again maintained. \$10.

An Historical survey of American publishing is to be found in Fred A. Stokes' "A Publisher's Random Notes, 1880-1935." This is the first of the R. R. Bowker Memorial Lectures. Published by the New York Public Library, \$25.

The Oxford University Press has just published the third in its series of Oxford Books on Bibliography under the title: "The Beginnings of Systematic Bibliography." Theodore Besterman, the author has divided his work into two parts, Part I discussing in detail the earlier attempts at bibliography up to the end of the 16th century. It is well indexed and contains twelve plates. The price is \$7.

Those Napoleon Letters!

By ALDEN SCOTT BOYER

Early this year the newspapers in America published the lost Napoleon letters to Marie Louise by authority of the French Government.

Few, if any, collectors knew that these letters were still in existence.

Historians and writers were at a loss to know what became of them.

This is the inside story.

Archduke Servaut of Vienna had these letters in his great antique collection.

The Archduke also had hundreds of other almost priceless autograph letters and old antique books in his collection.

He wanted to sell the collection as it was—in its entirety.

He commissioned Breslauer, the European Dealer, to find a buyer.

Breslauer knew that only a rich man could buy such a collection.

So he looked for a rich antique collector.

But rich antique collectors were scarce and a collector rich enough to buy the Archduke Servaut collection could not be found.

There was no one rich enough.

So the collection had to be sent to the auction block in London. There it was split up and sold and scattered to all parts of the world.

The More Effort, the More Enjoyment

If you are "penny wise and book foolish," the joys of collecting can be pursued in the multitude of rummage sales, swap shops, and household sales. The first requisite is to know what you are looking for, and then to be strong willed enough to buy nothing else. A dollar will go a long way if you collect in this manner and the only expense will be generous applications of soap every time you return from this bargain hunting. But I repeat you must develop a sort of sixth sense in ferreting out material and you must be adamant in buying nothing else.

If you always buy from dealers, then watch the sections of their catalogues marked "general literature". You'll be surprised what it contains.

And lastly read carefully the catalogues that come your way. Check it from cover to cover. Your special interest may not have been brought out though the books you want may be listed under another subject.

Collecting pleasure does not necessarily depend on money; it depends on you. The more effort you put in, the more enjoyment comes out.

The French Government bought the Napoleon Letters for \$70,000.

Everybody else was asleep.

They sold the publishing rights for far more than they paid for the entire collection.

They made money and made it quick.

This, they sure did.

There always is good money in good antiques.

Never be afraid to buy the good ones.

Catalogs Received

Burham Antique Book Store, Boston (No. 53).

L. C. Page & Co., Boston, General Catalogue and Trade List.

Philip C. Duschne, New York.

Tracey's Book Store, New London, Conn.

Holmes Book Co., Oakland, Calif.

J. Kyrle Fletcher, Ltd., London.

Fred R. Jones, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED Present address of the American Library Service, formerly located at 1472 Broadway, New York City, or the name and address of anybody connected with it. — Box 180, c/o HOBBIES MAGAZINE. jax

Latest Auction Prices

Selections from the libraries of Clyde Beck, literary editor of the Detroit News and H. F. Williams, Digby, Nova Scotia, sold at the Chicago Book and Art Auctions, Inc., Chicago, November 19 and 20.

55. Bible in English. The Holy Bible, engraved illustrations. Six volumes. London, printed for Thomas Macklin by Thomas Bensley, 1800. Gilt tooled, gilt edges; slightly rubbed, few margins foxed.\$33

68. Bookbinding. The French bookbinders of the Eighteenth Century. By Octave Uzanne. (Illustrated) Chicago, the Caxton Club, 1904. Limited to 252 copies.\$8.50

81. Bryant, William Cullen. The Fountain and Other Poems. New York, 1842 First edition.\$4.00

87. Burns (Robert). By Thomas Carlyle. London, Chapman and Hall, 1854. Original wrappers bound in. First edition.\$21

95. Byron, George Gordon, Lord. A collection of Eleven Volumes of First and Early Editions of His Works. London 1813-24. Stamped calf.\$30

113. Cather, Willa. Together four volumes. First editions.\$10.50

130. (Clemens, Samuel L.) Original Typewritten M.S. of an installment of the Autobiography as it appeared in the North American Review, with corrections in Clemens' hand. 29pp 8vo comprising about 5800 words. Lacking one page.\$37

131. (Clemens, Samuel L.) Complete Autograph Manuscript of an apparently unpublished letter to a newspaper violently attacking Roosevelt. 4pp 8vo, running to about 500 words. Dated Jan. 6, 1909.\$85

141. (Clemens, Samuel L.) Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. By Mark Twain. With 174 illustrations. New York, 1885. First edition. First issue with "was" for "saw" p. 57, line 23.\$70

251. Godey's Lady's Book. Twelve issues in the original wrappers as issued, January through December, 1864. 8vo, wrappers. With 12 double page engravings in full colour and numerous other illustrations.\$4.50

268. Hearn, Lafcadio. Stray Leaves From Strange Literature. Boston, 1884. 12mo, original green cloth. First edition.\$51

296. Indian Captivity. An Account of the Life, Travels, and Christian Experiences in the Work of the Ministry of Samuel Bownas. London, 1756. 8vo, old calf.\$10.50

299. Indians. Historical notes Respecting the Indians of North America by John Halkett, London, 1825. First edition. Presentation copy from the author.\$13.50

339. Lawrence, D. H. Women In Love. New York, 1920. First edition. Limited to 1250 copies.\$19

342. Lawrence, D. H. Birds, Beasts and Flowers. With wood engravings by Blair Hughes-Stanton. London, The Cresset Press, 1930. First edition. Limited to 500 copies.\$10

355. Longfellow, Henry W. The Courtship of Miles Standish. Boston, 1858. First edition, first issue with "Traherous" p. 124, line 3. Longfellow's autograph pasted on fly opposite title.\$37

362. McCutcheon, George Barr. Graustark. Chicago, 1901. 8vo. cloth. First edition.\$16.50

380. Melville, Herman. Redburn: His First Voyage. New York, 1849. First edition. First issue; with the "To" in the dedication not centered. There are 6pp. of undated advertisements and 14; of October, 1849. Save for the faded backstrip and spotted fly leaves, a fine copy, clean and tight throughout.\$15

434. Numismatics. A Treatise of the Revenue and False Money of the Romans. To which is annexed, a dissertation upon the manner of distinguishing antique medals from counterfeit ones. Trans-

lated from the original printed in Paris in 1740. London, 1741.\$2.50

441. Occult. Lemen De Lumine; or A New Magical Light Discovered and Communicated to the World. By Eugenius Philaethes (Thomas Vaughan) London, H. Blunden, 1651. First edition.\$7.50

460. (Poe, Edgar Allan). An Important collection of Ten Autograph Letters, 1856-1860, from Sarah Helen Whitman, Poe's fiancée, to Mrs. Seba Smith, revealing Mrs. Whitman's deep reverence and admiration for Poe. Approximately 38 fine written pages.\$53

490. Sandburg, Carl. Cornhuskers. New York, 1913. 8vo, boards; rubbed. First edition, inscribed.\$11.50

521. Tarkington, Booth. The Gentleman From Indiana. New York 1899. First edition. First issue.\$20

523. Tarkington, Booth. Monsieur Beaucaire. New York 1900. First edition.\$20

553. Washington, George. A. D. S. 1p oblong 12mo July 27, 1799. Framed under double glass.\$66

558. Whaling. Original Log Book of the Whaling Vessel Frederick Augustus. Journal of three Whaling Voyages from Newport, July 1822 to February 28, 1824, August 29, 1824 to December 9, 1826, August 7, 1827 to August 28, 1829. Kept by Joseph Earl. Approximately 300pp. 4to, old calf; worn, water stained.\$23

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An Informal Chat on Old Guns

By SMOOTHBORE

THIS is one of those cold rainy Sunday afternoons, common to these parts in December. It finds me wishing that some of you fellows would drop in upon me, to relieve the monotony of being shut in. There are a great many little things to be talked about, that cannot, very well be written. (Takes too dern much time.) For instance, let's take down that double barrel, side by side rifle, that hangs over a doorway. I did not give it much thought when it was given to me some years ago, but as the years wear on, I am coming to the conclusion, that side by side double barreled American made rifles are scarce, and then some. This one was made by J. C. Keen, Joliet, Ill. Without knowing for certain, I should say it was of the late period. The under part of the butt lacks the flat surface that early percussion guns have, and which is common to all Kentuckians, yet I have a breech-loading Ballard, made under patent of November 5, 1861, that has this flat. Just where the line of demarcation between the butt with the under side flattened and the butt of the present day type occurs, I don't know, but I am placing this gun by Keen as a late percussion gun, for the reason that the under stock is rounded. I do not know of this maker, other than as the maker of this gun, but I am sure there must be many more guns with his marks. The rifle is beautifully made, and shows all the arts of the craft. The rifle is half stocked, of course, and has a remarkably fine piece of wood in it—barrels 30 inches in length, of about 38 caliber, both barrels of same bore, weight just 11 pounds—crescent buttplate. The weight of the gun precludes it from being very popular and again, it was followed closely by the repeater, and it is not likely that many such guns were made. Have any of you fellows a similar gun in your collection? Or have you any gun made by Keen? If so, will you let

us hear from you?

Right above this Keen rifle, on the wall, hangs a Colt revolving shotgun. It's possible you have one of these too, but they are not common either. The workmanship on these guns is a tribute to their maker, but I do not think the idea was any too good. They would be none too handy in the brush, and it would take an unusually fast man to get two shots at a fast moving bird, and that leads me to say, that the breech loading double barreled shotgun did not have so much on the percussion gun of the same type, with the double barrel percussion shotgun. One got two quick shots, which the breech loader could not improve on, and it would seem to me that I would as soon charge my gun on the spot as to load the shells later, which most hunters did in the early days of the breech loader. There was a little improvement, for the percussion gun went out to stay, that we know, but it is also evident that the Colt revolving shotgun was not the arm to do it. Most of the Colt shotguns are found in about new condition, which seems to prove they were not a practical gun for birds. In the days of the old auction sales, such guns were offered frequently, bringing around forty to fifty dollars, so you can judge their scarcity. No gun in my collection has cost me that sum, and you may wonder how I came by it, and I do not mind telling you, for it is more or less amusing. It was right after the war, or soon after as formalities would permit the Germans to come to this country with propriety. The concern I am working for took on a German electrician. He had formally plied his trade on German submarines. It was whispered to me that he was a fine mechanic otherwise, good on welding jobs; he could not speak a word of English, but there were other German mechanics about him who could. "Steinmetz" did several small jobs for me on gunlocks and the like, and had been told I was a collector. One

day, he came to the office to tell me as best he could of a gun that he had seen in a pressing and cleaning place that was located next to a delicatessen store, where he lived. All he could tell me was "gun," and with his hands indicated the length of it, but from his manner, I knew it was an unusual one. So that very noon, I made it a point to go into the street, and look it up. Sure enough, next to the cheese store was a cleaning and pressing establishment—over the door the sign, "Isaac Bloomberg." I went in, Mr. Bloomberg was pressing a pair of pants, but he stopped long enough to look up at me. I say, look at me, I do not think he was five feet tall, and I will never forget the look I got. When I told him what I understood he had an old gun about his place, that I would like to see if he was willing, one eye shot off to the upper corner of the room while the other shot off to a lower corner in the opposite direction. He did not answer me at first, and it came to me, he did not understand English. But when I repeated what I had said, he got me all right, telling me it was in a back room, motioning me to follow. I had done a lot of speculating as to just what I was going to find here, but it proved to be none of the things I had in mind. That it could be a Colt revolving shotgun had never entered my head. I looked it over. The cock was missing. "How much will you sell it for," I asked?

"Four dollars," he replied. I did not have the four with me, and told him I would be in tomorrow and take it. Tomorrow came, and I was there, and to my surprise, I was told by Mr. Bloomberg, that the gun was not really his own, but belonged to a party on the opposite side of the city, and that he would have to be consulted before it was sold, but he would see him that night and would let me know about it the next day. I was on. The next day when I stopped to see him about it, I was told the owner asked \$6. You tell the owner to go to Hades, I replied, and with no more ado, walked out of the shop. Had he asked me \$6 in the first place I would have gladly paid it, but I did not like the way he

sized me up. Six months went by I had forgotten the affair, when Steinmetz came again to the office to tell me, "He say he now take \$4 for gun." "You tell him for me, Paul, to go to ——" I offered him \$4 for that gun once and he tried to flim-flam me, but if he wants to sell it for \$3 I am on. Another six months went by. Again Steinmetz came around. He says he will now take \$3 for the gun. All right Paul, tell him I will call and get it, and I did the next day. I then put an ad in a collecting journal for a cock—a month later I heard from a dealer.

You would know him if I named him. He had one for that model of the Colt shotgun, and the price would be \$3.75. I know that was paying through the nose for it, but I did not even ask him what the seventy-five cents was covering, for I knew he had me, so I paid him his price, and best of all it fit. To get one on Isaac Bloomberg, and to be "shook" down by a Yankee. But that is exactly what happens to gun collectors. Sorry you fellows have to go, but stop in again some time and we will go over the rest.

Extracts From Instructions to Young Sportsmen

IN ALL THAT RELATES TO GUNS AND SHOOTING

By Lt. Col. P. Hawker, Eighth Edition, London 1838

Compiled by
CHARLES T. TAVEN

"POOR Joe Manton—once the life and soul of the trade—is no more! He died about three years ago, and was buried in the cemetery at Kensington. His epitaph¹ is as follows: 'In Memory of Joseph Manton, who died, universally regretted, on the 29th day of June 1835, aged 69. This humble tablet is placed here by his afflicted family, merely to mark where are deposited his mortal remains. But an everlasting monument to his unrivalled genius is already established in every quarter of the globe, by his celebrity as the greatest artist in firearms that ever the world produced, as the founder and father of the modern gun trade, and as a most scientific inventor, in other departments, not only for the benefit of his friends and the sporting world, but for the good of his king and country.'"

As I before recorded, another celebrated old man, Durs Egg, has been some time dead, and is succeeded by his son John, who has lately moved from the old shop in the Colonnade, to No. 20 Hay-Market.

Who is now to be called the leading gun maker I hardly know; and there are so many competitors for the title, that it would be an unthankful office to name anyone in particular. Mr. John Manton died in 1834, but his son, in partnership with Mr. Hudson, carries on the old established house, at No. 6 Dover Street, in the best possible manner. Mr. Purdey has, at this moment, perhaps the first business in London, and no man bet-

ter deserves it. I once asked Joe Manton whom he considered the best maker in town (of course excepting himself) and his answer was "Purdey gets up the best work, next to mine." Lancaster, who made barrels for others, has long ago started in for himself, and I may safely say that no man stands before him. Mr. Wilkinson Jun, an artist of great mechanical talent, has started with his father in the West End, where he appears to have everything in the first style. Mr. Nock, Mr. Moore, Mr. Smith and it would be endless to say how many others, are now quite au fait in the detonating system of gun making. Also Mr. William Moore, who was an old hand at Joe Manton's, and knew to a hair how to fit a man's shoulder with a gun.

In short Lancaster, Purdey, and William Moore are now the three crack men of London.

To Take a Lock to Pieces

In the event of breaking or weakening a spring, and therefore having to replace it with an extra one, every sportsman should be provided with a little spring cramp,² with which he may himself take his locks to pieces with as much safety as the first workman in London.

To take off the hammer (frizzen) and springs. N. B. in cramping springs, be sure never to confine them closer than is absolutely necessary, otherwise you will soon weaken and spoil them.

Main Spring

To take off

1. Put the lock on full cock.
2. Cramp the mainspring

3. Let down the cock, and the main spring will drop off.

To put it in again.

1. Hook the end of the main spring on the swivel or chain.
2. Move it up, and into its position on the lock plate.
3. Unscrew the cramp, and the mainspring will be replaced for action.

Hammer (Frizzen)³

To take off.

1. Shut down the hammer.
2. Keep gradually cramping the spring, till by shaking the lock in your hand, you can just hear the hammer rattle from being loose.

To put it on.

1. Put the hammer in its place again.
2. Turn in the screw.
3. Set the spring at liberty.

To take out the hammer spring, you must first take away the hammer, and also the main spring, to get at the screw behind. The hammer spring must be confined till taken out, and put on again to receive the hammer.

To Dissect the Small Works of a Lock

(In doing which be careful not to mix your small screws.) Having previously taken off your mainspring.

1. Unscrew and take out the sear. This must be done by half cocking, and then pressing the fore part of the lock against your left breast, by putting the ball of the thumb against the back part of the cock; and with this, pushing the cock forward, while you squeeze together the sear and the sear spring, with the fore finger and thumb, for the facility of taking out the sear screw.

2. Undo the two screws, and take off the bride.

3. Unscrew and take out the sear spring.

4. Unscrew and take off the cock, which will come from the tumbler by being gently tapped inwards with the handle of your turn screw.

5. Take out the tumbler.

To put them together again.

1. Put in the tumbler and screw on the cock.

2. Screw in the sear spring.

3. Set in the bride with the two upper screws.

4. Put in the sear; to open a clear passage for the screw of which, you must observe the same pressure of the fore finger and thumb on the sear and sear spring, and the pushing of the cock forward, as before described for taking off the sear.

5. Let down the cock and put on the mainspring, as before directed, and your lock will have everything in its place.

Alphabetical List of Names of the Principal Parts of a Gun⁴

BOLTS—Pieces of steel, which push through the loops to fasten barrel to stock.

BRIDLE—Polished piece of steel, which caps the tumbler, is then put on with two screws, and afterwards receives the scear screw.

CAP—Tip of stock or cover for worm of ramrod.

CASTING OFF—Inclining outwards of the butt, so as to bring the line of aim inwards and more ready to meet the eye.

CHAIN or SWIVEL—A little catch, suspended from the neck of the tumbler to receive the end of the main spring.

CHAMBER—Centre or principal tube in breeching. The ante-chamber is the smaller tube leading from this to the touch hole.

COCK-SCREW—That which screws in the flint.

COVER—The piece of iron which holds, by a spring, the primer in detonators.

CUP—Concave at the top of improved breechings.

ESCUTCHEONS—Pieces of silver, to prevent bolts from wearing the stock; and also the shield on which the crest and cipher are usually engraved.

FACING (of Hammer)—Part which, by coming in contact with the flint, strikes fire.

FALSE-BREECHING—Part where the ends of the breechings hook in, before the barrels can be laid in the stock.

FALSE-BREECH SCREW—That which passes through the stock into the trigger plate and screws them together.

FENCE—Part between the cock and the pan, on which is received the solid cock.

GUARD—Bow which defends the triggers.

HAMMER—Piece which is struck by the flint to produce sparks—sometimes called the frizzen or battery.

HAMMER-SPRING—On which the hammer is moved.

HAMMER-BRIDLE—Part which the tail of the hammer works in.

HEEL-PLATE—Plate with which the butt is tipped.

JAWS—Lips of the cock, which hold the flint.

LOCK PLATE—Plate to which the lock is formed.

LOOPS—Eyes to barrel, which receive the bolts that fasten it into the stock.

MAIN SPRING—That by which tumbler is worked with the cock.

NIPPLE or PIVOT—Protuberance on which strikes the cock of a detonating gun, which is ignited by copper caps.

NIPPLE WRENCH—Pocket ma-

chine, to take out the nipple, if required.

PIPES—Bands to receive the ramrod.

RIB—Piece or strip, on which slides the ramrod.

SCROLL-GUARD—An extra bow, continued from the guard, to steady the hand.

SCEAR—Part which catches the tumbler, for half or whole cock, and which being pushed up by trigger, lets off the gun.

SCEAR SPRING—The spring which presses the scear against, and holds it in the notches of the tumbler, for either half or whole cock.

SIDE NAIL—Screw which fastens on the locks.

SIGHT—Little bit of gold or silver to bring up to the object, when taking deliberate aim.

SPRING CRAMP—A small instrument for dissecting locks.

STRIKER—The moveable head on the best sort of cock, which strikes a copper cap.

TAIL—The arch, shoulder, or neck, of the hammer.

TOP PIECE—Groove, or elevation, along which is directed the line of aim.

TRIGGER PLATE—Plate in which the triggers work.

TRIGGER SPRINGS—Small springs, to keep triggers constantly pressing close to the scear. Invented and always used by Mr. Joseph Manton.

TUMBLER—The moveable centre-piece of a lock, which falls with, and is subservient to the cock.

TUMBLER SCREW—The little screw which fastens on the cock.

VENT-HOLE—A small hole at the side of the breeching, in a detonator, to let out the gas, and lessen the recoil.

Copper Caps

The copper cap is now in general use all over the world; and therefore many gunmakers attempt to claim the invention as their own. I do not mean to say that I was the inventor of it—probably not: but this I must beg leave to state: When Joe (Manton) first brought out his detonators, in Davies Street, (those which were discarded from giving so much trouble) he made me the most perfect gun I ever saw; and doubting whether such another could be got, I set my wits to work in order to simplify the invention. At last the plan of the perforated nipple, and the detonating powder in the crown of a small cap, occurred to me. I made a drawing of it, which I took to Joe. After having this explained, he said he would show me something in a few weeks time; when, lo and behold! there was a rough gun altered precisely on my own plan! His factotum, poor old Asell, assured me that

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MILITARY FIREARMS AND EQUIPMENT

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WALTER C. WHITE, JR.
 P. O. Box 82 Ashburnham, Mass.

the whole job was done from my drawings. Thus, Joe, who led the fashion for all the world, sent out a few copper cap guns, and I know with some degree of reluctance. The trade, finding that he had deviated from his own patent, adopted this plan; and it proved to answer so well, that we now see it in general circulation.

Powder

As I formerly observed, Pigou and Andrew's Powder has the name of being the best, and is unquestionably most excellent; but I have never found any to please me so well as the cylinder powder, which was originally prepared by Mr. Butts of Hounslow, who after highly distinguishing himself in the sporting world, retired with the ample fortune which he de-

served, and I regret to add, died in November 1824. His successors are Messrs. Curtis and Mr. Harvey,³ from whom I continue to receive the cylinder power, if possible better than ever. Their Mills are on Hounslow Heath; their gunpowder office is No. 74 Lombard St., London.

Flints

None are better than the most transparent of the common black flints. Great quantities (considered as good as any) come from Lord Cadogan's estate, at Brandon. They should be put in with the flat side upwards, stand well clear of the hammer, and yet be long enough to throw it. Screw them in with leather; as lead strains the cock, and cloth is dangerous, being liable to catch fire. To make a flint strike lower you have only to reverse the usual way of putting it in.

While speaking of rifles, I must not omit to mention two of the finest pieces of mechanism of the present age—Mr. Purdey's double rifles, and Mr. Lancaster's new invented machine for rifling barrels. I must also not omit to mention that there are just now invented new two groove

rifles, which are likely to supersede all other. Lancaster and Wm. Moore have already done wonders with them.

¹*Hawker composed this epitaph himself.*

²*A spring cramp that is very satisfactory for use on any old lock can be purchased from Francis Bannerman 501 Broadway, New York. The cramps they have are of government manufacture to go with the Model of 1873 single shot 45-70s but will work with any side lock.*

³*In all early terminology the steel which receives the blow of the flint is called the hammer and also the Frizzen or battery. The moving member that holds the flint is called the cock. The modern reference to the falling member as the hammer did not come into use until the percussion cap period.*

⁴*Hawker leaves out a few of the commoner parts of guns, apparently figuring that everyone would know them anyway.*

⁵*Note here that the articles in the American Rifleman concerning Buffalo Hunting in 1870s and 80s name Curtis and Harvey's powder as the best that was then obtainable.*

"Books About Old Guns"

By C. T. HAVEN

BOOKS on antique firearms are few and far between. If you don't believe this go into the average good sized city book store and ask for a few books about old guns. I have been doing it for fifteen years and I know most of the answers by this time, but by wearing out considerable shoe leather I have managed to get together a fair library and I should strongly advise anyone who is interested in antique firearms to "go and do likewise." In hopes it may help some one who would like a book but doesn't know what he is looking for I am appending a list of a few of the books I have found most generally useful and interesting in connection with a general collection of firearms of all types.

Military Antiquities by Frances Grose, Pub. London, 1780-1801-1812. This is a history of the English army and contains extracts from early documents from about the twelfth century on. It is a large two volume work and usually fairly expensive.

The Art of Duelling by A. Traveller, London, 1836. Very interesting and contains useful information on duelling pistols and practices of the period.

Hint To Riflemen—Cleveland, Pub. Boston, 1864. A very fine work on the rifles of his period and their use, written by a man who knew what he was talking about, especially desirable for those who are desirous of shooting Percussion cap target rifles.

Hand Book for Hythe and Rifleman's Manual, by Hans Busk, London, 1850's. Several books which are the English equivalents of hints to riflemen, written by a man who was a scholar and scientist. First hand information about the use of percussion cap arms.

Greeners books, which include the Gun and others from the 1860's to 80's. Mostly advertisement for Greeners guns but contain useful information on manufacturing processes and early breech loaders.

Advice to Young Sportsmen by Sir Peter Hawker, London from 1825 to 60. General directions for all types of hunting from a man who spent his life doing it. Many valuable comments on guns as he was a personal friend of Manton and many of the other "best" gunsmiths.

Weapons of War—Demmin, London 1875. An old stand by. General information on all types of weap-

ons but not of great value to the average collector.

Armscar, Hartford, 1865. A memorial to Colt published with the aid of his widow. Contains a lot of very valuable information sandwiched in between appeals to the muses "weeping willow" poems, etc. Apt to be expensive.

C. A. Sawyer's Books. Four volumes Firearms in American History, Vol. 1; Vol. 2 the Revolver; Vol. 3 Our Rifles, and a small pamphlet on United States Single Shot Martial Pistols. Pub. Boston, 1911-20. Mr. Sawyer was one of the first of the modern writers on firearms from a collector's point of view and although later writings sometimes differ from previous statements, there is a great deal of very valuable material in his books.

The Gun Book, by Thomas Heron McKee, New York, Holt & Co., 1919. A small book but very good especially on the principles of the use of firearms and gunpowder.

European Handfirearms by Jackson and Whitelaw, London, 1925. A very large book with the finest plates I ever saw but it deals mostly with very expensive types of arms and is apt to be too expensive itself. It was published at about \$30 per copy.

A History of Firearms and the Book of the Pistol, by Pollard. Good general books especially on European arms. The first can still be obtained from Houghton Mifflin, Boston, the American publishers.

Springfield Shoulder Arms and the Breechloader in the Service by Claude Fuller. Very fine books on United States military Arms but they also contain incidental information valuable to collectors of any type of American small arms.

Simeon North, First Official Pistol Maker by North's descendants. Published in N. H., 1911. Complete and accurate record of the North Military arms from 1799 to 1860.

The Kentucky Rifle by J. G. Dillin. A remarkably complete book on the great American weapon with interesting chapters on manufacture, method of firing, etc. Can be obtained from The National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C.

A Catalogue of Firearms for the Collectors, L. D. Satterlee. A very extensive listing of antique and modern firearms with much useful information concerning them.

This is, of course, only a partial list, but as many book stores will search for a book if the name is sent to them I hope it will be of assistance to collectors new or old.

American vs. French

By JAMES L. MITCHELL

SOMETIME back, while in Connecticut, I happened to be going down a street in Hartford, and glancing in one of the shop windows, I saw the muzzles of several guns sticking up over the back of one of the counters. While I did not enter the store with any degree of enthusiasm, expecting to find either Civil War muskets or the Springfield "smokesticks", I did make up my mind to give them at least a satisfactory examination. Upon taking them in my hands I eliminated two of them by reason of their being of the above mentioned models. The last one held my attention longer however, as it was a flintlock musket, and apparently in good condition. As I examined it, I became convinced that it was a French musket, as it had a St. Etienne lock, and the period, probably late in the seventeen hundreds or early in the eighteenth. I was therefore on the point of laying it down as being undesirable, because it would have been impossible if I were correct in the period, for it to have been used in the Revolutionary War. However, as I was on the point of discarding it, I noticed that the front band, which was considerably longer and of different design than the regular "Charleville" was only slipped over the barrel and stock, without being fastened by a band spring. I, therefore, paid my five dollars for it and threw it in the car. Before I left Hartford, I took the occasion to show it to a few collectors, none of whom had an opportunity of giving it more than cursory examination. The opinion in each case was that it was a French issue. Upon arriving in Georgia, and having the chance to dismount it and examine it thoroughly, I am convinced otherwise. I will try to give my reasons here, and would be pleased to hear from those who differ with me, or who have authentic information concerning such a model as is herewith described.

The full length of the musket is 57½ inches, while the barrel is 52. The barrel neither has, nor do I believe, ever had a proof mark, as it is exceptionally clean, the rust deposit being only light. And peculiar to relate, there is no bayonet stud, only a front sight 3/32 of an inch square. The bands on the gun do not even match, the front and rear band, (as well as the butt plate) being of an alloy closely approaching copper or bronze, while the middle is of brass. This band is of peculiar shape,

for although it is 9/16 of an inch on the top and sides, it flares along the rear and front of the bottom, to serve as a bearing, no doubt for the swivel which at the present time is missing. The width at the bottom is 1½ inches. Stamped in the metal of the front band is 1 * R. It is almost DV

of the trumpet shape, although does not follow it exactly. The size of the bands is as follows: front, 4¾ inches, middle, as given above, and rear, ¾ inches. I might mention here, that

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WANTED — Flintlocks, goose-neck hammers, frizzen, frizzen springs and other parts for Kentucky rifles.—T. J. Cooper, McVeytown, Pa. o12822

OLIVER GARTNER, Garbrae Kennels, Angola, Indiana. Advanced collector of English Pistols exclusively. Quotations and interested visitors always welcome. j12612

WANTED—Small metal pistol or pocket powder flasks reasonable. — Roy Vail, Warwick, N. Y. ap12441

WANTED — Antique firearms; copper and brass powder flasks. — Edward Peppard, Pontiac, Ill. ja354

U. S. PISTOLS and revolvers of flint and percussion periods. Long arms with revolving mechanism or over and under types.—Locke, 1200 City Natl., Omaha, Nebraska. jyl2462

WANTED — Colt Percussion Pistols. Give full description, condition and price.—R. I. Taylor, 525 West 1st Ave., Columbus, Ohio. d12402

WANTED — German Anti Tank rifle. German war relics. — O. Franke, Afton, Mo. ja142

FOR SALE

INDIAN RELICS, minerals, fossils, shells, curios, etc. New Catalog. 3c.—H. Daniel, Dardanelle, Arkansas. ja107

the composition of the trigger guard is also of bronze or copper, and is 11 inches long, and not of the "Charleville" design. Where the guard proper approaches the stock and trigger plate immediately in back of the trigger, it divides, and a branch curls up and forward to act as a sort of support. (in effect only) while the rear branch curves up and back to form the rear portion of the guard.

Now comes the stock, which is of considerable interest as it is turned from maple. This was convincingly demonstrated to me when the barrel was removed, by showing a beautiful grain in the natural wood closely resembling curly maple. The butt is quite slender being only 4½ inches from heel to toe, the wrist is long,

COLT DRAGOONS, North flintlocks, engraved and cased Colts. Several hundred fine American arms. Lists, 25c.—M. D. Meiser, 687 W. Lexington Ave., Elkhart, Ind. mh3882

RARE GUNS of all kinds. Send stamp for large list.—C. H. Weiss, 2412 Northland Ave., Overland, Mo. al2374

FLINTLOCK and Percussion U. S. Military Rifles, Colt Percussion Revolvers, etc. List.—Calvin Hetrick, Loch Raven, Maryland. ap155

WAR RELICS for club house or den. Vickers aircraft machine guns, cost government \$700, rendered unserviceable without marring. Only \$7.75 each (F.O.B. New York). Sent C.O.D. on payment of \$1.00. Weight 33 lbs.—Fiala Outfits, 47 Warren Street, New York. mhl2048

KENTUCKY RIFLES. Stamp for list.—T. J. Cooper, McVeytown, Pa. o12613

BRITISH FLINTLOCK officer's pistol, fine, \$10.00; cap and ball Civil War revolver, good, \$5.50; catalogue, 5c. Weapons of all kinds.—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. tfe

OLD GUNS, pistols, swords, curios of all kinds, large collection. Send for list.—James Ianni, 329 Vine St., Camden, N. J. ap12317

WRITE FOR FREE LIST, old, curious Weapons.—Newton, Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Texas. f6512

BAUGHN COLLECTION SALE, four sections, fine American Military arms, catalogs A-B-C-D on press now, sacrifice prices. Three cent stamp to W. F. Quick, 210 West 11th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. ja1561

ANTIQUE FIREARMS for sale. Finest grade original Flintlock Kentucky rifle, in perfect condition, like new, \$100. Rifles, Carbines, Pistols, etc. Send for large free list.—Joseph A. Kull, Mattoon, Illinois. ja1571

ANTIQUE FIREARMS in exceptional condition and rarities difficult to find. List — stamp. — Calvin Hetrick, Loch Raven, Maryland. ja158

GUNSMITHING

GUNSMITHING, Rebluing, Restocking, Flintlock repairs. Reasonable. — Bailey, Lisbon, N. H. f12042

being 6¼ inches from the comb to rear of the barrel, and the comb itself is straight from the heel forward. And one of the extreme peculiarities of the stock is that there is no spring for the front band, neither has there ever been one, as the wood where the pin would ordinarily go into the stock is as free from holes as the day the stock was turned. The band is merely retained by friction. I was quite amused by an explanation given by a good friend who is a prominent collector, "that the gun-smith was in the act of assembling it when a battle happened along, and the arm was temporarily loaned out, to be returned after the emergency had passed." Seriously however, this one thing speaks American origin as plain as anything else, for I can't conceive of a French armorer leaving the gun incomplete without the spring. This would be possible however, with an American gunsmith, as there is evidence to show that "jack of all trades" were called upon to make and repair arms during the trying days of the Revolution. The pins on the band springs are short, and penetrate only a short ways into the wood, and do not go completely through the wood of the stock. The age of the stock is attested to by several worm holes going deep into the wood. It is otherwise sound and in good condition.

The second unusual feature of the gun is that it is fitted with a pistol lock. I believe I am correct in making this statement, however I have never had the opportunity of exam-

ining a French pistol closely. The lock is 5½ inches in length, and is marked "Manuf Royale" and underneath, "St. Etienne," and peculiar to relate, the rise in the stock in which the lock is fitted, is 7 inches long, in fact long enough to accommodate a much larger lock. The pan is of iron.

Besides the foregoing, it is interesting to speculate on the fact, that although I do not know the exact history of this arm, I do know, however, that it came from the Pitkin family in East Hartford, a family which supplied a Colonial Governor to Connecticut before the Revolutionary War.

Now, what is this gun? I believe it is, no doubt, an American piece using some French parts, and stocked probably right in Connecticut. There are those who will dispute me, however, we all know that parts were received from France by the thousands, and the guns assembled here in the Colonies. Another explanation might be found in the following resolution of the Connecticut Assembly, at a meeting held at Hartford on Thursday, October 2, 1779; Resolved by this Assembly that his Excellency the Governor be desired to procure on the best terms possible from the Board of War, such number of old guns or gun-barrels and locks as he can obtain, not exceeding four thousand, to be put into the hands of the selectmen of such towns in this State as shall apply for and stand in need of the same: they paying herefore.

Bowie Collection

Antiquarians and collectors of firearms will be interested in the announcement by the Director of the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, that the famous Bowie Collection of Firearms has been donated to Fort McHenry National Park, Baltimore, Md.

The collection of guns, pistols, revolvers, cutlasses, swords and bayonets is generally regarded as one of the most complete collection of American military firearms in existence. Particularly noteworthy is the collection of weapons used by the soldiers of the Confederacy.

At the present time the collection is temporarily exhibited in museum cases recently purchased. Work is under way for the classification and preparation of the collection for permanent exhibition.

Verne E. Chatelain, Acting Assistant Director, Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings, announces that Mr. John A. Sachse is in charge of the classification and preparation of the collection for exhibition.

In view of the fact that the Park Service has a great number of historical objects, particularly firearms, plans are being made to publish a book dealing with American military firearms. It is felt that such a book has long been needed and will make a noteworthy contribution to American history. Any inquiries relative to firearms will be answered by this branch. Any inquiries and suggestions relative to such a book should be addressed to Mr. Chatelain.

American Military Arms

By WALTER C. WHITE, JR.

An India Musket

RECENTLY I acquired a musket that presents some problems which perhaps some reader may clear up. The gun resembles the British Tower musket in make-up but has some differences. The total length is 58¼ inches. The barrel length is 42 inches. The barrel is of the Tower type, round its whole length with the ornamental engraved band near the breech. The bayonet stud is under the barrel, thus differing from the Tower type. A proof mark on top of the barrel near the breech is a crown over an indistinguishable mark which may be a lion with the letter "P" in front of it. Also on the barrel is the large engraved picture of an elephant with high howdah and a lance and pennon. The barrel is fastened to the stock with pins after the Tower model. The stock with its brass fittings is much like the Tower except that the swell in the forearm is not as pronounced. The trigger guard has a curved pro-

jection inside the bow in rear of the trigger, not found on Tower guns. The lock, a flintlock, is six and one-quarter inches long. The usual Tower lock is seven inches. Lock plate is stamped with a crown, not British, and the script letters "J.R." In rear of the hammer, which is the goose-neck type, are the very small initials "U.S.," not over one-sixteenth of an inch high, and above them what appears to be an eagle, almost worn off. The lock has a bridge. A brass front sight is on the barrel.

At first glance one would say that it was a British musket made for the British East India Company and later imported to the United States but there are a few difficulties encountered in this theory. The usual East India Company mark is absent, the heart with the initials "V.E.I.C." The crown on the lock plate is not British, it has a device at the top which resembles the fleur-de-lis. The British crown has a Maltese cross. If the gun were made for the East India Company after 1730, which must be the earliest date in which it could

have been made, since that is when the bridge was introduced in flintlocks, then the initials "J.R." are not right at all, since it was made during the reign of one of the four Georges. The logical supposition to make is that it is not British, therefore, not made for the East India Company. Then in what country was it made and how explain the elephant on the barrel? What country had colonies in India? What country's ruler used the initial "J"? What country would most probably copy an English type gun? The only answer to all three questions is Portugal. Portugal had Indian possessions. Portugal was ruled by a long line of Johns. Portugal was greatly influenced by England and joined her against Napoleon. The only remaining question is the explanation of the small U. S. on the lock plate. It is well known that a large U. S. was stamped on all foreign arms in government arsenals some time between the Revolution and the War of 1812. But that does not explain the very small neat letters stamped on this gun, with the eagle above them. Who can say definitely that the gun is not Portuguese?



Two Arrowheads

By FRANK KING, JR.

HAD Bright Star a choice in the matter of choosing a husband, she would have chosen Little Wolf, a stalwart brave, above the average in all the things tribal tradition required of the son-in-law of a chief. He had gained great fame in the Sac and Fox nation as the peer of arrow makers. A master craftsman with flint!

However, Eagle and Big Elk were far ahead of other eligible braves in the quest for the daughter of Chief Red Feather. They were mighty warriors, excelling, too, in hunting, fishing and all forms of sport competition. Eagle, with one arrow, could kill two buffalo running side by side! Big Elk could keep six arrows in the air at one time, such was his strength! Both were deadly accurate with either spear or bow.

Little Wolf, feeling that he had small chance of winning the approval of Chief Red Feather and his Council, was very low in spirits. In seeking an emotional outlet for his disappointment, he set feverishly to work, fashioning arrowheads. His creative ability, sharpened under stress, resulted in the creation of twin arrowheads; beautiful points they were—delicately chipped, stream lined and needle sharp!

It follows naturally, after the spirited bartering for them, that Eagle should become the owner of one, and Big Elk the other.

Two moons passed—the entire encampment had moved miles to the westward, where, as was the custom, this traditional ceremony had always been held. Preparations were well under way for an elaborate festival as the time for choosing the mate of Bright Star drew near. Eagle and Big Elk redoubled their efforts to establish individual supremacy. Time dragged slowly for Little Wolf, who by this time had steeled himself to whatever the Great Spirit willed; for all were deeply religious and daily went to prayer rocks, facing the ris-

ing sun at dawning, asking for divine guidance, and again as the sun disappeared at eventide, offering thanks for all that had taken place during the day.

It was nothing unusual to have a group of frightened children stringing wildly into camp shouting "Bear, Bear!" for many berry picking expeditions had ended similarly. Excitedly, they related how they had been picking berries up on the ridge several miles to the west of the camp.

It seems that an old mother bear and her nearly grown cub were on a like mission—coming face to face, the startled grunts of the bear and the surprised yells of the children had the same effect—each party taking the opposite direction in full flight. Eagle, overhearing the report, inwardly rejoiced at his good fortune. He would locate the bear family, make a triple kill and have the feat added to his credit. Taking his bow and arrows, he started in a southerly route, swiftly at first, then more slowly as he circled, drawing in to the place where the bear had been seen.

Big Elk, being ever alert for opportunities, also heard excited children telling of the experience. Hoping to bag this coup, he armed with bow and arrows and stealthily made his way northward. He, too, had plans of a surprise attack from a flanking position.

Not a twig snapped, nor did the cry of a startled bird betray the location of either brave as they made their way through the heavy timber and dense underbrush. Eagle, with the utmost caution, approached the crest of the ridge. Fitting his best arrow to the bow, he hardly breathed; a squirrel came down to within a few feet of where he was concealed without seeing him; deer flies, especially bad at this season, continued to bite him and only by steeling himself could he prevent his muscles twitching, so as not to give away his position. Intently he watched for some tell-tale sign of his quarry. His eyes

snapped at the slight movement of a leaf six or seven paces to the north. He drew back the bow string, freezing in a kneeling position.

Big Elk, arriving at the ridge top, reached in his quiver and removed his best arrow, placing it in the bow, he barely moved through the thick foliage. Two keen eyed hawks, circling lazily overhead, saw no movement below them, but Big Elk, closely studying his surroundings, drew back the bow string, being certain that there had been the faintest motion in the leaves several paces to the south; it was no more of a disturbance, perhaps, than the gentlest breeze would make, but he remained motionless and at attention minutely watching for a reoccurrence.

Simultaneously they raised to a crouching position. The deadly hiss of powerfully released arrows broke the silence as they passed midway between the two braves. With the horrible realization of what had happened being their last living thought, they leaped forward several bounds, collapsing side by side.

The arrowheads were found the other day, thirty-five paces separated them—one pointed north, the other south.

INDIAN LORE

ANCIENT AND OTHERWISE

By WILSON STRALEY

MISS FRANCES TOOR, at one time a teacher in the San Antonio, Texas, schools, and who has resided in the City of Mexico the past twelve or thirteen years, recently lectured before the students of the University of Kansas City on "Love Making Among the Mexican Indians."

Again, we remind you, keep a sharp look-out for any "fake artifacts" that may chance to get in your Indian relic collection, and label them "spurious."

"The Nacotchants was a very small Indian tribe that once lived on the

site of the District of Columbia," says the *Kansas City (Mo.) Star*.

* * *

A virtuoso might divert himself here very well, in picking up shells of various hue and figure, and among the rest, that species of conch shell which the Indian peak is made of. The extremities of these shells are blue and the rest white, so that peak of both these colors are drilled out of one and the same shell, serving the natives both for ornament and money, and are esteemed by them far beyond gold and silver.—*"A Journey to the Land of Eden and Other Papers,"* by William Byrd, pp. 37-38.

* * *

Quoting from "Old Waybills," by Alvin F. Harlow, p. 449: "In the old Moravian cemetery at Bethlehem, Pa., there is or used to be a tombstone, which, by the way, should be of interest to historians. The inscription thereon was written by the mother of the deceased: 'In memory of my dearest son, James McDonald Ross, eldest son of John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. Born October 10th, 1814, at Blue Springs, in the then Cherokee Nation, east of the Mississippi, now Hamilton County, Tennessee. Died in St. Louis, November 9th, 1864. His corpse was transported by Adams Express to Bethlehem and interred in this sacred spot, November 22nd, 1864. Aged 50 years and 29 days.'"

* * *

The conductor of this column was recently invited to attend the annual meeting of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society, which met at Abilene, Texas. The program was a most interesting one, and among the speakers were some of the most prominent archaeologists and geologists of the state. We regret that distance and the demands of our business prevented us from attending the feast of good things served upon the occasion.

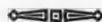
* * *

A press report states that "strong winds recently swept the sand off ancient ruins in Michigan, revealing a village of Mound-building Indians."

* * *

A special from Liberty, Mo., to the *Kansas City (Mo.) Journal-Post* says: "George Isenhour, while plowing on his farm on Nebo hill, near Missouri City, Monday, turned up a six-inch perfect chipped hematite spade. It is supposed to have been used by Indians many years ago. Hematite is a kind of iron ore and it is seldom that an Indian implement chipped from it is found. Its polish showed it had had considerable use. Mr. Isenhour sold it to Edgar Archer."

ANCIENT INDIAN LORE



IN PETTIS, MORGAN AND NEAR BY COUNTIES OF MISSOURI

By G. D. HOUSHOLDER

PETTIS, Morgan, and Cooper County, Missouri, are three of the richest counties in the State for the archaeologist, or person interested in the life, habits and works of their primitive inhabitants. The Mound Builders, Caddo, Aztec, and the American Indians as we know him today at different periods all flourished in this country, yet there has been very little said about this part of Missouri.

This being a rich agriculture country, with its broad and fertile valleys with the muddy Missouri on the north, its many tributaries, and the Osage to the south, formed a net work of rivers and creeks where the bass, croppie, and jack salmon were plentiful. A paradise for all kinds of game, made it one of the outstanding spots for man to take up his habitation. Furthermore, throughout the region and nearby counties, there is an abundance of hard tough stone deposits of flint or chert suitable for flaking, granites, hematite, diorites and the like. Consequently there are many tomahawks, grooved axes, celts, corn crushers and implements used as weapons in war. Tools for domestic uses and hunting are all to be found in this locality.

After spending about twenty-five years of my spare time in research work in Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, I found some of the largest permanent village sites in the state, and they are very numerous in the counties mentioned above. On one very large village site in the northeast part of Pettis County, you not only find countless numbers of flintsprawls and chips but many tools showing marks of continued use, perfect flaked axes, spades, celts, scrapers, tanning rocks, grinders, perfect chipped spears or spikes, knives of several different types, beveled and serrated arrows, perforators commonly known as awls and drills in five or six distinct kinds, which were used for many different things. Then on another field on a nearby ridge where Mr. Indian or primitive man once lived (as I don't believe any Indian as we have known them for the past two hundred years ever made an arrow of stone), you will find flaked or coarsely chipped spades, spears and celts that average in length from four to twelve or sixteen inches.

There are numerous smaller village sites or work fields in this local-

ity and Cooper County. I also have located numerous mounds, both ceremonial and burial, some have been dug in years past, yet there are many which have never been disturbed. This should be preserved and listed as to location and described by the State Archaeological Society of Missouri. Many of these mounds are being cultivated over and their location will be lost forever in time.

From Pettis County we will pass over numerous work fields or village sites on our way to the north central part of Morgan County where one of the largest village sites I know of is located. This work field is on a high bluff about a mile and a half long and a half mile wide with a big cave under a great part of it which has never been explored except about fifty or sixty feet back. On this field many rare specimens have been found, such as gorgets, banner stones, etc. One of the most beautiful banner stone specimens I have ever seen, made of pure onyx, was found here. The day my partner and I discovered this village site, we picked up three hundred and sixty-eight perfect pieces that were suitable for mounting or display. In this assortment were many rare specimens which we have in our collection. Not far from this large village, still in Morgan County, are two work fields that have given up many rare specimens, especially awls and drills.

In making surveys of the different village sites, I find some had much higher skilled craftsmen who turned out a very superior quality work, while in other villages they only made the rough and common tools used in every day work.

From Morgan County, we will cross over into Benton County, where there are many village sites very similar to what are found in Pettis and Morgan Counties, with the exception of one work field on the banks of Cole Camp Creek, which has given up great quantities of hematite and many finished pieces, such as celts, axes, and ornaments. Hematite was also used as a paint stone, by burning it they were able to obtain different shades of red, reddish brown and orange tints which was used very extensively by the braves or warriors.

We also find that several different cultures inhabited these same village sites, which proves that this country has been inhabited for many thousand years. However, there has probably been a lapse of years between

each culture.

Back into Pettis County in the south central part, not many miles from Sedalia, we find a large Indian work field on the banks of Flat Creek. Here I found a marvelous spear, a specimen eight inches long, generally known as a butterfly top spear, but which is really a butterfly top ceremonial knife only used by

the chief of the tribes. This specimen type, even in larger collections, is very rare. Besides this I have found many bird points and darts on this field and nearby village sites.

The different tribes that inhabited this region and their mode of living will be taken up in an article at a later date.

The Myths of the Indians of Hayti

By JOHN LAKMORD WAYNE

TODAY we often hear of voodooism and witchcraft in the interior of Hayti. In this modern age it seems hardly possible for such doings to hold out against the influence of modern science and religion. But who can stop these rituals and ceremonies, which to the natives of that island are as close to their hearts as is the religion of what we term highly civilized nations? We must take into consideration the fact that only 500 years ago Hayti was inhabited only by Indians and that these aborigines were conquered by the most bigoted of Christian colonizers, who in turn introduced African slavery. From such a mixture of races, faiths and folklore springs the present believer in voodooism and witchcraft. Like other American localities, Hayti at one time had beautiful legends as to the why and wherefore of all things. Among the conquering Spaniards were men of education who thought these native legends worthy of preservation and so they left a record of the primitive beliefs of the simple islanders first discovered by Columbus.

Among these legends are stories of the creation of man and of a great deluge that destroyed all mankind with the exception of a chosen people. In many cases these legends parallel very closely the Biblical stories so familiar to Christians. The aborigines believed that in the beginning there was a land of darkness and that the sun and moon came out of a cavern and ascended into the heavens and so the world came to have light. These men came from another cavern, at first only at night, for those who ventured into the dazzling light of the sun were turned into trees and stones. In the beginning there were no women known to the men but men venturing along the shores of a lake found the first women clinging like monkeys to the branches of trees. These strange animals were slippery and hard to capture, but some of the men had rough hands caused by a disease of the skin. These men of the rough hands succeeding in capturing four of the

slippery creatures, who proved to be women, and so the world was peopled. The foregoing legend and the one that follows were preserved in the writings of Father Romano, of the Order of Ieronimites, who came to Hayti with Columbus on his second voyage.

The story of the deluge is of equal interest. In the early world there lived a mighty chief, or cacique as they called their rulers, whose only son conspired against him. Discovering his son's treachery, the chief had the traitor slain, and collecting his bones had them placed in a gourd, as was the time-honored custom in pre-Columbian Hayti. On a day set for a certain ceremony the chief opened the gourd to gaze upon the bones of his disobedient heir, but was surprised when several fish leaped out of the gourd. The chief at once shut up the gourd and placed it upon the roof of his house, and sent forth word that he had the sea shut up in a gourd and could have fish without leaving his village. Other chiefs heard and doubting the tale came to be shown the truth of this wonder, but were refused the right to look into the gourd. During the owner's absence one of the curious visitors opened the gourd and as before fish jumped from it. The curious chief then became excited and dropped the gourd, whereupon the earth became a great sea and only the tops of great mountains remained above the water, and these are the present islands of the West Indian group.

The aborigines also believed in ghosts of the dead and never wandered about in the night for fear of meeting these disembodied spirits. This belief is still perpetuated in the belief in zombies. Like most primitive people, the early Haytians believed in a Supreme Being, who had a mother but no father, and the worship of this great deity was carried on through Zemes or inferior deities to whom the people raised up idols which were placed in temples over which a priesthood known as "Butios" presided. It is possible that there is a relation between the ancient butio and the modern voodoo

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The wild orgies of Hayti of which much has been written in recent years are without a doubt based on the ancient religious ceremonies of the Indians much debased by the addition of all that is bad in the superstitions of the African slave and the Spanish and French conquerors. The black or devil's mass of Latin Europe, the witchcraft of Africa, and a native folklore have been forced into a melting pot in Hayti by civilization in its demand for gold and colonial grandeur.

"Love rings" of the Indians. Have you ever wondered why the Indians make their bracelets and rings open? The Indian lovers exchange rings. They believe if either ring should not fit, bad luck will surely follow. They prevent this catastrophe by leaving the ring opened as needed, thus insuring a fit always.

C. W. Cooperider, Indianapolis collector and dealer, sends a card from Ft. Smith, Ark., where there are still many good specimens to be found. He says: "Ft. Smith is a fine little city. Should be called 'Spotless Town.' Has had no bank failures. Everybody says business is good."

Annotation

H. L. Johnson, 9945 Mortenvue Drive, Dearborn, Mich., formerly of Clarksville, Tenn., writes to say that the specimens represented on pages 93, 151, 193, 235 and 393 in Mr. Moorehead's book, "The Stone Age," are from his collection. Mr. Johnson originally loaned the plates to Bennett H. Young for use in his book, "Prehistoric Men of Kentucky," for which the Johnson collection is credited. It seems that when the transition was made credit for the specimens was not given. If you are strong for keeping your books correctly annotated, perhaps you will want to add this information also.

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Dust Storms and Arrow Heads

By NEIL J. FORD

IN THE August issue of HOBBIES appeared an article and pictures of the past Kansas dust storms. That collector thought up a good original idea and made a collection of pictures of the various dust storms throughout his state. It is generally known that South Dakota suffered the same black blizzards more or less severely, but it may be little known that in those dark days a new crop of relic hunters was born.

As history unfolds our dust storms will probably date from November 12, 1933—that was the day of days or perhaps I should say, the day of night. From then on things were pretty dark, but in the spring fields were again plowed and planted. As the song goes, when the rain stayed away so long, old Mother Earth could never give birth, and so the soft fields were left to the mercy of the winds and a scorching sun. Thus the soil was blown along hedges and highways, buried fences and sheds, filled ditches and was even blown out of the state.

In many instances fields were robbed of their top soil to a depth of nearly ten inches. This curse and freak of nature brought to light thousands of stone implements of the Indians who hunted and fought on these plains for countless ages.

Fields that were eroded so badly we speak of as "blown fields," and it was in these fields that the thousands of stone implements were found. Some fields were blown so bare that only stones and various other things the wind could not move far were left on a hard, clean surface. These things included arrowheads, spearheads, knives, scrapers, hammers, axes and on down the list of stone implements. Also found were things of a more modern nature, lost no doubt by farmer and hunter, such as coins, from a penny on up to and including silver dollars, rings, watches, knives, bullets, pieces of fossilized plant life, bones and teeth of various animals and fowl and a host of other things, little of which was ever picked up. Other fields were more or less sandy and hunting was more difficult, but the shifting sand never failed to give up a few more relics after a good wind or a shower.

Needless to say, a great number of these relics were broken, due to the constant tilling of the soil, yet quite often all the pieces of a knife, arrow head or hammer were found and

matched perfectly. As to arrow heads which were far the most plentiful, my guess would be that there were five broken ones found to one perfect. Some fields were very rich in these relics and perhaps a thousand pieces or even double or treble that amount was gleaned from a single field. I know of not one blown field that did not produce some remnant from the age when stone implements were made. If the rest of South Dakota is as rich in these stone relics as Beadle County, then there are a million left beneath the sod. The general run of arrow heads and other stones show the very best of workmanship. The most common material is a brown semi-transparent flint, but all kinds and color of flint were used. Obsidian is rare, spear heads were few and far between, and I know of no one who boasts the finding of a bannerstone. There are many fine collections in Huron, S. Dak., and surrounding towns also in some of the country schools. These collections were started and finished all in about one year's time.

Many odd stories can be told of hunting arrow heads, such as this: Once while hunting in a sandy field about dusk I lost an arrow head and could not find it. I marked the approximate spot and returned to town. Later in the evening, just to be doing something, Gert and I returned to this field and began a silly search for the lost arrow head by flashlight. We did not tarry long as I could not find my marker, but upon returning to the car I picked up the bottom half of an ancient spear head and a few feet away she spied the other half. It had a stemmed base and was made of what looked like a very hard white sandstone. Returning to this same field a week later I found my lost one, three perfect ones, and three broken in about one-half hour.

The days of arrow head hunting following dust storms are all but over and we do not hope for a repetition of them, yet it was a lot of fun while it lasted.

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Exploring in the Southwest

By MAX A. AYER

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the past year it has been the privilege of the author of these notes to study under the guidance of Dr. Byron Cummings of the University of Arizona, Archaeological Department. It is with his consent that these articles on the southwestern materials are being published. Mr. Ayer has only outlined material given in the archaeological course under Dr. Cummings.

"POTHUNTERS" often destroy evidence, in many instances, valuable to archaeologists alone and of no value to the pothunters. Many sites in Arizona have been ruined by these so-called "pothunters," who, without permission, entered the land owned by the state or federal government and proceeded to excavate in poor methods and relic finding. Pits, holes, trenches and scattering of debris from their excavations are the tell-tale marks of those who illegally seek their relics. Not only does the material taken from these sites belong to the state or government, but the results of such excavation prevent an accurate study of the remaining area on which the vandals have worked.

To cite a specific example of such work we only need turn back to June 5, 1935, when we visited a cave site fifteen miles north of Gerenimo, Ariz., into unsurveyed government land. Some months previously interest was taken at McCuen Cave. Realizing the importance of this site, a permit was obtained from the federal government to investigate the cave carefully and to remove all artifacts found to the Arizona Museum. McCuen Cave is the most remote cave site

found in southern Arizona that contains a cave culture similar to that of northern Arizona. The University of Arizona was quite interested in obtaining the material that could have been gained from this excavation in both scientific knowledge and in material.

Excavations on a cave site should be made in levels starting at the front of the cave and working back, the workers being careful to note the contents of each level excavated. In this manner the layers laid down by the elements can be uncovered showing the artifacts, burials, and construction of habitations as they were left undisturbed by the occupants.

When we arrived at the cave we found that pits, trenches and holes had been carelessly dug up. The search was, of course, for mummies, utensils, and other similar articles. Thus the vandals had so demolished the floor of the cave that further work by scientific methods was fruitless, and another important site, as well as a possible chapter in the development of southwestern archaeology in its chronology of the cave people had taken place. Such finds often supply the link that connects the story of man in America, yet we continue to let those who mark up the pages of archaeology go free. There is no effective means for the prosecution of such individuals because of the lack of co-operation between state and government authorities under whom such prosecutions must be carried forward.

McCuen Cave is situated in a box-like canyon facing the southeast. The cave was formed by wind erosion on the sandstone cliff at its base. The ceiling at the entrance of the cave is several feet from the floor. The

cave extends several feet back into the cliff, tapering down into the floor level. The people who occupied this cave were both agriculturalists and hunters, as could be determined by the amount of animal bones and corn cobs scattered through the debris. The arts of basket making, crude pottery making, and the weaving of fur and yucca robes were some of the developments of the inhabitants. Cave sites were usually occupied in the winter or during stormy weather. This beginning of permanent homes of a previously nomadic hunting people had continued for thousands of years both in America and other countries. The majority of cave sites found in Arizona are in the north-eastern corner on the boundaries of Utah and Colorado.

Some of the interesting artifacts found at this site were yucca bags, sandals, fire sticks, unfired pottery, mats of rushes, wooden implements and stone tools, an atlatl, baby board, corn cobs, a pipe, shell jewelry and baskets.

A man ploughing at Watton, near Driffield in Yorkshire, turned up a bronzé spearhead, estimated to be about 3,000 years old.

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The Flint Ridge Flaked Knife and Its Residue, the Core

By DR. W. G. ADAIR
Cincinnati, Ohio

THE Flint Ridge, Ohio, flaked knife and core are numbered among the artifacts of the pre-Columbian era of which but little seems to be known to quite a few collectors. After inspecting a great number of private collections, I am impressed with the fact that the flaked knife and the core are conspicuous by their absence.

It is with this thought in mind that I write this article for *HOBBIES* because I feel that collectors are overlooking what was once a very necessary article of everyday life to those ancient Americans.

Many collectors have never found a core. They could not be found

where they did not exist. Being but refuse, a core was naturally discarded when and where it became too small to be worked profitably. This was in the workshops near the source of supply of the raw material. As a consequence, Flint Ridge is noted, among other things, as the most prolific spot in this country for cores.

There are over thirteen hundred known quarry pits on Flint Ridge and the workshop area covers many square miles. One such shop is located thirty miles from the center of activity on top of the Ridge.

Probably the best versed person on the core and the workshops of the Flint Ridge territory is C. E. Watkins, proprietor of the Flint Inn at Brownsville, Ohio. He knows every workshop for miles around and has

a beautiful collection of artifacts, thousands of all sizes and colors. Brownsville is just three miles south of the cross-roads on top of the Ridge which was the scene of the greatest quarry activity.

To the "core minded" it is just as much of a thrill to find a beautifully worked and colored core as it is to find a nice three-inch point. While the core is the more colorful of the two, it should be remembered that it was the knife that was in demand. In a few instances, the knife and the core from which it was flaked have been found.

One such, I believe, is in the Ohio Archaeological Museum at Columbus.

Manufacturing Centre

The manufacture of the flaked knife was probably one of the three great industries that flourished at Flint Ridge in pre-Columbian days. When the Hopewell culture was at its zenith this was probably the center of what we would term today, the cutlery business.

Many, many knives could be flaked from a block of flint and because the cores are so plentiful today we can judge that the knives were in great demand and were probably one of the chief articles of barter and exchange.

Flaked Knives

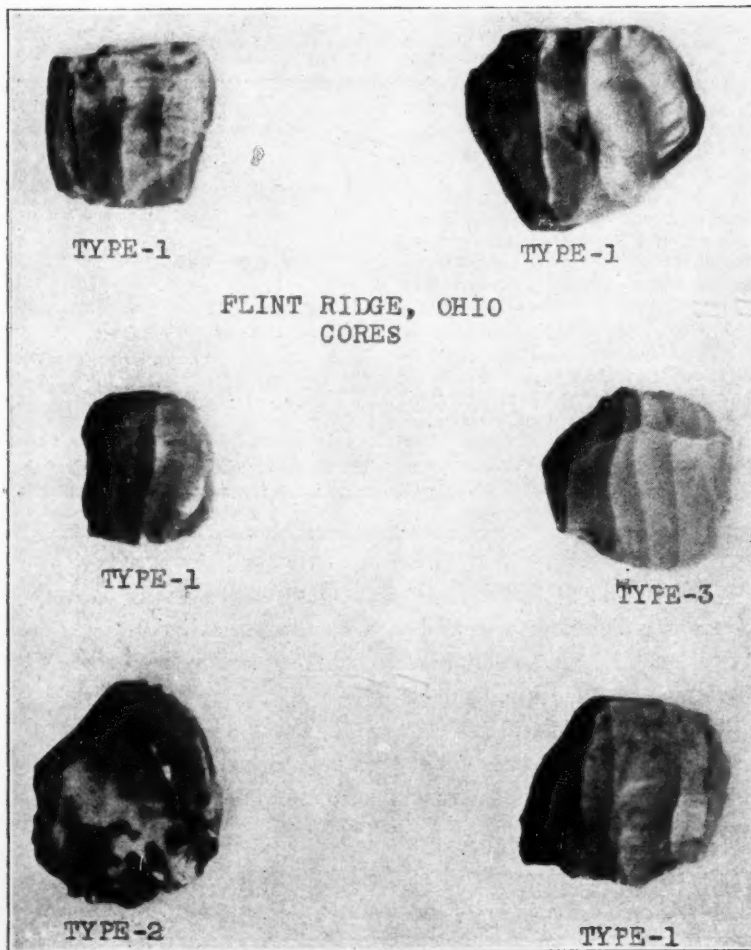
Because the flaked knife is thin, narrow, and so much longer than wide, it is easily broken and the tilling of the soil for so many years makes it difficult to find a perfect narrow one. None are straight from end to end, but have a concave and a convex side. They range from one-eighth to three-quarters of an inch in width and rarely attain over three inches in length. They will have from two to four facets running length-wise on the convex side, which is due to other knives having been struck off from above. The concave side is smooth and may have the appearance of having been polished, but this is due to the fine texture of the flint.

Because these knives are so sharp and will cut so readily, I can imagine that they were a very necessary article to a people who knew nothing of iron and steel. They cut like broken glass, would make a good scraper for an arrow shaft, and were probably used to etch shell, bone and copper.

Distribution

These knives have been found over a wide territory embracing Ohio and surrounding states. I have picked them up in Indiana, the southwestern corner of Ohio where the Great Miami River enters the Ohio and also in the Muskingum River in southeastern Ohio.

Cores have been found in mounds



and on the surface in various localities, but it is only at its habitat, the workshop area of Flint Ridge, that they are found by the hundreds.

Core Material

There were many grades, colors and kinds of flint taken from the quarries, but it was only that of the highest grade and the finest texture that made suitable core material. The most highly colored chalcedony was used mostly but some of the cream and bluish-gray was also suitable.

The blocking-out of the flint into core-blocks must have been quite a specialty in itself. You will find many of these that have never had a knife flaked from them but which have been shaped for flaking.

A single core may contain most of the colors of the rain-bow and some of the material is banded. Some contain the most beautiful combinations of yellow, red, purple, pink, green and blue, while some are jet black or cream.

Cores

In examining hundreds of cores I find that there are three basic types and that the others are combinations of these three. All types have a base from which no knives are flaked.

Type 1 is a flat type in which the flaked side is parallel to the base. (See photo.)

Type 2 is conical and runs a close second to type 1 as to number. The knives have rarely been struck off entirely around the cone but have been taken off at least three-quarters of the way. There is a variation of the conical that is numerous. It has the flaking done only on one side but the core is still left in the form of a cone.

Type 3 is less numerous than the others. It is triangular in shape and may be equilateral or scalene. The flaked sides will be curvi-linear and is usually of the finest material.

The largest core in my collection is conical and so is my smallest. The large one is eight inches in circumference at the base and stands two and one-half inches high. The small one is two and one-half inches in circumference at the base and stands three-quarters of an inch high.

The facets on the worked sides of the cores range from one-eighth to three-quarters of an inch wide. There may be from three to eight or ten of these facets on one face which, in the case of the latter, would indicate that the flint worked well.

Conclusion

For sheer beauty, there is no part of a collection that is so colorful as the Flint Ridge core. A good core shows the work of the true artisan. He selected his material with care

and had the knowledge of how to work it. If those ancient artificers of flint could look through the Smoke of Oblivion which shuts out our knowledge of their pristine life and could see the elation of today when we pounce upon the refuse of their handiwork, I am sure that a smile of derision would cross their skeletal countenances.

To those who have never hunted the core I can assure that it is as fascinating as hunting any other artifact. I find great pleasure in it and every opportunity will find me back at Brownsville and Flint Ridge, my feet treading those old workshops and my eye peeled for the flaked knife and its parent, the core.

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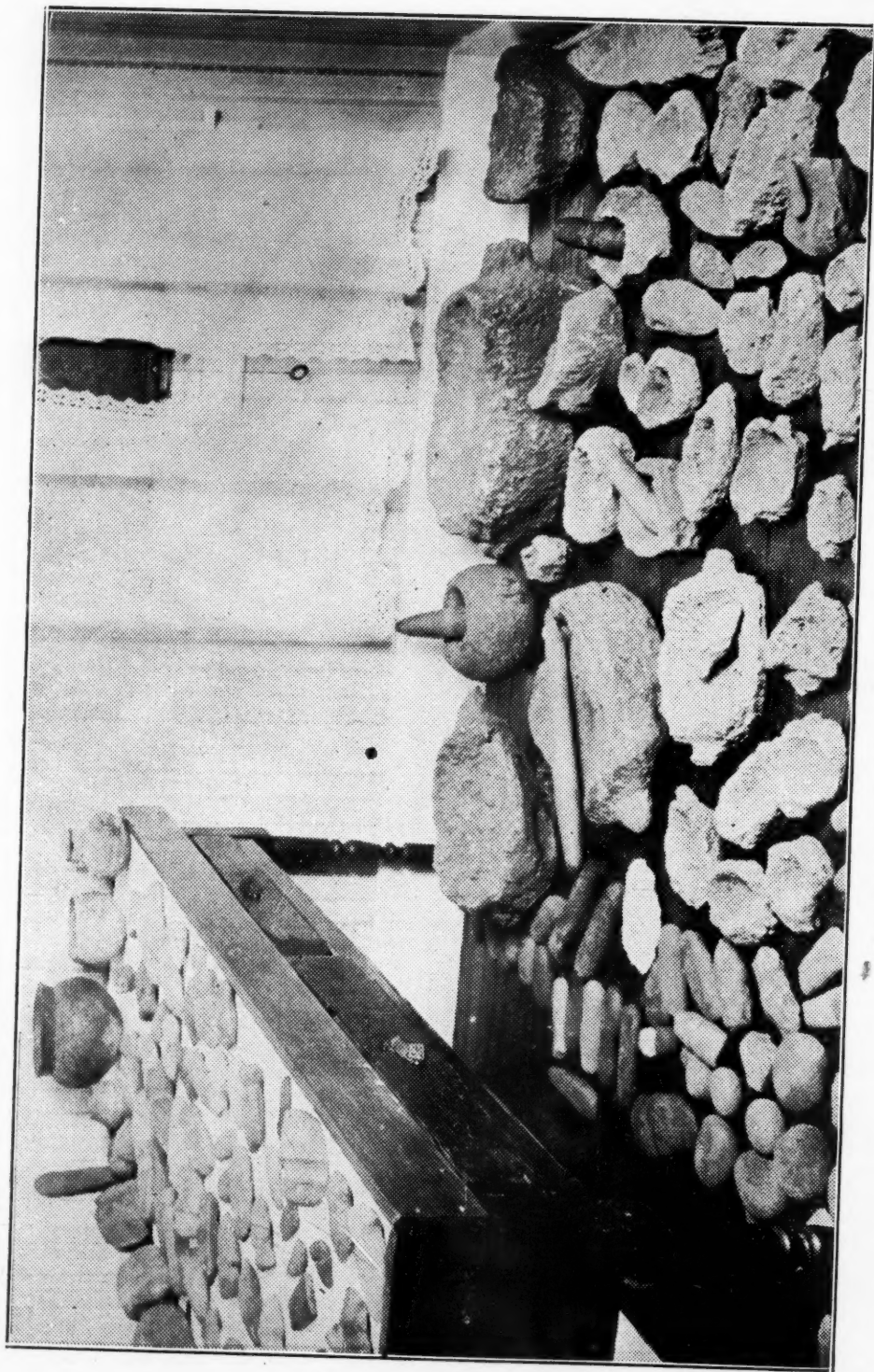
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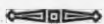
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From the Collection of G. B. Fenstermaker, Lancaster, Pa.

Rambling Through Ohio's "Valley of the Kings"



By JOSEPH SIFFORD

ONE of North America's most important ancient flint quarries today known as Flint Ridge, extends for nearly eight miles along an irregular, rugged line of hills, a part of the Allegheny Plateau, midway between Newark and Zanesville, Ohio. In prehistoric times many trails through the tangled forests led to this place, where even warring tribes were on friendly terms, protected by a gentleman's agreement, which permitted them to mine this valuable material without hindrance.

In imagination let us observe a group of Hopewell people who have just arrived from the "Valley of the Kings" to the south along the Scioto river. There are twenty men in the party. Several of them are "experts" in the art of working flint, while the remainder act as workers while at the quarry, and as guards on the long trek home. Incidents of robbery, after leaving the "Ridge," were probably not uncommon, and were punishable by death.

The workers toss their baskets of matting and skins to the ground and rest and smoke while the "experts" select a place where the flint best suited for their needs is to be found. This being decided, the other men expose the outcrop by clearing away the covering of dirt with sticks and bare hands. They do not know, nor do they care, that this exposed material is in reality the relics of silica-secreting organisms, many thousands of years old, and that a chemical analysis would disclose that it is 95% Silica, 1% Alumina, 1% Water, and that Ferric oxide, Magnesia and Lime are also present. They only know that the stone is hard and sharp, that it breaks easily with a deep conchoidal fracture, and that it is in very pretty colors, a combination of features ideally fulfill their demands.

Having thus uncovered the strata of flint, the men diligently set to work with granite and quartzite hammers, patiently breaking out large blocks of the material. These hammers, some as heavy as twenty-five pounds, are scattered about, left here by various individuals for the mutual benefit of all. As the face of the flint surface is cracked by the blows from the hammers, we notice the men dislodging the desired pieces by driving wedges of wood and bone into the fissures and prying the blocks loose with wooden levers. The reader may be

hesitant in accepting this statement, but no conclusive evidence is present to show that these aborigines employed fire and cold water at Flint Ridge to loosen the blocks.

After securing a number of these pieces, the workers pass them to the "experts" who carefully study their texture, discarding pieces containing clusters of quartz crystals, cracks, or other imperfections. With the aid of hand hammers, the blocks are further reduced and chipped into rough "turtle-backs." We notice, as we watch them at their work, that the hammers are held in the hand, and that none are grooved for the attachment of a handle. This is done because a blow from a hand-hammer is much more accurate than that of a hafted implement.

The "experts" then pick up the rough, rather unsightly, "turtle-backs" and carry them to the workshop, perhaps only a few yards removed, where they are converted into flat leaf-shaped blades. This is done swiftly with very small hammers. It is a delicate operation, as the danger of breakage increases with each blow, and we see many blades broken and cast aside, due to hidden imperfections in the flint. These blades will be easily transported because all superfluous flint has been thus removed. Secondary chipping and notching will be accomplished leisurely when the party again arrives at its village.

We are so absorbed in watching these men manufacturing these blades that we almost overlook another group a short distance away, employed at an entirely different task. They are making cores, which are shaped so that long, slender knives may be flaked from them. Chalcedony, in vivid shades of blue, green, yellow, red and purple, has been chosen for this work because this particular fine-grained substance lends itself readily to such fabrication. As we see the men push the slivers of flint from the cores with their bone and elk horn tools, it seems to us a simple operation. To do this, however, requires great skill. I have some of these flaked knives from Flint Ridge which are so sharp that they may be used for a razor.

This tiring routine of quarrying the flint, blocking it out, fashioning the rough "turtle-backs" and cores, and the final chipping and flaking continues throughout the day. By nightfall the men have filled their baskets and skin bags, and they lie down to sleep, preparing for the long

trip back to their home in the morning.

Here let us leave them for they have earned their rest. In our next account we will join them on their homeward journey and learn of the terrible fate which awaits them. They are destined never to reach their village and families for they encounter a roving war party of Fort Ancient people, who have come from the valley of the Great Miami River, far to the west, to plunder the more peaceful villages of central Ohio. What happens when these fierce "Romans of Ohio" trespass into the domain of the quiet, cultured Hopewell folk?

Well do I remember my first visit to Flint Ridge, years ago when I first decided to collect Indian relics. En route we stopped to examine the magnificent collections of the Ohio State Museum at Columbus and I was brimming over with enthusiasm when we finally reached the quarries. I had allowed myself to become clouded with visions of finding bushels of relics.

To shorten a long story, our discoveries, after walking miles over many fields, amounted to a number of nice specimens of raw flint and a knowledge of the appearance of the quarrying pits, but only a very few actual relics. I was utterly disappointed, and to make matters worse, we found, when we decided to leave for our homes, that we were completely lost in unfamiliar country.

We took the first road we came to, a rough winding track, up and down hill, hoping that it would soon lead us to a highway. After a few miles of slow progress we sighted a little house perched high on the side of steep hill, and stopped to ask our way. As we drove up in front of the dwelling I saw a sight I shall never forget. There in the yard, poured out in several big piles, were hundreds of hammers, "turtle-backs", cores and knives. I asked the old lady who answered the door if she would sell some of the relics to me.

"Sure I will," she said, "You just go and pick out whatever you want."

I lost no time selecting three of the best hammers, and about a hundred "turtle-backs" and an equal number of flaked knives. The old lady then asked us to wait until she "fetched" some things she had in the house. In a few minutes she brought out about a dozen splendid knives, well made and very sharp, a handful of good arrowpoints, and six of the best flint cores I had ever seen. These she added to what I already had selected from the piles in the yard.

When I asked her what she wanted for the lot she said, rather hesitantly, "Well sir, you got a whole lot of mighty nice "Indian heads" there. I'm afraid that I'll have to ask you fifty cents for them."

Sale of the Edward W. Payne Internationally Known COLLECTION OF INDIAN RELICS

In view of the hundreds of requests we have received for descriptions and prices, we are giving below a partial list of specimens:

STONE AXES at 50c to \$20.00 each.

Among the finer pieces in this group:

1. Axe, Hancock Co., Ill., 7½", good—\$ 10.00
2. Axe, Adams Co., Ill., 9¼" ----- 20.00
3. Axe, Saline Co., Mo., unusually fine— 20.00
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Among the finer pieces in this group:

1. Polished flint celt, Lulu, Ky. ----- \$ 10.00
2. Polished celt, Wabash River, Ind. ---- 10.00
3. Polished celt, Gallatin Co., Ill. ----- 5.00
4. Polished celt, St. Clair Co., Ill. ----- 4.00

PROJECTILE POINTS at \$5.00 to \$10.00 per 100.

Among the finer pieces in this group:

1. Spear, Michigan, 8½" long ----- \$ 10.00
2. Spear, Humphries Co., Ky., 19¼" long (1 break) ----- 150.00
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4. Quartz, grey, saddle back type, Morgan Co., Ill. ----- 100.00
5. Porphy granite, Calhoun Co., Ill., Butterfly ----- 50.00
6. Rose quartz, St. Clair Co., Ill., four sided ----- 100.00

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1. One hole lorget ----- \$ 1.00

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2. Bell type, 11¼" long, Cairo, Ill. ----- 8.00
3. Round Point, 15" long, St. Charles Co., Mo. ----- 12.00
4. Round Point, 14½" long, Davidson Co., Tenn. ----- 10.00
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Among the finer pieces in this group:

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1. Hoe, St. Louis Co., Mo. ----- \$ 15.00
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4. Barrel Discoidal, Marshall Co., Tenn. 50.00
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1. Plain pottery at \$1.00 to ----- \$ 3.00
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Western Notes

(Continued)



By MAX A. AYER

Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon

IT has been estimated that 50,000 people once occupied the Chaco Valley at the time of its peak in culture. There are many ruins in Chaco Canyon built about the same time and of the same type of construction. One of these ruins is called Pueblo Bonito. The pueblo is situated on the south of a sheer cliff, from whose top can be seen Chetro Kettle, Talus Unit, Rincanado, pithouse ruins and other sites of small ruins. The most interesting feature in all these sites are the kivas. The largest kivas yet found are situated here in Chaco Canyon.

Pueblo Bonito, is a large D shaped ruin containing some 800 rooms, and 32 kivas and was four or more stories high. The masonry is divided into five classes, ranging from crude walls to excellent Ashlar masonry. The date given as the building period is about 919 A. D. Looking at the ruins from atop the mesa above one can see the ground plan of the structure. The straight side of Pueblo Bonito is on the south. While the curved side contains the homes it forms an inclosure that is dotted with kivas of various sizes. Firepits are to be found in the inclosure that indicates that most of the cooking was carried on in the open in these large pits. It is very possible that the people ate their meals in community fashion. Some rooms contained firepits but they were generally absent. No form of windows was provided in the homes and the ventilation was very poor in some of the lower rooms. The walls were built of stone and mud, with a plaster finish on the interior walls. Roof construction was made by the use of poles, small splints, or branches and bark fibre.

The kivas were circular, and sunken with two, three and four benches according to the clan population. Pilasters numbering four to six were found in these kivas. Some had niches in them. The purpose of the bench in the kiva has not been exactly accounted for as yet but the general belief is that it was used as a seat for the clan members. The niches were used to place offerings of ceremonial objects. The largest kivas had four post holes upon which cross beams were placed to uphold the great weight of the earth which covered the poles.

Within the kiva huge fireboxes, as they are called, take the shape of rectangles with rounded ends. On the ends large holes are made in the masonry, into which a large round rock with a flat surface is placed. Upon the rocks, which are four in number, tree trunks were placed and sand was filled in to hold them in place. These were the uprights that supported the roof. At the ends of fireboxes large round fire pits were found, although some of the fire pits were square. The boxes called fireboxes do not show a great deal of use as firepits although they have been named as such. The kivas vary in size according to the clan members and some show an increase in members as the benches have been rebuilt or remodelled. Pottery types found in Chaco Canyon are, plain ware, corrugated, the famous Chaco black on white, Upper Gila, Mesa Verde, Puerco, red on black and some polychrome, and Kayenta polychrome.

Just north of the ruins are the sheer cliffs which tower high above the ruins. A section of the cliffs can be seen in the foreground between the ruin and the wall, lying as it had fallen. When this portion of rock fell, sections of the great mass broke through the back wall of the ruins, tearing away great holes, probably causing many deaths and a great deal of fear. Another segment of this rock is still separated from the main bulk of the cliff. At the base of the cliff the inhabitants of Pueblo Bonito erected a counter wall to try to check the falling of this mass of rock. A well was erected several feet away from the base of the cliff and behind the wall rock, sand and earth has been packed to support the wall from falling. A wall was also built up to the small ledge that is indented in the leaning mass, this was also part of the project to check erosion of the wind on the rock at its base. Although this work was done long ago the rock is still standing. The fact that the people probably feared the falling of this rock and the drying up of the valley, and the invasion of other people are the only probable reasons for the abandonment of Pueblo Bonito.

The inhabitants buried a few of their dead in the pueblo but the bulk of burials have not as yet been discovered. The mortality rate, as among most pre-historic people was high, so

the finder of the burials will uncover a very rich field for archaeological research.

Chetro Kettle

The shape of Chetro Kettle is similar to that of Pueblo Bonito. The construction work is the same as that of the former mentioned pueblo, except that more reconstruction work has taken place on this site and the underlying older structure has been partially revealed. The date of the earliest construction yet analyzed by tree ring computations is 817 A. D. Below the later structure which is built upon the debris of the earlier, can be seen some of the early forms of kivas with three types of masonry and large niches with a single bench below. The lower structure is built of rock and much plaster using cruder masonry. The way in which rooms have been subdivided, kivas cut into and others placed in their circumferences shows the cultural changes that took place during the occupancy of the pueblo. Just outside the ruins is the great kiva that measures 60 feet in diameter, having the four post holes for timber and roof support, the firebox, altar, firepits and niches. The smaller kivas have some of these features but not the same in number or placement. There are many varieties of kiva features at Chetro Kettle, too numerous to mention in detail.

The upper or later structure were composed of six types of masonry in its wall construction. The wall entrance and doors have all been filled in with plastered walls as if the occupants had left the pueblo with the intentions of returning. Chetro Kettle is about the size of Pueblo Bonito and has the same type of pottery cultures. Considerable work has been done on Chetro Kettle and further excavation will take place on the lower and earlier cultures as soon as money can be accumulated.

The people of Chaco Canyon were agricultural people as can be seen in the types of vessels for storage and the grinding tools. The region of Chaco was, at that time wooded and fertile, with an abundance of water. Trees found in the construction of the pueblo are too large to have been brought from any great distance and the species of tree found here are only grown in this altitude. Pueblo structures of the size of Pueblo Bonito and Chetro Kettle housed many people and these people formed many clans who occupied these numerous kivas. The natural differences in man and his present day religion can account for the variety of differences in these kivas. The advancement of the people and the diffusion of ideas from other people caused the change in the building of such pueblo structures, all of which vary slightly from each other

cannot be given by modern archaeology any specific use except that they are ceremonial. The most of the conclusions drawn upon features of the kiva are taken from the present day Pueblo, and Hopi people who still use the ceremonial chamber in a similar way although the construction is different.

Casa Blanca or White House at Canyon De Chelly

Situated at the base of a sheer cliff 500 feet up are the ruins of Casa Blanca. The date given by tree ring calculations is between 1260 and 1275 as the period of building. The name is given this ruins due to the white plastered room in the center of the upper stories. Due to wind erosion and water from the river that flows past the ruins, the upper stories are now inaccessible to visitors who don't possess a rope ladder.

The whole sequence of southwestern pottery characteristic of this region are found at this ruin. The masonry appears to be of a higher type at the upper portion of the ruin, which has only three types of masonry. There are three kiva's below, that are circular in shape. Several pictographs are to be found on the face of the cliff on the right side of the ruin some forty feet up. One pictograph is of a man drawn as if he were rolled out to a flat surface. Another was of a bird that inhabited this valley, probably a duck. A square cut by a bar in the center, a crossed pair of lines with circles on ends, and a vertical line cut by four horizontal lines with a circle on the vertical line comprised the other pictographs.

Although there has been restoration work done on Casa Blanca, there

has not as yet been written an account of the excavation. Our informer with the Government Parks Service, was therefore handicapped in giving us further information. Observation at this site was taken in a rather rapid survey but from looking at the sherds found scattered around the ruin the culture must have been well up in the late Pueblo Period. Feather cord was also found which indicated that burials were made with this type cord used as a binding for the deceased. Agriculture was the main pursuit of these people as can be seen by the amount of corn cobs and pieces of squash found in the debris. The floors of the upper stories were made by placing reeds on large platforms of poles, and upon the reeds, mud was placed. Canyon De Chelly contains many ruins that are similar to Casa Blanca. The valley in which these ruins are located is from 400 to 500 feet deep with perpendicular walls. The rooms were rectangular in shape and were built of stone masonry that were in three culture periods of advancement. The Canyon was probably at one time occupied by cave and pithouse people. One of the kiva's on the lower section had a wide bench and two or three floor levels showing an increase of population and an increase of clan members in this kiva.

Navajo Entah Dance

During certain seasons of the year the Entah and Yeibeichi dances, the latter a form of the former takes place. These ceremonies are held for the curing powers that they possess. In the isolated part of Arizona we discover that a dance is to take place on the following night. The dance is first given at the home of

the sick person on the first night, the second night at the home of a relative and the third night at the home of the sick person.

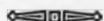
Our visit was of course the third night of the ceremony. When we arrive at the dance home the singers are all going. Two teams of men stand facing each other and each team sings in turn. One of the groups sing in a high falsetto voice while the other in the nasal tones common to all tribes. As the singers sing, they sway from side to side to the rhythm of the music of voice or drum. The group singing lasts until late in the evening, when the Squaw Dance begins. Young girls approach men and boys in the crowd and grasp their blanket, which is carried over the back and shoulder, being held up well around the face with the arm. There was a sudden tugging at my blanket and a young girl was slowly pulling me toward the center of the circle. The singers who are now in one combined group begin a chant and the girl begins to hop around in a circle backwards holding on to my blanket. It is good etiquette to face the girl who is your partner or to dance backward with her, so here we go. Several dances are completed when suddenly a tiny hand reaches forth to accept a form of compensation, always necessary at the Squaw Dance. I drop three coins, which are scrutinized carefully and are quickly dropped into the pocket, again the hand comes out, "Doodah". After several payments and many pleadings to be free, the girl's mother comes forward from the crowd to inspect the donations. If the mother says that it is sufficient, well and good, but if not, your dancing continues until you pay or wear the poor girl completely out.



Tribal dance.

The SHIPMODELER

The Chesapeake Bugeye



By SCRIMSHAW

AS true hobbyism always keeps the old without losing the new, I will this month record something of the origin and of the working details of this most exclusively American and fast disappearing type of water craft, the Chesapeake "Bugeye". So-called, because the earlier ones had eyes painted on them Chinese fashion. In times past these little ships swarmed the Bay like the gulls, but gas and Diesel power have driven them away and the old ones are being discarded as they become unfit or are being cut down to other than sail power, leaving only a couple dozen true Bugeyes in the world and these will soon be gone and along with them some of the finest sights and traditions.

The Indians of the Bay region developed the dugout canoe along three converging lines, best use of available materials, carrying capacity since they were great traders, and shallow draft. White settlers first used these, then began refining the lines and increasing the size as necessity demanded bigger craft building the three-log dugouts, then bigger ones of more and more pieces until the built up plank and rib hull of the true bugeye resulted, but retaining the true canoe shape. The bugeye can be divided almost exactly into four equal quarters, the bows being just a trifle fuller and higher than the stern in the "Edith Marcy" which I will describe. They seem to defy the rules of gravity and displacement when it comes to capacity. Such heavy goods as watermelons and potatoes are commonly seen piled three and four feet deep on the decks of bugs of under twenty feet beam and three or four draft. The sail rig developed along lines of economic handling rather than speed, though many could do ten knots, the common form being a leg-o-mutton fore and main sail of very near equal size and shape and a jib nearly as large and much like the others.

The register calls for only two men for the "Edith Marcy", sixty-nine feet stem to stern, nineteen beam and five feet and eight inches deep and rated

twenty-six net tonnage. The marked peculiarity is the very raking masts, the fore leaning aft twenty-four degrees and the main twenty-seven. Both masts are one piece Oregon fir poles with the natural taper of the tree growth. They are eight sided from the keels on to two feet above the deck, fore seventy-four feet above and greatest diameter nineteen inches; main sixty-eight and about sixteen inches. At the junction of the octagon and the round there are boom rests the shape of the letter "C" reaching seven-eighths of the way around, open side forward, about four inches wide and two and one-half thick. From here almost to the trucks the masts are bare and smooth to carry the hoops. Four feet below the trucks a small square shoulder keeps the shrouds from slipping down. Each mast has a two ring withe at the head. A three-fourth inch steel fore stay leads from the for'd ring to a similar one on the tip of the bowsprit. To this same ring is shackled a small block to carry a halyard for trimming the jib lazy jacks. Nothing more. The after ring carries the bight of the preventer stay running to the main truck, the fore peak halyard and a little block to adjust the topping lift. That is the whole of the fore standing rigging except three shrouds on either side. Probably the simplest civilized rig in existence. The peak of the main carries even one less gadgets, there being only the after end of the preventer stay, the main halyard block and the fixed end of the main topping lift.

The main mast has but two shrouds either side. As there is no need to go aloft, there are no ratlines and the shrouds are free of gear above the sheer poles. The bowsprit is three feet inboard, lying on the deck and butting against the samson post, twenty feet outboard and tapers from fourteen inches to six inches with a steeve of twenty degrees.

There is a four ring withe at the tip. The top ring carries the fixed end of the fore stay, the bottom one the turnbuckle for the bobs stay and the side ones single bowsprit shrouds leading to ring bolts on the sides a foot below the deck. The first eighteen inches from the ring bolt is heavy chain and the remainder three-fourths inch wide rope clamped to a

ring on the end of the chain and into the withe ring. Bugeyes are never overly well kept and these shrouds mostly hang loose but are sometimes unclamped and taken up with the anchor tackle or some other handy tackle. The bob stay is chain with a turnbuckle take-up at the forward end. It sets up at the water line with a ring shackled to a loop of strap iron on the cutwater. Six inches above this is another ring. From the same point on the mast that holds the shrouds, there leads a jib stay which goes through a hole in the bowsprit a foot from the tip and ends in a large iron ring. About a foot of chain is fastened to the ring on the cutwater and a lanyard between these keeps the stay taut. A pair of light foot cleats run the length of the sprit to give footing for stowing the jib. So much for the standing rigging.

Now the sails. The jib is thirty feet on the foot, sixty-six on the stay and fifty-seven on the leech. There is a ten foot club five inches thick tapering to two at the ends and it has a single block three feet from the after end. The sheet leads from this through a double block on the traveler and to a single block on a long pendant three fourths the way up the mast and back to a cleat on the for'd side of the mast just clear of the deck. This long lead aloft gives a downward pull to the sheet enabling one man to handle the jib by swinging his weight on the sheet. The traveler runs from waterway to waterway a foot for'd of the fore mast. This great heavy jib has a mess of lazy-jacks apparently peculiar to bugeyes and perhaps peculiar to the "Edith Marcy" as they are the only ones I have seen. There is a "horse" made of iron rod bent to have a ring in the center and one at either end, the thing being ten inches long. The center loop runs on the fore stay. A light line is eye-spliced around the center loop of the horse where it crosses, not through the loop, and this leads through the aforementioned block at the truck and to a pin in a cleat on the foot of the mast, starb'd side. To the horse are fastened four pair of lazy-jacks, one pair leading to the center of the club, one to the for'd end and the other two spaced equally between there and the for'd clew. Besides these there is a single line leading from the center of the horse down the after side edge of the sail and through a hole in the after end of the club where a knot keeps it.

(To be continued in February issue)

ATTENTION—Ship Models built to scale. All types—periods—prices reasonable.—E. W. Emerson, 142 W. Franklin St., Bound Brook, N. J. d12084



Government Plans Code for Historic Sites Preservation

The National Park Service has begun the framing of a code of procedure under recent legislation (Public Law No. 292—74th Congress) for the preservation of historic sites and buildings. According to the Department of the Interior some sites of national importance in danger of destruction will be designated as "national historic sites" under the act and will be acquired by the Federal Government either through donation, no appropriation or under the operation of the National Park Fund. Other sites classified in this manner may remain or be placed in the hands of state or local governments or private organizations for operation, the Federal Government cooperating.

In explanation of the Federal program, Verne E. Chatelain, in charge of historical work in the National Park Service, states that "this designation of 'national historic site' does not necessarily mean that title to the property must be in the name of the United States, nor does Federal ownership imply direct management by the National Government. There may be some cases where the Federal Government will deem it inadvisable to acquire or accept title to a site or building and others where, owning property, it will seem best to grant custody and management to an association, organized patriotic society, or the like. The basic policy is to encourage the preservation of all historic buildings and sites and promote the cooperation of interested associations and persons in the furtherance of a general preservation program.

"Except for the acquisition of a limited number of the most outstanding of our national areas, the Federal Government will not acquire any historic building now preserved by a State, municipality or private agency. Where historic buildings are owned and operated by non-profit making organizations, but through lack of funds are inadequately maintained, such assistance and cooperation may be rendered as the particular case makes necessary.

"An educational service for the purpose of making available to the public facts and information pertaining to American historic and archaeological sites and buildings of national

significance will also be developed. This will include the preparation of historical pamphlets for specific historic properties as well as of regional scope, the erection of markers commemorating historic places and events of interest to the nation, and the establishment of a few museums, where considered desirable, in connection with this work. As it is important that the public should be informed of the existence of historic sites and buildings and what they represent, and that visitors should be able to obtain accurate, unbiased, and intelligent information concerning the site or monument visited, this feature of the program will be particularly stressed.

"The program will be financed partly through allotments made to the National Park Service from the annual fiscal appropriations by Congress and partly by funds made available through the newly-created National Park Trust Fund Board. It may also be deemed advisable to charge admission fees as an additional source of revenue."

Post's Plane to National Museum

According to The Museum News, the Winnie Mae, Wiley Post's airplane, in which he twice circled the globe, once with Harold Gatty as navigator and once alone, and in which he made his stratosphere experiments, has been lent to the U. S. National Museum by Mrs. Post and is being installed in the west end of the Arts and Industries Building. The plane is being hung from overhead beams high enough so as not to interfere with the floor case exhibits, the fuselage being centered over wide intersecting passageways and the wings spreading out over the cases. The installation is somewhat similar to that used in displaying Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis just inside the north entrance. Preparation and installation of the plane are under the direction of Paul E. Garber, assistant curator in charge of the section of aeronautics.

The plane was altered from its original condition by Wiley Post in order to carry on his stratosphere flights. The wing has a different angle of incidence, a skid has been

moulded into the belly of the fuselage to take the place of the usual landing gear, and various openings have been altered or added for installing instruments or other purposes. As installed in the museum the plane has the landing gear attached as for the take-off. The Wasp engine and the fuselage are the originals of the globe circling flights. The Winnie Mae is an early Lockheed Vega monoplane.

In addition to the plane the museum has obtained the Sperry automatic pilot used in the solo world flight and a piece of the original wing, also the special flying suit used in the stratosphere flights. These will be included in a case display in the Aircraft Building.

Fort McHenry Museum

Verne E. Chatelain, Acting Assistant Director, Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, announces that plans are being made for the establishment of a museum at Fort McHenry National Park, Baltimore, Maryland.

Already donated is the famous Bowie Collection of Firearms. This collection is temporarily exhibited in one of the Barrack Buildings and work is under way for the classification and preparation for a permanent exhibition.

It is planned to establish a Marine and Naval Museum there in the near future. Research is well under way for the refurnishing of the soldiers and officers quarters as they were during the War of 1812.

John A. Sachse has been appointed Curator in charge of classification, preservation and exhibition of historical objects.

MUSEUM COLLECTION — Probably only extant complete Vermont Civil War correspondence. Forty units. Sold this month, best bid. Serious collectors only. —Lindsay Foster, Newport, Vermont. ja1021

MUSEUM FOR SALE — One of the largest private Museums west of the Mississippi river. Located on coast to coast highway in the most scenic region in the U. S. The Museum and curios are money makers. It's the place you have dreamed you would like to live in. Pure water, lots of sunshine, high mountains, deep canyons, ancient ruins to explore, good fishing, big game hunting. Owner is retiring. Address all communications to—D. M. El., c/o Hobbies. mh9

Curios

PRICETON, N. J. High School has received a collection of curios from the late Dr. Howard Crosby Warren, professor at Princeton, N. J. School officials are making the collection the nucleus of a school museum. Most of the collection is comprised of models, making it especially good for a school museum.

Among the pieces, all of which have been arranged in show cases in the school library and hallway, is a small, delicately carved marble model of the Taj Mahal in India. It is supplemented in the museum by two alabaster trays in which have been reproduced the designs of the doors and the huge main dome of the Taj Mahal. These trays are inlaid with real Jade and onyx to be absolutely accurate copies of the famous designs.

The oldest article is a piece of mummy cloth about nine inches square which the Warrens bought in Egypt. It is more than 5,000 years old but is still in exceptionally good condition.

* * *

A MODEL of the largest Buddha in existence, is patterned after the one located at Kamakura, a sea-coast village 12 miles east of Yokohama. The head of the Buddha is covered with 80 snails, for according to an old story, Buddha went into the desert to pray and contemplate. While there he was without water or food and was about to succumb to thirst. But being the chosen of God, his life was saved by the coming of many snails which fastened themselves on his head and supplied him with moisture.

* * *

COSTUMES of foreign lands are well represented by a group of 10 small metal figures showing various robes worn by Indians. From these robes a man's caste, occupation and station in life can be immediately determined. Nine Japanese dolls, about a foot high, with real hair on their heads and faces and clothed in silk, form a sort of Japanese style show in the Warren collection also.

* * *

E. D. MATTHEWS of Portland, Oregon, suggests collecting razor blades as a new hobby. The blades are classified as double edge, single edge and special type. This hobby may be more complicated than it seems, for each manufacturer has his own "cut-out", and practically all blades are etched. For variety this new hobby has a vast field.

CURIO MART

AZTEC INDIAN WHISKEY JUG AND cup, 40c; Aztec queer miniature pottery, 15c; genuine red coral necklace, beauty, 45c. Illustrated curio catalogue, 6c.—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. ttc

ENGLISH FIGURE TRAINING—Tight lacing corsets, narrow waist costumes, period lingerie, gloves, high heeled boots historical or modern, letters, documents, photos bought or exchanged by collector and writer.—Box 792, City Hall Annex, New York City. ja1224

SMALLEST IVORY ELEPHANTS, pair in beans, \$1. Coins, silver Afganistan 4, \$1. Mother of pearl zoaster, \$2. Shunich, right handed means wealth, \$35. Ivory paintings, (11) different, \$50. Cash with order.—Ponchaji, Wimbridge, Grant Rd., Bombay, India. d68

SMALLEST IVORY ELEPHANTS in Beans, \$1; Miniature Sikander, \$3.00; Coin, Persian—2000 years, \$2. Send dollar bills.—Ponchaji, Wimbridge, Grant Rd., Bombay, India. d36

CURIOS, minerals, fossils, sea shells, petrified wood, polished stones, Indian relics, etc. New catalog, 3c.—H. Daniel, Dardanelle, Arkansas. ja159

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The Amenities of a Shell Collector

◆◆◆◆◆
PART VII

By WALTER F. WEBB

THE American Journal of Conchology was a paper devoted to the study of shells and the first number was issued February 15, 1865 about the close of the Civil War. It was published regularly until 1871 and a set makes seven fine bound volumes.

Those were the days when much progress was being made in all branches of Natural History, as so many new species were being discovered, and constantly being named in the scientific publications of our country.

It is natural for systematic workers in any branch of natural science to want to describe as many new species as possible. It perpetuates their name for all time. Some writers of this period, often lacking a real library, would describe everything they thought to be new and the result was, that later workers have been obliged to throw much of their work in the discard.

I think one reason the above fine publication was discontinued was because the writers on shells felt that about everything had been discovered, and that future workers would have little to do in the way of writing up new species. They failed to realize, as many do today, that what they knew then, or now, is only a beginning.

One of the most active workers of this period was Dr. James Lewis of Mohawk, N. Y. He early became interested in the land and fresh water shells of our country. Some of his first work was collecting the fauna of his own state and issuing a check list of what he had found. This brought his name to the attention of other collectors throughout the world and it was not long before he had many correspondents here and abroad.

He realized, as did others, that the thousands of lakes and streams, of the then pure water, was the home of an immense number of fine species

of shells, and the landed area likewise. In the course of a few years he secured people in many states, especially North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, etc., to collect many thousands of nice specimens which he worked up and classified. He also issued a pamphlet of instructions how to collect and prepare specimens, so they would have a real scientific value.

The result of this work, covering many years, was of very great interest. He gradually amassed a valuable lot of material. Through exchanges in this country and abroad, he also formed what might be termed a generic collection of the marine shells of the world, but he never attempted to follow this up very far, only having some 2,000 species of that branch of mollusca. But his U.S.A. collection, was very rich in forms which were much desired by collectors, who like himself, had formed a real interest in the shells of our own country.

He lived to a ripe age, was greatly respected, and left one daughter who lived in the family home at Mohawk. I think it was some fifteen years after his death, that she wrote me to come and see the collections left by her father, which I did, and purchased them entirely. At that time, which is now some forty years ago I had a very rudimentary knowledge of the shells of the U.S. Like many other people, then and now, my eyes had only been attracted by the rich colored marine forms of tropical and semi-tropical seas.

I did realize, however, that the work of Dr. Lewis should be preserved in some public institution, so that at least some of his material, would be accessible to students in generations to come. I therefore took up correspondence with certain wealthy collectors, who had ample means to gratify every wish, and arranged with them to purchase from me, sets of everything in his collection

which had special interest, shells which he had himself described, or series of the shells on which he had written papers for scientific publications. While Dr. Lewis was never a prolific writer, what he did do, was well done and would stand the test of time.

Two of the leading museums of this country now have sets of almost everything he possessed. They can be seen by workers for generations to come, and many of them are so desirable they may never be duplicated in the future.

The collection of Dr. Lewis was not an extensive one as we now understand shells, but it was a very good one of his time. Those were the days when letters were written by hand, and the horse and buggy and a few railroads were all the transportation we had. It took a long time to accomplish very much. It is so very much different now.

If you start a collection of shells, follow Dr. Lewis' example and get a good one. The land shell fauna of this country as we now know it, covers three times as many good species and varieties as in his time, but the fresh water fauna, when it is all monographed to date, will show less species than before.

Polluting of streams, forming of dams in rivers, drying up of creeks and lakes through deforestation, has caused a diminution of species. I suspect about half of the fresh water forms of Dr. Lewis' time have been thrown into the synonymy list. The reason is they described everything that looked different, and rushed their copy into print as fast as possible, so that no other writer would get ahead of them.

Now our workers are studying ecology, which in biology means, dealing with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment. We take for example a fine mussel from a river like the Clinch which rises, if I remember rightly, up in West Virginia or East Tennessee, winds around through the mountains fed by many creeks and small streams of that state, through western Virginia into Tennessee and finally reaches the Tennessee River. It has a most remarkable fauna of mussels and other shells. Some of the best men of our country have spent years trying to figure them all out, making collections

every few miles for comparison.

It has been found by studying ecology of the shells of a stream like this, that perhaps a river mussel from the source, part way down, and its mouth where it empties, into another stream, was traveling under three different names. That is why most all old collections have to be re-named today. It is unraveling problems like these, covering many hundred species, that is now engaging the attention of a great many active workers.

This work will go on for hundreds of years in England, and in fact, all countries of Europe. It is a fascinating hobby and worthy of the attention of any person who loves work, and the pleasures that always follow intelligent work.

Giant Bird Dinosaur

Bones of the giant bird dinosaur of 120,000,000 years ago, which may represent an almost complete specimen, are included in the two and one-half tons of fossil material obtained this summer in the Cretaceous deposits on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation in Montana by Charles W. Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology of the Smithsonian Institution.

This creature, which must have weighed about three-quarters of a ton, was one of the most curious of the giant reptiles known to paleontologists. Its three-toed hind feet were quite similar to those of a giant bird and the footprints might easily be mistaken. The animal apparently was quite scarce, even in its heyday, and consequently most of the specimens that have been reconstructed are composed of parts of several individuals.

Unfortunately, the bones obtained by Mr. Gilmore had weathered out of the rock in which they had been preserved for so many centuries and were so broken up that as yet it is impossible to tell how many parts are missing. The bird-footed dinosaur, Mr. Gilmore explains, existed during a period when the giant reptiles that had dominated the world so long already had started their decline and were taking on various weird forms in a futile effort to meet changing conditions.

CHOICE FLORIDA COLLECTIONS

Fifty shells all named, \$5. Ten corals, all different, \$5. Ten Sea Fans and Feathers, many colors, \$3. Ten choice curios and sponges, \$2.50. These prices are much less than they can be bought out of stores here. All beautifully cleaned and prepared for display or cabinet. Prices on large display specimens on application. Everything for the collector from the ocean. tfe

WALTER F. WEBB
Box 1854 St. Petersburg, Fla.

The older dinosaurs were five-toed. The change to three long clawlike toes represented by this creature evidently was a step in the direction of swifter movement. There was more competition in the world. The creatures, in order to survive, were obliged to attack and get away faster.

In the same geologic formation Mr. Gilmore found remains of the strange duck-billed dinosaurs, representing a birdlike development in another direction; horned dinosaurs; and armored dinosaurs. There also were fossil bones of some ancient turtles and crocodiles.

The expedition this summer resulted in a considerable addition to the so-called Two Medicine Cretaceous fauna, which has been explored by the Smithsonian Institution in three expeditions. It was a reptilian fauna that existed in a low-lying land of meandering streams and stagnant pools—and possibly with quicksands in which the heavy, clumsy creatures became entrapped.

The summer's collections will be studied intensively in the hope that fragments of some hitherto unknown dinosaur forms may be represented.

Fossil Evidence

New evidence of a fairly uniform vegetation belt extending around most of the earth in the north temperate zone 20,000,000 years ago has been found by Roland W. Brown, Geological Survey paleontologist.

Fossil leaves, fruits, and seeds obtained by Dr. Brown in eastern Washington and eastern Idaho, and now forming part of the Smithsonian Institution collection, indicate the former existence of a forest many of whose species have close relatives found today only in lower latitudes and warmer climates. It was a forest, he says, not very different in aspect from those found today in parts of eastern Asia and the eastern United States.

Among the specimens found were
(Continued on page 107)

Manual for Shell Collectors



A real book of the shells of the world. Over 1000 pictures with stories, names, localities set around every one. Shows values they usually bring. Nature Clubs, Boy Scouts, Teachers, every one interested in nature is buying it. Send a dollar bill for your copy at once and learn more about the fascinating hobby of shells.

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Please mention Hobbies tfe

NATURAL HISTORY

FORTY DIFFERENT California sea shells classified, \$1. Buyer paying postage. Price list other marine life.—Tom Burch, 4081 Oakwood St., Inglewood, California. je12406

COCOONS, BUTTERFLIES, collectors' supplies, butterfly art materials. Free lists.—Maynard, 1192 Lewiston, Rochester, New York. ap12063

TROPICAL BUTTERFLIES—10 including M. Pelades, \$1; small, tray blue Morpho, \$1.25; butterfly paperweight or picture, 75c, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.—A. Jelinek, 2840 N. Kedzie, Chicago. f2042

SUPPLIES—Taxidermists, entomologists, museums. Mounted specimens, glass eyes, etc., mounting, tanning.—M. J. Hofmann, 989-H Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. mh9423

MOUNTED HORN TOAD, 75c; mounted sea horse, 35c; mounted porcupine fish, 95c. Sea curios and shells. Catalogue, 5c.—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. tfe

TROPICAL BUTTERFLIES—12 different showy Indians or South Americans, \$1.00, postage paid; 50 different, \$4.50. Morphos from 30c. Everything named. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lists free.—James, 134 Brubacher, Kitchener, Ont., Canada. s12037

TROPICAL BUTTERFLIES—12 different, perfect, named, \$1.00; 25 slightly imperfect, \$1.00.—Denton Bros., Wellesley, Massachusetts. ja3061

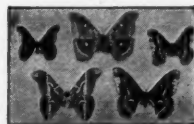
FOR SALE—Guaranteed live, healthy Luna cocoons, 5 for \$1.00; cash with order; 100 or more, price on application.—Mrs. H. H. Simpson, Sr., Box 31, High Springs, Florida. tf

SEA SHELLS, Fossils, minerals, Petrified woods, polished stones, Crystals, Curios, Indian relics, etc. New Catalog, 3c.—H. Daniel, Dardanelle, Arkansas. ja1001

GASTROLYPHS (dinosaur gizzard stones), 25c to \$5.00. Cash or send lists.—Thornes Studio, Vernal, Utah. ap6072

EXOTIC BUTTERFLIES—Kallima Inachis, 35c each, (dead leaf butterfly from India); beautiful Urania Rhipheus, 35c each; 12 colorful South American or Indian butterflies, \$1.00, or \$7.50 hundred; brilliant Morphos, various prices. Rare specimens obtained. State your requirements.—Edwards, 2209 Ocean Front, Venice, Calif. n122301

GUARANTEED LIVING COCOONS of our giant silk spinning moths, Cecropia, polyphemus, promethea and cynthia. One dozen assorted for \$1. Samia Rubra (very rare) 3 for \$1.—Butterfly World Supply House, 297 E. 98th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. mh3



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\$1.00; Menelaus and Rhetenor, \$1.00; 10 butterflies including Morpho Amathonte, \$1; 10 butterflies including Caligo Brasiliensis, \$1; Urania Rhipheus (African sunset butterfly and Urania Fulgens and Boisduvall from S. A., all 3 for \$1; Indian butterflies, 10 specimens, including Stichophthalma Camadeva, \$1; unnamed S. A. butterflies, 50 for \$1, or 100 for \$1.75. The above offer is good for this month only. je

Butterfly World Supply House
297 East 98 Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKS AND MINERALS

The Great Garnets of Visby

By RICHARD M. PEARL

Mineralogical Department
University of Colorado

IN EARLY times the garnet was considered the birthstone for January by the Romans, Arabians, Jews, Poles, Russians, and Italians, and so has been accepted in modern times by us. The Bible, in naming the foundation stones of the Holy City, which are the direct predecessors of our birthstones, lists the jacinth as the eleventh stone, corresponding to January, which was the eleventh month in the Hebrew calendar. Subsequent arrangements, however, have held to the garnet as the proper natal stone for January. One of the most interesting stories in all gem lore is that of the "luminous garnets of Visby," here related.

The scene is laid in Gottland, an island, about the size of Rhode Island, with a population of fifty thousand, lying in the Baltic Sea southeast of Sweden. It is today one of the "lans" or administrative districts of the latter country. From the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries its capital, Visby, was probably the richest city in Scandinavia. Half of its merchants were German, and they carried on commerce throughout all the known world. Great numbers of coins found in the ruins and bearing Arabic and other foreign inscriptions testify to the extent of this trade. The city was a stopping point for pilgrims to the Holy land.

As its name indicates, Visby (from Old Norse "ve," sanctuary, and "by," town) was a walled city, furnishing security for its inhabitants against the Wends, a Slavic people who warred against the Teutons and pirated their ships. The present fortifications, which enclose an area larger than the town

itself, replaced older ones at the end of the thirteenth century.

Among the eleven churches in Visby was St. Nicholas', belonging to the Dominican Monks. Legend has it that in each of the two rose windows in the west tower of the church was an enormous garnet of incalculable value. These gems shone like the sun and illuminated the dark waters of the Baltic, guiding the mariners to shore.

But evil days were ahead for Visby. The throne of Denmark was given to a brave, persistent, ambitious man, who as Valdemar IV set about to raise his country from the degrading position into which it had been forced. Denmark at this time was divided among a score of alien rulers and lay prostrate under their tyranny. From his stronghold, Jutland, Valdemar reached out and took Zealand; then one by one he routed his foes, and finally stood triumphant over a united nation. Swollen with power, he began the capture of foreign cities, and was barely prevented from attempting to invade England. Valdemar destroyed the commerce of the members of the Hanseatic League, of which Visby was now the richest, and determined to conquer the city itself.

In 1361 Valdemar set foot upon the island of Gottland, and met and defeated the peasant army in a stubbornly fought battle. Among the treasures he seized were the wonderful garnets. On the way home a storm wrecked his ship. Although the king was saved, and lived to continue his amazing career fourteen years longer, the booty sank to the bottom. Baltic fishermen to this day believe that the mysterious light which glows from the depths of the sea is reflected from the holy gems lying far below the surface.

already contains rocks from every page of history. A pebble from the dungeon of the Tower of London, larger fragments from the old Roman wall at Chester, from Wales, from the battlefields of France, from Vesuvius and Sicily, and even a heathen idol's foot. The United States is represented by stones and brick from Lookout Mountain, Port Arthur, Matamoras, Mt. Royal, Grand Canyon, old California Mission, Oregon Trail, Custer's burial ground, Yellowstone, the White Mountains, the Catskills, and many other historic points. A rock picked up near Plymouth Rock, a small part of the old Board of Trade building in Chicago, and a paving block from the old French quarter in New Orleans all take their place in this wall.

The wall is already 120 feet long, 5 feet high, and 18 inches wide—and still growing.

Sir Isaac Newton's Books

A Washington, D. C., release states that a book on diamonds which belonged to Sir Isaac Newton is included in a rare collection of diamond lore received by the geological survey from the estate of the late George Frederick Kunz of New York, former vice president of Tiffany's and a world famous diamond expert.

The collection includes books and other precious stones gathered from all parts of the world. It is believed that much of the material cannot be duplicated.

A worn volume entitled "The History of Jewels and the Principal Riches of the East and West, Taken From the Relations of the Most Famous Travelers of our Age," is believed to be the most valuable book in the collection. It was published in 1671 and was the personal property of Newton, famous natural philosopher. Notations by Sir Isaac himself are written in the margins of many pages.

Thrilling

Gem dealing is not without its excitement and drama. A. J. Harsted, owner of the Gem Shop in Helena, Mont., recent scene of several earthquakes, writes as follows:

"The number of recorded tremors has now reached about 1050 with the fourth in intensity hitting us Thanksgiving morning. Contrary to reports that I heard were going round there

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We make and distribute all kinds of stones and lapidary supplies. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jly63

WALDRU LAPIDARY SHOP
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Unfinished Business

One might call the hobby of George A. Haven, Minnesota bank president, unfinished business, or rather a hobby that will never be finished. At least his townspeople say that as long as he is alive and able to collect stones his hobby will never be finished.

Mr. Haven has a rock wall to which he is continually adding. It

have been no fires, panic, looting or general human suffering for food, shelter, or medical attention. Reconstruction has been going on steadily since the first shock. The property loss is staggering, the loss of life comparatively low being four dead directly from earthquake results and maybe five or six more from shock. So far my stock has not suffered any damage but since much of my work has to be done in the evenings and I do not like being in the block alone I am moving part of my stock to my home, for a while anyway. I had a narrow escape the 31st. I was shaken loose from a scaffolding but managed to catch myself by my knees and hang upside down while the scaffolding was dancing. It has been an un-nerving experience but it could have been much worse as the first one came late in the evenings when the schools were closed. If it had come during school hours the loss of life would have been great because all schools suffered varying from small to great damage."

A Petrified Forest

Nearly every visitor who passes through Arizona, visits this forest in which there are the remains of thousands of trees that grew in great abundance during the Triassic age. Thousands of years ago these trees called, "Araucarioxylon Arizonium" grew to enormous heights, together with other foliage. During this age the rainfall increased until the torrents of water uprooted the trees and carried them down the streams where great lakes were formed by these bodies of water, into what is called the "Continental Sea." Silt, and molecules of silica colored by oxidized minerals filled in the molecules of wood as the trees sank into the silt until they were buried from sight. All the while the earth's crust was changing, mountain ridges were pushed up, other lands sank deeper, while others were worn away into flat surfaces. During this change of the earth the trees sank lower into the bottom of the Mesozoic Sea. Slowly, the sea began to evaporate and the salt and gypsum deposits were formed. Again, the surface changed as this land began to rise again to form the Rocky Mountains. Rocks were thrust up into the air, forming lofty peaks, and deep valleys. It was during this age that new streams were formed, working their way through the mountains, carrying away rocks, soil, and mineral deposits. As these streams cut away the land, they gradually exposed the petrified trees that had been buried for thousands upon thousands of years at the bottom of the sea. Even today the rains gradually expose new trees in the glistening sands of this barren region.

ROCKS and MINERALS

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY—Rough turquoise, callaita, odontotite and variscite, by the pound. Submit samples.—J. M. Carman, Jr., Gallup, New Mexico, U. S. A. ja12691

FOR SALE

DINOSAUR GIZZARD STONES—Naturally polished, from Montana's famous cretaceous fields, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Or will trade for fossils, minerals or Indian relics of equal value.—Mrs. Tone, Junction City, Oregon. n12084

THIRTY DIFFERENT fine classified minerals, \$1.00; 5 different genuine polished gem stones, 55c; polished pretty opal set, 20c; Australian gem opal in rough, fine colors, 35c; gem rock crystal, beauty, 10c. Large illustrated catalogue, 5c.—Vernon Lemley, Northbranch, Kansas. tfc

BEAUTIFUL AGATES, fossil limbs, hematite, 25 different gem stones, postpaid, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26th Year.—Jake Eaton, 921 Marion, Centralia, Wash. je12406

SPECIMENS OF THE JOPLIN, MO.—Picher, Okla., area. Send for free catalog with picture of various formations.—Boddies Mineral Specimens, Galena, Kans. fl2252

ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION of Fossils from the Yorktown formation Miocene Epoch, gathered at historic Yorktown, Virginia. Nicely boxed and described. \$1.00, add 15c for postage.—Barclay & Sons, Newport News, Va. mh12027

WASHINGTON PETRIFIED WOOD—Fine polished pieces of hickory, elm, sycamore, spruce, fir, cedar, redwood and others, in most any size or shape, from 25 cents and up, according to size and quality. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Chas. Simpson, Quincy, Wash. sl2468

MINERALS, Fossils, Petrified woods, Polished stones, Indian relics, etc. New Catalog, 3c.—H. Daniel, Dardanelle, Arkansas. ja108

The Petrified Forest was made into a National Monument in 1906 by Theodore Roosevelt to preserve it from vandals who were carrying tons of the wood away to have it polished into objects for tourist trade. The wood, when polished brings forth a more beautiful surface than either onyx or marble.

The National Parks Service has erected a museum in the heart of these fallen monuments of prehistoric times, where may be seen specimens of the various varieties of wood gathered from the reserve, together with specimens of prehistoric animal bones found in this area. Surrounding the museum are the monumental petrified trees, lying as they were uncovered by the elements. One of the largest specimens has a diameter wider than the average man can measure with outstretched arms. With few exceptions the trees are in broken pieces, complete or partially exposed on the surface of the sand. — By Max A. Ayer.

THE ONLY WAY how to buy gem stones is, ask for my approval selection of inexpensive but attractive gems without obligation to buy, including Brazil Topazes, Yellow Beryl, Colombian emeralds at \$2 per carat, Yellow Sapphires, Small Star Sapphires, Persian Antique Stones, Brilliant Zircons in blue, white, hyacinth, Abaloni Shell, Ceylon Moonstones, Aquamarines, Epidote, Peridot, Natalite, Anatrice, Antalite, and many others at low prices. Precious Topaz Green (rare), Cultured Pearls (Japan). Also necklaces, cameos, intaglios, Labradorite. Hand wrought sterling jewelry in pins, brooches, necklaces, rings, earrings. Also estimate given for dozen lots. Diamond Bortz, Diamond Scales (pocket size), emerald testers, specific gravity balances (\$10). Solder, chains, rough high grade Russian Malachite in lots of 5-100 lbs.—Ernest Meier, room 57, Broad Street, New York City. ja1052

OPALS—Queensland Boulders. Small vivid specimens 2" x 1", \$1 each. Medium sizes 3" x 1", \$5. Huge pieces \$10 to \$25. Write for list 31.—Norman Seward, Bourke Street, Melbourne, Australia. jap

(Continued from page 105)

the needles of a cone-bearing tree which are approached most closely today by those of a species of fir-like tree in China. He obtained seeds of another cone-bearer, related to the present-day arbor vitae, but now found only in the Atlas Mountains of northwestern Africa.

The fossils constitute additional evidence also that at some time, possibly during the Miocene age, there was a land bridge between Asia and North America.

Dr. Brown found one locality at which the thin rock strata were filled with nuts embedded in sandy clay. These were the so-called water chestnut, or water caltrop, now common in China where they are a food delicacy. The plants grow in shallow, sluggish streams—long stems attached to the bottom and rosettes of leaves floating on the surface. They evidently were very common in the Miocene age. It is interesting to note that during the past century these water nuts have been reintroduced into eastern North America from China, have taken root in eastern rivers, and constitute a serious threat to the navigation of smaller tributaries, because they tend to clog up these streams. Curiously enough, no leaves or stems were found.

The ancient northwestern forest abounded with flowering trees and shrubs. Dr. Brown found leaves and seeds of a tulip tree, and remains of a member of the rose family now found only on the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas, around Yosemite National Park. It has a heatherlike growth and is known as "mountain misery." He also found specimens from the tree known to botanists as the *cercidiphyllum*, somewhat similar in appearance to the common redbud or Judas bush of the Appalachian region, but belonging to an entirely different family. The existing member of this family is the largest flowering tree of eastern Asia.

EARLY AMERICA AND PIONEER LIFE

Years Before Last

By GRACE TEAR

MANY readers of HOBBIES would examine with interest the letters by my great-grandfather, Isaiah Daris in 1840, 1841, and 1842. These were posted in Hopewell, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Not one is in an envelope and not one bears a stamp. Each is folded and addressed and bears evidence of the red drop of wax with which it was sealed. Those sent in 1841 are marked "Free" as they were posted in the name of a son who was the Hopewell postmaster. A letter dated August 23, 1840 is marked "10 Paid." This one letter bears a cancellation mark and it is of interest to note that this mark bears the name of Bedford, not Hopewell.

The letters were written to my grandparents, Robert and Esther Moore of Coles County, Illinois. Each begins: "My respected Son and Daughter" and ends, "Your Friend and Father." A postscript to a letter dated November 28, 1841 reads: "N.B. I forgot to mention the receipt of your letter of the 16th of September. We generally receive your letter in 11 days from the post office date."

We can imagine how eagerly these home messages were read by the young daughter who had travelled overland with baby in arms to her new western home. They tell the dear, homely details of family and friends which would be most cherished in a father's letters.

Affairs of the community, state, and nation are also touched upon. We quote passages especially interesting.

February 19, 1841

"The general impression was that if we got a change of general administration we would get better times, but it is my humble opinion it will take some time before there will be any change for the better."

September 26, 1841

"President Tyler had disappointed the Whigs in vetoing both of the new bank bills. However, perhaps it will be for the best to rub along as we are doing without a U. S. bank as that would wind up a great many of the banks that are in operation at this time and would cause a scarcity of money in circulation."

In this same September letter, we read, "We had a temperance meeting a short time ago in Keys school house and there were forty-one put down their names and one for me. They have had several meetings in Bedford and approximately three hundred have joined. Some of the hardest cases in the county have become sober men. We are going to start a temperance society here. I think it will do much good in this part of the country. It is a great evil and ought to be put down."

In a letter of November 23, 1841, we find facts as to the prices grain was bringing. Wheat could be bought at the mill for a dollar a bushel. Corn had been sold for fifty cents and oats for thirty-seven and a half cents. Cattle were bringing three dollars a hundred.

From a letter dated January 16, 1842, we quote:

"Adam Rinard sold his place for \$12 an acre to Adam Steer who is able to pay it. It is thought to be a high price."

Hopewell readers of HOBBIES—How do these prices and conditions compare with those of the present in Pennsylvania?

Advertising Cards From Way Back When

COLLECTING advertising cards of years past provides plenty of recreation. Cards of fifty years ago seem strange compared with advertising of today. Mrs. Viola F. Richards, Massachusetts collector, invites us to have a verbal look into one of her scrapbooks which dates back to the 80's. She describes a few:

"Here beside a stream is a large spool of thread, lying on its side, and astride it sits a colored boy, fish-pole across his lap, and in his hands his fish-line made of thread from the spool which he is evidently unable to break, and his remark is, I reckon dis here's strong 'nuff, suah."

"Another make of thread shows the spool attached to a flag-pole, and the thread is carried to a church spire where it is fastened, making a tight rope upon which is balanced a man in red tights. Another brand is crocheted into a piece of lace which withstands the strain of a tug-of-war between two boys and two girls in gay attire."

It is easy to understand the reason for so many advertisements of thread, because in those days, far more sewing was done in every home than is even dreamed of now. To judge from the pictures, strength was believed desirable in thread, then, and the stronger the thread, the stronger its appeal to the public. (Those were the good old days!)

Needles, as well as thread lent themselves to attractive advertising. Here on a full-blown water-lily sits

a charming little sprite equipped with a threaded needle of noticeable size with which she is stringing the butterflies that hover around, and a companion picture shows a beautiful lady in a pink and yellow gown decorated with black bows from waist to hem, engaged in the delightful pastime of stringing miniature beaux with the same superlative brand of needle. Four tiny men are already dancing on her string while they watch the stringing of the fifth, who clasps his arms around the hand that is piercing the needle through his chest.

Sewing machines, too, came in for their share of advertising. On a card extolling a certain make of sewing machine are a boy and girl, hand in hand, standing on the sea-shore. "What are the wild waves saying, Brother?" asks the girl.

Just then a huge wave advances upon them, and Brother replies, as they scamper away, "Scoot, Sister scoot!" A lasting impression is made on the mind of the observer by a large patch neatly stitched upon the rear of the boy's trousers, bearing the legend, "This patch was sewed on by somebody's sewing machine."

Seedsmen exerted themselves to spread abroad the fame of their products. See this card showing a be-whiskered gentleman holding a banjo,

EARLY AMERICA

FOR SALE—Land deeds 1755-1790.—Astrella, Andover, New Hampshire. ja106

sitting on a short-legged washstand under the window of the lady of his dreams, apparently engaged in serenading, when she drops a flat squash down upon his defenseless head, remarking as she does so, "Blank's seeds are the best."

From the same company came the picture of John Doe, presumably, and Mrs. Doe, both becomingly night-capped, sitting up in bed, surveying with justifiable astonishment an enormous tomato that has just rolled in through the open window, bearing the assurance that it is "Warranted to produce ripe fruit in 100 days from the sowing of the seed."

Still another picture shows a family standing with open mouths and eyes popping from their heads viewing a muskmelon of noble proportions which rests on a stand. One small urchin has stuck a pair of shears into the delectable-looking melon, while another child sits on the floor consuming a prodigious section of the fruit which is labeled, "Blank's new surprise."

Several really beautiful winter scenes call attention to a patent medicine less well-known, now, but still on the market. Cherry trees bearing ripe fruit in profusion brighten advertisements of a sure-cure cough remedy. Charming scented cards exhale the perfumes they advertise.

Among the many cards sent out by soap manufacturers is one depicting a scene from "Pinafore", and little Buttercup is seen beseeching two sailors to buy So-and-So's Laundry soap.

Not the least interesting and amusing of the display is a series picturing Shakespeare's "Seven ages of man," in which the last age, "Mere oblivion, sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything" is shown as a mass of richly foamy suds made from you-guess-who's electric soap.



Michigan Hunt

A statewide search for important historical records will be conducted in Michigan under a \$150,000 appropriation from the national youth administration, Dr. George N. Fuller, secretary of the state historical commission, recently announced.

The project will provide employment for about 900 youths between the ages of 16 and 25 and 125 older persons who will supervise the work. Nothing has been done on this type of historical research in Michigan for eleven years.

The state will be divided into regions including each county. Workers will study the archives in court houses and an appeal will be made to people who have old papers, books or records of pioneer life in Michigan. Material which is collected will be stored safely in each county and then data will be mailed to the commission at Lansing.

Pioneer Days in Illinois



The following is excerpted from a letter in the collection of Willis Gordon of Santa Cruz, Calif.

To Miss P..... H.....
Rock Grove, Ill.

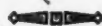
Perhaps you would like to have details of my journey. The first day I came thirty-five miles. My feet got very sore. I came 27 miles the next day which brought me to Fort Winnebago and here I hired out for twelve dollars a month five months, cash down, to Henry Carpenter, Esq. He keeps the best tavern in town. I drive a team the most of my time. Sylvester wanted me to write to him about what chance there would be for him to work all winter in the pinery. He can hire out for fifteen dollars a month, and get his money in the spring. I expect to start for Milwaukee tomorrow and shall be gone eight days. Write as soon as you receive this, directing your letters to Fort Winnebago, Columbia County, Wisconsin Territory.

HOBBY ROOM. A completely equipped Hobby Room has been opened at Brown University, Providence, R. I., to provide new and varied ways for students to use their leisure for developing various hobbies. The room, available from 7:30 in the morning until 11 at night, is under student supervision. As interest increases demonstrations and talks will be given. A stamp club has been formed already, and one student is at work on ship models.



HOSIERY. More and more manufacturers and merchants are making use of the historical in their display windows. For instance, a collection tracing the evolution of hosiery was shown in an Iowa City, Iowa, store. There were "twenty-five" antiques in the collection displayed. One is known as "Cherry Hose," a French lisle printed secretly in Belgium in 1870. Another is the "Floradora" style, made famous in the gay nineties by the Floradora sextet.

Washingtoniana



By CHARLES J. BUCKSTEIN

Interesting Relics in Washington, D. C.

A VERY interesting group of relics of George Washington can be found in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. They are displayed under glass and attract the attention of visitors to the Institution.

In one case is kept the famed buff and blue uniform worn so much by Washington and portrayed in so many of his portraits. In this particular uniform he must have taken especial pride, for it was the one he donned for the occasion of his historic resignation as general of the army. Also here one finds a gold-headed blackthorn cane, Washington's service sword, the sleeping tent he used during the Revolutionary War, a larger field tent, and the poles, pegs and ropes that held them in position.

In one case is a photograph of Washington's commission as general in chief of the Revolutionary forces, awarded him by the Continental Congress and signed by John Hancock, its president, and other officials. In the same case is something else of importance to history. This is the white brocade robe in which the in-

fant George Washington was christened, not long after his birth in 1732. Along with these two outstanding articles is the compass used by Washington as a surveyor in laying out his lands about Mount Vernon, his shaving mirror and razor case, his medicine scales, his leather writing case, trays of Sheffield silver from Washington's dining table, and various portraits, miniatures and medals.

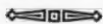
In another case the spyglass and larger field glass used by General Washington in his battles and his reconnoitering repose. With them, in the same case, is a piece of embroidered velvet that once was the ornamented sleeve of one of Martha Washington's gowns. Then there is the extra-faced watch that George Washington presented to his wife.

In an adjoining case is an array of the china service used by the Washingtons and by the unending line of guests entertained at their table.

In another nearby case are dining chairs from the shops of Sheraton and Hepplewhite, as well as tables and a large wing chair that came from Mount Vernon, Washington's historic home beside the Potomac.

This is a fine display of Washington mementoes and is well worth visiting to view.

THE RECORD COLLECTOR



Conducted by ALBERT WEHLING

Das Beste, was wir von der Geschichte haben, ist der Enthusiasmus, den sie erregt.

—GOETHE.

(The article on Bessie Abbott which was to have appeared this month has been postponed.)

Johanna Gadski

IF gramophone records reveal anything of what a singer was, Johanna Gadski certainly belongs among the Titans of Song. Why, then, is her name so nearly forgotten today?

Gadski sang a long time, and inevitably one assumes, not so well at the end of her career as at the beginning. Yet it was my good fortune to hear her as Isolde in one of her last appearances with a German company at the Manhattan, and while young and unfamiliar with operatic tradition and stature myself, I could not help but be impressed with the dignity and authority—even majesty—that she spread like a royal mantle over the shabby stage, musty scenery, and inadequate support of her associates. And the voice was well preserved. This was the more astonishing when one considers the heavy repertoire which had been hers throughout her long career; so few parts in which to stint or conserve: Aida, Brunnhilde, Isolde, and the Countess Almaviva!

Verdi, Wagner, and Mozart! Who but a Titan could even attempt this? Nordica, Lilli Lehmann . . . who else? In her too brief career, Eames sang only the lighter Wagner parts. Melba made up for her failure in Wagner by her exquisite and unsurpassable singing in French. If her moving "Il Trovatore" duet with Caruso is an example of what Schumann-Heink could do with Verdi, had she been so chosen, she was capable of it. But both Calve and Sembrich limited themselves always, though Calve once talked of Isolde. The later Tetrizzini contented herself with doing one thing better than anyone else ever could, or can! Did Fremstad ever try Mozart? Farrar avoided Verdi, preferring Puccini. Garden is Garden. Homer had remarkable gifts, but Hempel, no. And as for Destinn, while her versatility was great, her Victor records, save for the early superlative "Butterfly," reveal no vocal superwoman.

My point is connection with Gadski is that, not only did she attempt the Titanic feat mentioned above, but she accomplished it brilliantly. Nor was that her limit, for her records bear equal testimony that Rossini, Weber, Gluck, Strass, and the leider

composers were all taken in her mighty stride, and with the most brilliant results. Her voice, equally beautiful, and beautifully equal in all its registers, was capable of both shading and coloring. It could blaze with passion, melt in longing, but ever with the firmness, surety, depth and roundness of tone that is the mark of true vocal art, as well as a sound technique of singing. True, not every disc achieves the ultimate in perfection (the Liebestod is a distinct disappointment), but no one has yet achieved this enviable result, and considering the lengthy list she recorded, the number that do take their places among the gems of recorded song is truly amazing. Gadski is definitely among those "whose like we shall not hear again."

—George K. Bishop

En Tour . . .

Since the middle of November I have been traveling along the Pacific Coast, meeting record collectors and inspecting their collections. The first collector I met was Mr. Wagenknecht, whom I saw in his office at the University of Washington in Seattle. Mr. Wagenknecht has a large and varied collection, the high points being, of course, the records of Farrar and McCormack, the number of which run into astonishing figures. Mr. Reamy, also of Seattle, has converted the entire upper story of his home into a "record room," and what a paradise it is! Autographed photos of singers are on the walls, a library of catalogs is in a large cabinet which stands among various types of phonographs, and records everywhere, with many a gem to gloat over. Mr. Reamy cleared up the matter of de Lucia's "Pagliacci" records by stating that he had three of them, including a "Vesti la giubba."

In Pasadena I met J. D. Hill, who is a very discriminating collector, specializing in lieder. Harry James in Altadena has a splendid collection of symphonic records besides many others, and is having a specially constructed reproducer built in his music room. When I next went to see the collection of Raymond Hill in South Pasadena I knew that I was going to be in for a thrilling time. I was prepared for anything, and such preparation was exactly right! Mr. Hill is the sort of chap who keeps his enormous collection in meticulous order, and then asks, "What record ever made you like to hear?" He nonchalantly pulls out Giraltoni (5000 Victor series, of

course!), Suzanne Adams (and this is the original red label G. & T. "Home Sweet Home"!), Affre, Fremstad's "Liebestod, and hundreds of the heart-warming Victor "Grand Prize" label records: Melba (mauve and red), Gadski, Scotti, Caruso, and then those that we all search for: Abbott, Blass, Eames, Calve, Crossley, Carlo Albani, Boninsegna, Battistini, and on and on through the alphabet. All Grand Prizes, no less! I was feeling just a little bit disconsolate after bidding Mr. Hill good-bye, but when I had spent a whole morning and a whole evening (until 3 o'clock the next morning) staring at the records which Tom Barry tossed out of cabinets, albums, and boxes in his home in Los Angeles, I was ready to go home and collect player piano rolls. Hill had been cruel enough in the way he brought out his glorious old treasures, but Barry had no pity at all. He has more Grand Prize Victors than I have ever seen assembled under one roof before. There are De Luxe Victors by Scotti, Blass, Sembrich, Caruso, Hollman, 10 and 12 inch mauve Melbas, Monarchs by Adams ("Coquette," "Romeo and Juliet"), Crossley (81000 series) Blauvelt, Campanari, Plancon, and then Victor Grand Prizes by just about everyone who made them, including Hamlin (88000 series), Tetrizzini, Farrar ("Tannhauser," and the 10 inch and 12 inch arias from "Mme. Butterfly"), Elman, La Forge, Ancona, Abbott, Calve, Cavalieri, Constantino, Dalmore, and so on to Ellen Beach Yaw. Among the Grand Prize concerted records I photographed in my mind's eye are the Caruso-Abbott "Rigoletto quartet," the Farrar-Caruso "Butterfly" duet, the Caruso-Scotti "Forza del destino" duet, the Dalmore-Journet "Carmen" duet, the Melba-Caruso "Boheme" duet, the Eames-Dalmore-Plancon trio from "Faust," the Abbott-Ancona 12 inch duet from "Rigoletto," the Abbott-Homer duet from "Martha," the Viafora-Caruso "Boheme" quartet, and so on, on and on, far into the next day.

The next day, Tom and I went out to Hollywood to see Charles Dalmore. This proved to be one of those afternoons that we often dream about, but so seldom experience. The great tenor, still in excellent voice, showed us around his studio, telling

HAVE ABOUT 3000 Victor Red and Columbia striped seals records to exchange. Send list of "Wanted" and what have you to:—J. Sicignano, 731 So. 11th St., Newark, N. J. ja106

INTERNATIONAL RECORD COLLECTORS' CLUB—Wm. H. Seltsam, Founder, 315 Reservoir Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A. Re-pressings of historical phonograph records. Lists. 13001

WANTED — Phonograph record catalogues before 1912. — Adams, 4942 Lantana, San Diego, California. ja154

us all the while of the roles he sang, and of the records he made. Mr. Dalmores is greatly impressed with the present day method of recording, not only in connection with the phonograph, but also with the moving pictures.

As this is written, I am still in Los Angeles. I plan to return home via New Orleans because I have heard that there are old records to be found there.



To Keep the Record Clear

Information is wanted regarding a singer named Rota who has made HMV black 52426 (Victory black 61149).

The Crossley coupling, announced here last month as one of the IRCC issues for December, will be released this month instead.

The Record Forum

Dear Mr. Wehling:

Sure enjoyed your first issue of THE RECORD COLLECTOR. Wish to see more about the popular records and enjoyed Mr. Robert Mowers' plea. Here's hats off to Mr. Robert Mowers of Schenectady. I am a collector of popular records, especially old time ballads by such famous artists as V. Dalhart, Robinson "Peg" Moreland, Bud Billings, McFarland, Gardner, and others. Would like to hear from others on this type of record. I wish to see a page of old time sheet music also soon.

M. Martin, Kerman, Calif.

Dear Mr. Martin:

You'll probably hear post haste from Ulysses Walsh!

Dear Mr. Wehling:

Many thanks for the copy of HOBBIES, which I found very interesting. I note with interest the proposed catalog. A friend of mine and I have had this idea in mind for some considerable time. I have recently acquired two original 1904 Sobinoffs, which are very nice. Another rarity is Janotha (5563) original 1904 London issue.

John Barnett, Essex, England

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Please send us more detailed information about the two Sobinoffs, or, better yet, please send us the two Sobinoffs, and we'll work out the details!



The Victor Red Seal 5000 Series

BECAUSE of the many requests received, the Victor red label 5000 series, as complete as I am able to make it at the present time, follows herewith:

5000—Emma Calve	CAMEN: Habanera
5001— " "	Enchantment
5002— " "	CARMEN: Seguidilla
5003— " "	CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA: Voi lo sapete
5005—Suzanne Adams	Coquette
5006— " "	Home Sweet Home
5007— " "	ROMEO ET JULIET: Valse
5008—Enrico Caruso	AIDA: Celeste Aida
5009— " "	GIOCONDA: Cielo e mar
5010— " "	TOSCA: E lucevan le stelle
5011— " "	La mia canzone
5012— " "	CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA: Siciliana
5014— " "	Non t'amo piu
5016— " "	PAGLIACCI: Vesti la giubba
5017—Pol Plancon	LE CID: Air du tambour major
5018— " "	PHILEMON ET BAUCIS: Vulcan's song
5021— " "	FAUST: Veau d'or
5022— " "	FAUST: Serenade Mephistopheles
5023—Antonio Scotti	FAUST: Dio possente
5025—Fernando de Lucia	MANON: Il sogno
5026— " "	RIGOLETTO: La donna e mobile
5027— " "	L'Idéale
5028— " "	TOSCA: Recondita armonia
5029—Jan Kubelik	Serenade
5030— " "	LUCIA: Sextet
5031—Maurice Renaud	RIO DE LAHORE: Air
5035— " "	FAVORITE: Pour tant amour
5036— " "	TANNHAUSER: O douce etolle
5037—Eduardo Garbin	TANNHAUSER: Donna non vidi mai
5039—Giuseppe de Luca	HAMLET: Com' il ramito fior
5040— " "	RE DI LAHORE: O casto fior
5041— " "	DON GIOVANNI: Serenata
5042—Eugenio Giraltoni	DEMONIO: Aria
5044—Mme Kristmann	Ave Maria
5045—Maria Michailowa	LUCIA: Mad scene
5046— " "	Serenade de Gounod
5049—Fernando de Lucia	BARBER OF SEVILLE: Aria
5064—Professor Moreschi	Crucifixus
5065—Professor Camandini	Laudete pueri Dominum
5067—Cappella Sistina	Intonuit de Coelo
5072—Aino Ackte	A ma fiancee
5073—Affre and Gresse	FAUST: Duet from Act 1
5074—Aino Ackte	FAUST: Rio de Thule
5075—Note	HERODIADE: Vision fugitive
5076—Agussol and Affre	ROMEO ET JULIET: Chambre scene
5077—Delmas	PATRIE: Air de Ryscor
5078— " "	DON GIOVANNI: Serenade
5080— " "	DIE WALKURE: Adieu de Wotan
5081— " "	JOLIE FILLE DE PERTH
5083— " "	CONTE BLEU: La Tausseint
5084—Note	HAMLET: Air
5111—Felia Litvinne	LE CID: Air de Chimene
5113—Mattia Battistini	DEMON: Del non plorar
5114— " "	FAUST: Aria di Valentino
5115— " "	BARBER OF SEVILLE: Cavatina
5116— " "	EUGENE ONEGIN: Aria
5118— " "	DON GIOVANNI: Finch' dal vino
5119— " "	TANNHAUSER: Aria della stella
5121—Michailowa and Davidow	See'st thou the moon?
5127—Mattia Battistini	DON GIOVANNI: Serenade

Any corrections or additions to the above list will be very welcome.

On the Mike for Hobbysm



The accompanying picture shows King Hostick (left) and W. A. Steiger (right) looking over a copy of HOBBIES preparatory to their Hobby Hour which is conducted on a Springfield, Ill., radio station, WCBS. The Hobby Hour is presented once a week on Sunday evening and promises to afford worthwhile entertainment during the winter month.

Dolls' Houses for Grown-ups

By MARION AUSTIN PARRY

COLLEEN MOORE'S doll house, a palace of enchantment formed of miniature collection material, has sent the writer on the quest of historical material concerning doll houses of the past. Some of them, like Miss Moore's, were put to benevolent use.

One Anna Kaferlin of Nuremberg set up a doll house complete even to library, music room and armory, and displayed it to her fellow townspeople upon payment of a small fee. The house was an elaborate and expensive toy, painstakingly realistic in its minute details of furnishing, with its small feather-beds, its rows of tiny pitchers and plates and candlesticks, and its collection of quaint little cooking utensils.

In the seventeenth century doll houses as well as beautiful dolls were considered tasteful presents for gallants to make to their fair ladies. Richelieu is known to have given the the Duchess d'Enghien a lovely little room with six elaborately dressed dolls — grandmother, baby, maid, nurse and midwife.

Another early doll house was constructed for an educational purpose. While Peter the Great was in Holland in 1697, acquiring as much European culture as he saw fit, he conceived the idea of taking back to Russia a doll house embodying all the latest improvements in construction, furnishing and decoration, to serve as an object lesson to the benighted residents of St. Petersburg. His orders were carried out ably but the bill for this "last word" in doll houses was as large as the house was small, and the Czar high-handedly refused to pay it. To this day the little Dutch house remains in a museum in Amsterdam, an invaluable record of the housekeeping arrangements of that period.

The few examples of eighteenth century doll houses which are still in existence suggest that money must have been spent lavishly to perfect them. It is recorded that in Augsburg in 1765 there were doll houses which had been constructed and furnished at a cost of at least a thousand gulden. Some of these eighteenth century doll houses were pretentious three-story mansions, rising in some instances to a height of nine feet. The front was usually in two sections and would be swung open upon hinges like the doors of a cupboard—a device still popular with doll house architects. Infinite pains were taken to secure correct proportions and realism in the tiny window

panes, carved newel posts, candelabra and wall decorations.

Several mid-nineteenth century doll houses have recently been acquired by the Museum of the City of New York. Strictly speaking, they have no place in this category of adults' doll houses since, although they reflect the interest and taste of the adults who constructed and furnished them, the avowed purpose was undoubtedly to make a toy to amuse the children. One magnificent eight-room Victorian mansion has horsehair covered sofa and chairs, gilded piano, revolving piano stool, elaborate wall brackets and ornate vases. Another is amusingly "authentic" with knitted shawl on the sofa, minute antimacassars on the chairs, and fancy lace curtains over the little windows.

In the summer of 1924, that remarkable achievement of artists and craftsmen known as the Queen's Dolls' House was exhibited at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. It has since been exhibited at Windsor Castle as well as in various other parts of England for the benefit of children's charitable institutions, in much the same way that Colleen Moore's fairy castle is being shown, and with much the same success. Whole books have been written about this marvelous little house. Designed by the great English architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens, it represents a luxurious home rather than a palace. Unsparring effort was made to secure realism on a small scale. In fact, the furnishings are actually small-scale models of real articles, as far as possible. For example, a firm of elevator engineers made the doll house elevator, a distinguished firm of piano-makers made the piano, and well-known manufacturer of automobiles filled the dolls' garage with cars. The same idea was carried out in the doll house library, which contains two hundred handsome morocco-bound volumes about an inch and a half in height, each filled with an original contribution from a distinguished author, in that author's own handwriting. The cost of the Queen's Dolls' House is inestimable, since it was a devoted nation's gift to Queen Mary.

In 1926, at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Exposition, an Irish knight, Sir Neville Wilkinson, exhibited a marvelous "Titania's Palace" which he had worked upon for twenty years. Popular Science Monthly of June, 1926, contained an article entitled "A Masterpiece of Tiny-craft," which described the little castle as "the world's most wonderful

miniature structure" and said in part: "Imagine a complete palace occupying the space of a billiard table. . . . The hall of the Fairy Kiss is perhaps the most remarkable room in the palace . . . The parquet floor contains 2,000 tiny pieces inlaid with marvelous patience by a retired colonel, living in Switzerland, who has been delighted to contribute to Sir Neville's unique palace. Tall bronze doors open into the courtyard, while a screen of lacelike jade conceals another door leading into the chapel. Here is a room of almost breathless delight. On the pure white marble floor stand bronze Biblical groups. A ceiling of mosaic, archangels attended by the morning stars standing poised on a crystal sphere, looks down on this beautiful chapel. A secret panel at one side of the chapel admits to the Queen's boudoir. In this room is a tiny grand piano that is worthy a story in itself . . . A door of dark Domingo mahogany leads to the state dining room. In this room is a walnut dining table just two inches high, with two serving tables of the same height. Dainty dishes of old Bristol ware rest on doilies of gossamerlike lace from Jerusalem. Landscapes painted in Holland 300 years ago for the doll's house of a royal nursery hang on the gray walls." This gorgeous little palace was taken on a world tour as well as being exhibited in England for many years, and the proceeds of the exhibitions were used to aid children's hospitals.

As for Colleen Moore's doll house there is a bewitching fantasy charm that are all its own, give it distinction quite apart from the glamor of its half million dollars worth of ivory and gold and precious stones.

Hobby Show Calendar

Recent Hobby Shows and Hobby Exhibitions have been held at:

Iowa City, Ia.
Sedalia, Mo. (By Parent-Teachers organization.)
Tiffin, Ohio.
Granite City, Ill.
Ossining, N. Y.
La Crosse, Wis.
Howell, Mich.
Galesburg, Ill.
Gibson City, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
La Fontaine, Ind.
Waterbury, Conn.
Walla Walla, Wash.

A Collector's Idea

New York—Enclosed you will find \$1 money order for which please renew my subscription to *HOBBIES* for another year. I had a dollar with which to buy myself a Christmas present, so I'm renewing my subscription to *HOBBIES*. That's my idea of making a dollar go a long way.—Harold Fogelsonger.

Collecting in Canada

By A. E. BYERLY, D. O.
Guelph, Ontario

SOMETIME ago in an article in *HOBBIES*, I told of my early experiences in collecting books and newspapers. The reading of *HOBBIES* has led me to extend my field of collecting and it is with some measure of satisfaction to note the articles I have located in the past few months, items which I have no doubt are exceedingly hard to find in most parts of the United States where collecting has become such an interesting hobby.

The first relic of pioneer days in Ontario to reach my office was one of the first sewing machines to enter Canada. It belonged to one of our oldest families, and is of the type made by Barthelmy Thimonier who invented the first workable sewing machine in France in 1830. His first models were of wood but in the forties he made them of metal, producing them in England. There is no shuttle on my little machine, the old lock stitch of Thimonier still sewing in its very best fashion. The machine is four inches wide, seven inches long, eight inches high and is run by hand.

In 1829 there came to Galt, Ontario, a man who was destined to play an important part in the pioneer life of this country. His name was James Cowan, and passed down through three generations of his descendants have come a few rare articles which have now entered my collection. Possibly some of the readers of *HOBBIES* living in the United States who know nothing of the great land to the North would like to know something of the class of men and women who pioneered here and whose possessions today constitute priceless relics. Having been born in the United States of a family which dates back to 1738 in the States, and having lived there the greater part of my life, I realize how little the American people know about Canada. In fact, a man from the States came through here with snowshoes in the summer time, in the back of his car, and a huge tank to carry gas, for he had an idea there would be few stations between Detroit and Toronto and other points in Canada. Well it's not all one sided at that, for when I came here fifteen years ago, a young lady asked me if we had Christmas in the United States.

Throughout this section the early settlers were in most instances well to do, even wealthy, English and Scotch gentlemen. They brought with them many valuable things including

fine libraries, beautiful furniture, china, silver pewter and many other things of interest. The great destroyer of these old relics was fire. For instance back in the fifties, the mansion of John Howitt, a noted English gentleman was totally destroyed in this city, losing for all time the valuables he had brought from England. Such was the fate accorded the home of America's great botanist, the late John Goldie, who lived at Ayr, Ontario, in the early days. Following the gentlemen class came a farmer element who developed Ontario into a country very much resembling that of Ohio. Descendants of many of these pioneers still live on the original farms.

One of my prized possessions from the Cowan family is the high plush hat James Cowan wore possibly a hundred years ago. It is even contained in the original old-fashioned hat box. On the colored blue and gold papers lining of this rare old hat is the inscription "Super Velvet Man." Brought by the Cowans from England was one of the most antique glass bottles or flasks that I have ever seen. Its beautiful green color, long neck, shapely handle, would be hard to equal. Decanters, dishes and a stripped pottery pitcher is from the Cowan collection. Horn drinking glasses are also in the lot along with horn and pewter cups.

And of course pioneer days would not be well represented without candle moulds, candlesticks and snuff-boxes, then the old coal oil lamp, and I have a prize pair in green glass with beaded edges.

Collecting produces many things which we cannot help but admire. The sparkling cut glass salts of a 100 years ago, marble fruit dishes

with lovely carving, the old porridge sets, the brilliant colored butter and cheese dishes; what a story of pioneer days they could tell if they were but able to speak!

In 1827 a young Scotchman by the name of Patrick Bell invented the first practical reaping machine. Bell's reaper met and defeated in contests machines made by McCormack which were not designed until several years after Bell had his machine in operation. There is a daughter of Patrick Bell living in Scotland and some years ago she and her sister, now deceased, sent me their father's flute. To Canada this flute is of special interest, for when the Rev. Patrick Bell, the inventor, came to Canada in 1834, he brought this flute with him, and during the long winter evenings when the settlers were gathered about the roaring fireplace, he entertained them with music. In 1837 Mr. Bell returned to Scotland where he lived until his death in 1869. The flute he loved so well has come back to this section of the country where a 100 years ago he taught and preached. His work as an inventor is said to mark the turning point in agriculture, and did more to influence its development than any other agricultural implement.

The other day found me some twenty miles from home, the car parked in a lane, and a quarter mile walk up the muddy path to the house. Coming back I found a flat tire but I guess the pair of pewter egg cups, over a hundred years old, which I had secured at the house, compensated for the work of changing the tire.

In this part of Canada dishes by Adams, Wedgewood, Doulton, and those of ironstone by several makers are frequently seen. That of Bridgewood is very rare here.

Of course here in Canada very little early American china or pewter is seen. It is nearly all by English firms. Early Wedgewood in the willow pattern is the most common.

The Adventures of a Cane Collector

By JULIUS LEVINE

I HAVE always been interested in canes as a hobby. For years I had been content to gather in the domestic variety, but when I had an opportunity to make a trip around the world my real adventures in cane collecting began. In Japan I gazed with envious eyes upon the antique carved canes in Nikko, the great temple city of Japan, where exquisitely carved sticks are carried by the priests and the Shintoists. I was fortunate in being able to secure one of these.

From Japan I went to China where I collected a most interesting lot of canes all carved from the woods indigenous to the country. These consisted of canes made from camphor wood, bamboo and Bhutan cypress. My journey north was uneventful as far as cane collecting is concerned, but when I had reached the city of Blagovyeschensk, Siberia, I was fortunate in being able to secure a most interesting cane. It is a steel cane with a combination measuring rod and hammer.

My next stop in my round the world itinerary was Finland and

Denmark, and in the latter country I cut a cane from a tree at Hamlet's grave at Elsinore. I then proceeded south and during my journey I was fortunate in obtaining a cane that once belonged to Maximilian, the ill-fated emperor of Mexico. I also made strenuous efforts to secure a cane that had been used by the great Napoleon himself but was unsuccessful. This Napoleonic cane was a most interesting one. It had been cut from a red whortleberry tree by one of Bonaparte's soldiers from the battle of Arcola and represented an artistic piece of carving.

I have in my collection Polynesian canes and totem sticks from Alaska, quite a few from Mexico, a shillelah from Ireland and a stick cut from a hawthorne bush near the ruins of the village preacher's modest mansion at Lissoy, Ireland, the scene of Oliver Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

My collection of canes is most diversified. I believe I have canes made from every conceivable material. Among others I have a cane fashioned from the spinal column of a shark and several made from the hide of a rhinoceros. I have Turkish canes, sticks from Jerusalem, Egyptian canes of rarest Zanzibar ivory and ebony, a poacher's cane from Germany with revolver attached, used by those who fish or kill game illegally. I also have a cane that was carried by the late Czar Nicholas of Russia, during his stay at Tsarkoye Selo, and one that King Ludwig, the mad monarch of Bavaria, once owned. I have also canes with handles of calucha skin (young shark) fashioned like an elephant's head, and others with handles of cobra skin. There is in my collection a stick from the imperial city of Luxor where King Tut lies buried and a variety of bamboos gathered along the Nile. I have also German sword canes, shepherd sticks from Palestine, camphor woods from Tien Tsin, and fish canes from Manchuria. I am very proud of a staff of chestnut bearing a carved likeness of Barbarossa, the work of a Russian prince who was in voluntary exile in South Germany. My present collection consists of 2,264 canes, made from 300 different kinds of material and from 287 countries.

The custom of cane-carrying began in the eleventh century and even women carried them then. It is well known that Queen Constance, wife of King Robert, carried one crowned with a bird.

The favor with which the cane is looked upon in all classes of society seems to date from the time of Louis XIII. Men of the gown and the court carried them. At this time the sabre-cane made its appearance. This was rather a weapon than a simple stick and on account of its hollow-

ness was used by the beaux of Paris to send sugar plums to their ladies. Under Louis XIV, canes were magnificently carved and were ornamented with knobs and ravens' beaks of gold. Under this reign ceremony did not exclude the cane, especially that with the knob of gold.

Under Louis XV the cane was longer. Lafayette on his return from America presented himself at court with a long one and from that moment on such sticks became fashionable. The revolution which had broken the feudal and royal sticks soon shortened the cane and then the Incroyables (of the French dandies) made their appearance. They were frightfully twisted sticks which fashionable men twirled as they walked.

Canes also are the means of telling history. Thus Maori canes show carv-

ings that are written records more than one hundred years old. They tell a story of religion and superstition. The Polynesians used canes to communicate with each other and one is amazed that their tools were shells used as an axe or blade, jaw bones of kangaroos with the front teeth imposed used as a graver and a boar's tusk serving as a plane. A piece of shark skin fastened to a stick formed a fairly good file.



EVER TRY IT? During a recent week former students of schools in Kansas City, Mo., passed some absorbing time trying to dig up pictures of former students. Identification of former classmates was in some cases as difficult as finding the long forgotten pictures they claimed.

"St. Anthony's Pipe"*

By J. F. H. HEIDE

At Padua, in bare and gloomy cell,
With naught but "dago" red his thirst
to quell,
A saintly monk upon his prie-dieu knelt
In gallant aim the fiend with pray'r to
pelt.
He told his beads, with fervent, champ-
ing jowl
While one hand eased the itch of hairy
cowl.

At times the chin in sheer exhaustion
sank
And weary eyes from further vigil shrank.
'Twas then that Satan sowed the hellish
seeds
That troubled Tony's waking thoughts
and deeds.
Monastic vows in sensuous dreams forgot,
He reveled in the lure of fiendish plot.

A biting spine might wake him, with a
start,
When frantic hand would jerk the cowl
apart
And dig within, assuaging mundane pain
A guarding angel caused for Tony's gain.
With thanks to heaven for the timely jar,
He'd take a swig and turn to his devoir.

'Twas thus he fought the devil might
and main.
Temptations twelve had Satan tried in
vain
To cauterize the sprouting wings before
They undertake to sainted shrines to soar.
And Tony longed for some celestial fire
To smoke out Satan and perverse desire.

While cogitating on the gifts of God,
To cure his aching knees and weary nod,
The thought of sacrificial smoke recurred,
The smoke by which the Lord of Hosts
was stirred
To bless His faithful servants, now and
then,
Or stop to wield the sword of brawling
men.

The smoke the pious Tony had in mind
Was one for which indulgent heaven pined
And which should curb the violence of
man.
Inspiring nobler thought as naught else
can.
The devil and his captious crabbed tools
Should counterblast in vain with peevish
rules.

Alas, no herb or fruit in all his creed
Produced a smoke to meet his twofold
need.
He lived four hundred stupid years too
soon
To know of Glitche Manito's petun.

So Tony, nodding, slipping untold beads,
Explored fantastic lands and stranger
weeds.

In drowsy vision he beheld a race
Of red-skinned semi-nudes with beard-
less face,
Whose ev'ry act and venture seemed
controlled
By incensed ceremonials untold.
A photic spirit hovered over all,
Who sniffed contentedly the smoky pall.

But Tony's vibrant uvula rebelled
While yet the aromatic incense smelled.
A snort abruptly closed his rhythmic snore
As chaplet counters clattered to the floor
Bewildered, the ascetic looked about,
Composed himself and smiled with joy
devout.

Although the vulgar, godless windpipe
choke,
'Twas plain Jehova's pleasure lay in
smoke.
Indeed, since dawn of intellect, each tribe
In sacrifices owned this potent bribe.
But here was one which seemed, besides,
to aid
The health and mental strength of man
and maid.

"Eureka!" Tony cried with upraised arms:
"No longer shall temptation's varied
charms
"Imperil souls of men. We'll smoke
them out
"And drive theimps to hell in utter rout."
Forthwith he set about to make, with joy,
The implement he'd seen the reds employ.

Sufficed the olive for the stem and bowl,
He lacked the herb to satisfy the soul.
No foliage approached in fragrant scent
The leaves the redskins burned in com-
plement,
Nor gave the kindly philosophic bent
This herb induced with clear Divine
intent.

Depressed, he laid the useless weapon by
And Satan risked again his trade to ply.
For centuries the friars kept the pipe,
Then passed it on to San Antone to swipe
The Tempter at St. Anthony's Hotel,
Fulfilling aims conceived in Tony's cell.

The relic, passing Italy's embargo,
Now helps to keep the devil from Chicago.
But those who failed the treasured prize
to win
Significantly tap their brows and grin,
And covertly they whisper evermore:
"Vienna welchael, nineteen thirty-four!"

*On receipt of a pipe from a guest of
Hotel St. Anthony, San Antonio, Texas,
there piously revered as one smoked by
St. Anthony, himself.

(c) 1935 by J. F. H. Heide.

WALK YOUR HORSES

By PAUL SCOTT

MANY an honor, in song and prose, has been bestowed upon "Old Dobbin", that dutiful and necessary servant of yesteryear. But probably nothing has so preserved the memory of stamping hoofs and cracking whips as the old iron stable-boy, still found in antique shops, museums, and occasionally along sidestreets of middlewestern towns.

I can still hear the gatekeeper calling, "Walk your horses," as we drove the team up to the public park on a warm, summer afternoon. There, at the entrance way, alongside the massive, ornamented iron portal, stood a familiar attendant—the little negro stable boy, molded in iron, but ready (with human expression) to hold the team if walking them seemed too annoying or bothersome. His arm was extended and in his hand was a large iron ring for holding the strap.

This little chap, often wearing a short cutaway jacket, buttoned vest, short breeches with buckles below the knees, and a funny little cap—all brightly colored (usually in deep blues, greens, reds and yellows) may have been a native of Ohio, Michigan, or even far-away New Jersey, but one thing most certain, he originally emerged from an iron foundry mold.

These queer, equestrian servants always fascinated me, and in later years an urge to collect them overtook me, till today I have almost a score of these negro hitching posts in my collection. No two of them are quite the same. Each foundry created its own version of a negro stable-boy. In the early "eighties" competition was keen in the hitching post trade.

One of the oldest posts I have ever seen is a "darky" porter, cast in two molds and rather crudely assembled. Judging from his Colonial costume, he probably dates back to the days when the Father of our Country proudly rode his big bay stallion up to the Mount Vernon stables. This monumental porter hails from Virginia.

While most negro hitching posts are about three feet in height, a rare specimen five feet tall was patented by a foundry in Massillon, Ohio, about 1853. This black boy, barefooted and bareheaded, wears a pair of patched pants suspended by a knotted rope over one shoulder. His only other garment is a shabby shirt with sleeves torn to shreds just above the elbows. Nevertheless, despite his plight, his kinky head is tilted sky-

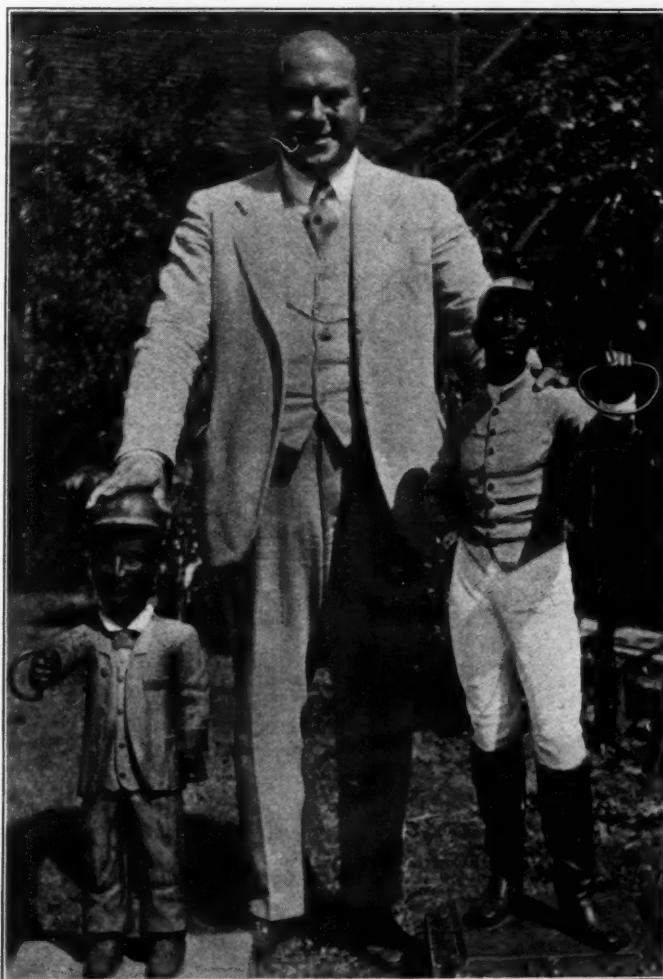
ward while he bears a wholesome smile and reluctantly casts off all cares and straits of poverty—while offering the inevitable hitching ring in his strong, right hand.

The most popular and sought after of all "human" hitching posts is the negro jockey who stands very erect and puts forth his arm in a dignified manner. His hands are small, and the ring he holds is about three inches in diameter. He is neatly attired from head to foot in the typical jockey garb of his day (1870). Many hundreds of these models were cast in an Ohio iron foundry, and some of them were originally given white faces instead of the conventional jet black. The cap of this type is striped in four longitudinal sections, and bears a rounded visor. Every detail of the costume is con-

spicuously realistic, such as the buttons on his vest and the slight wrinkles in his sleeves. His left hand reposes on his hip, and these fingers rest with a contour of perfect ease. The eyes of this jockey are glass, and when the sun strikes them, a lifelike but rather uncanny stare is reflected. The jockey post stands about three feet high, and is mounted on a square, hollow iron platform about six inches in height.

One lone, dilapidated sign at the entrance to Sutro Park in San Francisco still bears the once popular words, "Walk your horses," while over to one side, beneath an old leafy bush, peeps a little iron man, covered with rust and totally forsaken, who forever looks up with a pleasing countenance as if to say, "Ah'll hold 'em fo' yo', Boss."

Paul Scott with two favorite specimens.



The Journal of a Movie Fan of 1914

By E. WALTER

THE following extracts are from the journal kept by a sixteen year old boy in a city of Northern New Jersey in the year 1914. The journal was kept in small memo books and the one selected to illustrate just who was who and what was what in moviedom at that time covers the period April 6, 1914 to May 31, 1914.

April 6th 1914—Mailed a letter to the manager of the "Perils of Pauline" moving picture contest. The New York American is giving \$1,000 in prizes each week for a plot for a new episode. This week Montgomery Hicks, a lawyer, is suggesting a way of getting rid of Pauline (Pearl White) to Raymond Owen (Paul Panzer), the villain. He says: "Now this is what's got to happen to Miss Pauline — I suggested having Pauline arrested for the murder of Harry Marvin, her fiance, who is found dead. (Of course the prize was not won for the hero never is killed. Crane Wilbur played the part of Harry Marvin.)

To the City Theatre. "On the Firing Line in Tripoli," a five part picture, (Mundstuck's Features), showing scenes of the Italian war in Tripoli. Saw two smaller pictures "Monte Cristo Up to Date" (Melies General Films) and "The Birthday Ring" (American Biograph).

April 7th, 1914—Went to the Montauk Theatre. Saw "Smashing the Vice Trust," a six part picture, showing District Attorney Charles Whitman of New York City at work. Produced by the Progress Film Co. Three vaudeville acts. Mentz & Lentz, acrobats; Joe Daniels, comedian giving imitations, and the Reed St. John Trio, music and singing.

April 8th, 1914 — Went to the Garden Theatre. Saw the first episode of "The Perils of Pauline," three parts, played by the famous Pathe Players (Eclectic Film Co.). (Here follows a synopsis of the story—too lengthy to be inserted here.) Saw two other pictures "The Vision in the Window" (Edison) and "The Fallen Angel" (American Biograph).

April 10th, 1914 — To the City Theatre. Saw the following moving pictures: "All for His Sake" (Edison); "Broncho Billy and the Settler's Daughter" (Essanay), and "When Dooley Passed Away" (Lubin). Two acts of vaudeville: O'Dear's Dogs, educated dogs, and McKusick-Edwards, singers. (G. M. Anderson was the star of "Broncho Billy.")

April 11th, 1914—To the Montauk Theatre. "The Female Raffles," four part picture (State Rights Film Co.); also saw "A Broken Melody" (Vita-graph); "The Hour of Terror"

(American Biograph); "Detective Short" (Lubin); "The Bottom of the Sea" (Lubin); and "The Rube" (Selig). Vaudeville: Bicknell & Gibney, comedy skit; Woodford's Animals, monkey and pony; and Ben Cook, comedian.

April 13th, 1914 (Easter Monday)—To the Montauk Theatre. Saw "Tigris," four part picture (Itala Films, Torino). Le Blanc, the merchant, Tigris, the thief, and the police inspector are played by the same actor although Tigris and the inspector appear in the same scene. Small pictures: "A Servant of the Rich" (Lubin); "The Message of the Rose" (Edison); "Batty Bill Wins a Baby" (Melies General Films); "Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds" (Melies General Films); and "The Canning Industry in California" (Essanay), showing the method of gathering and canning peas and asparagus. Vaudeville acts: Professor Peck's Blockheads, a Punch and Judy show; Wright & Albright, comedy and singing, and the Flying Hendrys aerialists.

April 16th, 1914—Went to the Montauk Theatre. Saw "Quincy Adams Sawyer and Mason Corner Folks," four part picture (Puritan Special Features Co.). Small pictures: "The Child of the Prairie" (Selig) and "The Battle of the Weak" (Vita-graph). Vaudeville: The Victorellas, acrobats; Milt Arnsman, comedian; and Marsten & Melvin, comedy and singing.

April 17, 1914—To the Theatorium. Saw "Into the Wilderness, three parts, (Eclair-Universal), and small pictures: "Slim Becomes a Detective" (Frontier-Crystal Films), and "Won by Waiting" (Copenhagen). (This theatre was of the type known as a "nickel dump," that is the very cheapest type of moving picture theatre — admission 5c. The other theatres were of a higher type but our journalist saw the pictures from a 5c seat in the gallery.)

April 18th, 1914—To the Pleasant Hour Theatre (another nickelodion). Saw "On the Fighting Line," three parts (Warner's Features) and "Helping Hand" (Majestic).

April 20th, 1914—To the Montauk Theatre. Saw "Dope," six part picture (Thanhouser-Broadway) with an all star Broadway cast: Mrs. Binkley (Laura Nelson Hall); Jimmie Binkley (Ernest Truex); John Rodgers (William H. Tooker); Mr. Binkley (Gaston Mervale); Mrs. Rodgers (Christine Blessing); and John Rodgers, Jr., played by the author Herman Lieb. Vaudeville: Fredo & Primrose, comedians and musicians; The Turners, fancy roller skating; and Mae Dale, comedy singer.

April 21st, 1914—I have seen 121 different moving pictures since November 23, 1913 having attended 46 performances (including plays by a stock company, omitted in these excerpts). To the City Theatre. Saw "The Intrigue" (Kalem); "Beyond All Law" (American Biograph); "Miss Milly's Valentine" (Essanay). Vaudeville: Bill Raymond, acrobat; Dees & Dees, comedians and singers; and The Brittons, comedians and musicians.

April 22nd, 1914—To the Garden Theatre. Saw the second episode of "The Perils of Pauline," three parts. (Synopsis in journal omitted). Other pictures: "The Blue Rose" (Vita-graph) and "Quarantined" (Edison). This last picture is played by children.

To the City Theatre—Saw "Winning His First Case," four parts (Photo Drama Motion Picture Co.) and "The County Seat War" (Kalem).

April 23rd, 1914—Looked up the number "Chelsea 7750" in the New York telephone book. It is the number of the Famous Players Film Co. Studio, 213 W. 26th St. (Henry E. Dixey had appeared in a picture with the title "Chelsea 7750" which is recorded earlier in this journal.)

To the Montauk Theatre — Saw Jack Rose, Sam Schepps, and Harry Vallon, who were mixed up in the Rosenthal murder, in a three part picture "The Wages of Sin." Another four part picture: "A Dungeon of Steel" (B & N Feature — Lloyd's Films); also "Memories That Haunt," plot by James Oliver Curwood (Vita-graph). Vaudeville: Tom & Blaney, comedians and singers; Braggart Bros., singers; and Robbins & Friend, clown acrobats.

April 27th, 1914 — To the City Theatre. Saw "The Third Degree," five parts, from the play of the same name by Charles Klien (Lubin). Also saw "Rambles in Old France" (Pathe Freres) and "Whiffle's Balcony Buds" (Pathe Freres).

April 28th, 1914 — To Montauk Theatre. Saw James O'Neill in "The Count of Monte Cristo," five parts, taken from O'Neill's own version of Dumas' novel of the same name (Famous Players Co.). Also saw "Will Blood Tell" (Lubin). Vaudeville: Fields & Brown, comedians; Alexander Maybury, singer; and Gordon & Murphy, comedy and acrobats.

(The foregoing extracts will give the modern movie fan an idea of who produced the films of twenty years ago. As we skip through the pages of the remainder of this little journal we will list the feature pictures only.)

April 29th—"The Revolution Marriage," three parts (States Rights). May 1st—"Through Fire to Fortune" or "The Sunken Village," five parts, written by Clay M. Greene (Lubin).

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from page 116)

May 4th—"The Battle of Gettysburg," five parts (New York Motion Picture Co. Mutual Program).

May 5th—"The Squaw Man," six parts, Dustin Farnum in the title role (Jesse Lasky Feature Co.).

May 7th—"Fire and Sword," six parts (Kismet Feature Film Co.).

May 11th—Went to the P—— Theatre. Saw the rottenest show: "Custer's Last Fight," three parts (Mittenthal). All the pictures were old, the machine broke down a couple of times while showing the feature. The second reel of "The Bandits of Death Valley" was shown before the first. Also saw Tarr's Great Fashion Plate Show which included "The Road Agent's Last Stand," one act; Oklahoma Jack and Montana Kid, fancy roping, bull whipping and lassoing. Some other crude acts.

May 12th—"A Million Bid," five parts, from the play "Agnes," by George Cameron, picturized by Marguerite Bertsch (Vitagraph).

May 13th—"The Crime of Camora," four parts (Italian American Film Co.).

May 15th—"The Floor Above," four parts, from E. Phillips Oppenheim's story "The Tragedy of Charlecot Mansion" (Reliance Mutual).

May 22nd—"Trapped in the Great Metropolis," five parts (Roland Feature Film Co.).

May 23rd—"The Port of Missing Men," five parts, with Arnold Daly as John Armitage (Famous Players Co.). (From Meredith Nicholson's novel of the same name).

May 26th—"Germinal" or "The Toll of Labor," five parts (Pathe Freres), from Emile Zola's novel of the same name.

May 30th—"Victory," five parts, played with the aid of the United States Navy, showing Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral Badger. The U.S.S. Utah shown in action.

The period covered by the above journal in the foregoing excerpts, although it covers but two months, shows that the old type of thriller was on the decline and that the better grade of silent picture as produced by Frohman (Famous Players) and Lasky were coming into the field.

Valuable Info.

Washington—I have just received my second copy of HOBBIES and it was my lucky day when I sent in my subscription. Its authentic information is indeed valuable to anyone who is interested in collecting.—Albert Deishi.

❧ Oriental ❧

SINCE screen painting is one of Japan's most significant contributions to the world history of pictorial art, a collection of Japanese screens recently placed on temporary exhibition by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is of more than ordinary interest. While the Museum has a large collection lack of space prevents an extensive showing, and the classifications have been limited to illustrations of flowers, birds, and animals. Fifty-four examples of this type, beginning with the screen of the fifteenth century master, Sesshu, and extending to the work of nineteenth century men are included.

The Boston Museum collection dates from the 1880's when Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, Dr. Charles Goddard Weld, and Professor Ernest Fenellosa were traveling in Japan. At that moment Japan was in the mood to dispose of her national treasures as never before nor since, and although the art was entirely strange to western eyes at the time, yet those three students realized the greatness of the available treasures and acquired all that they could. Their collections, which included all classifications of Chinese and Japanese art formed the basis of the Boston Museum collection. From 1890 they were on loan, and in 1911 Dr. Bigelow and Dr. Weld presented their collections to the Museum, Dr. Weld having acquired in the meantime that of Professor Fenellosa.

The screens recently placed on exhibition present in a magnificent way the sequence of styles in Japanese painting from the fifteenth century on. The earliest screens, antedating the fifteenth century, were largely religious. Those after the fourteenth century were usually made for domestic and general use. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Associate in the Department of Asiatic Art, who arranged the Exhibition, says in the introduction to the special catalog: "The greatest age of screen paintings came in the Momoyama period (1568-1615) with the introduction of backgrounds in gold leaf which was an elaboration of a technique in partial gold dust which had sometimes been employed before. In the whole range of the history of art there has seldom been evolved a form more splendid than that of this Momoyama age where brilliant colors are used against an equally brilliant background. In design and in scale the art of this period corresponds with that of the High Renaissance in Italy."

THERE is no end to the interesting stories told about Oriental rugs. But perhaps none is more unique than the story of a famous *Wishing Rug* owned by one Thomas H. Kullujian. In design the rug is curious. Symbols of life and death, love and despair are evident in its pattern. Explained by Mr. Kullujian, they comprise a tale of the tribulations of a young French prince who was captured and held until a rug—this rug—could be woven for ransom. Though it is Persian a French motif appears. This, according to Mr. Kullujian, is explained by reason of the part the French prince played in its weaving.

Mr. Kullujian has added to its glamor by having famous persons stand on it during famous episodes in history. And, of course, standing on it involves making a wish. It is reported that many of the wishes have come true. Among those whose footsteps have been recorded on the rug are the late President Theodore Roosevelt, General Goethals, Marshall Joffre and Foch of France, Presidents Hoover, Wilson, Taft, Harding, Coolidge, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

—o—

PRESS releases from London continue to comment on the Chinese art treasures which arrived in that country recently for exhibition. The collection is comprised of 21,000 pieces formerly in the Imperial Palace of Old Peking. Calligraphy, pottery, porcelain, bronze, jades, sculpture, textiles and lacquer are included. The porcelain section includes 360 exquisite pieces belonging to the Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ch'ing periods. Chinese porcelain reached perfection in the Northern Sung dynasty, and 112 exhibits belong to that period. Twenty-eight pieces of the Ming period are rich in color, notably the ruby red of the Ming Hsuan Té ware.

—o—

THE cormorant is a trained fishing bird in China. After these birds are trained to catch the fish a brass band is placed around their throats so they won't swallow the fish. The cormorant is seen frequently in Oriental art, particularly in carved ivories.

SOMETHING NEW, BEAUTIFUL, TREASURABLE TO COLLECT

Old Chinese snuff bottles in jade, agate, carnelian, amber, ivory, lapis, turquoise, porcelain, rare artistic; low prices.

H. BOUGH 012027
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CIGARETTE CARDS

By J. R. BURDICK

IF ANYONE has the idea that a complete collection of cigarette cards is a small affair easily gotten together, he is in for a big surprise. No one, probably, has ever had a complete collection or even a nearly complete one. I know of no records or data regarding the number of sets issued and even the number of cards in some sets is unknown. The following lists are a start toward such a catalogue.

In December HOBBIES I mentioned "Old Style" cards — the sort issued in the earlier half of the card issuing period with the old-fashioned subjects and styles. In just these early cards alone I know of around 100 different sets, mostly of fifty cards each but some of much larger size. The total number of these old cards is probably between 6,000 and 7,000 and possibly more.

Fortunately, a check list of these old cards is not as formidable as it would seem. Most of the cards have a list of the full set printed on the reverse and a few sets have numbered cards. Interest in some of the remaining sets is probably insufficient to warrant much effort in the way of lists. However, a few sets should be catalogued for the convenience of collectors.

Where set lists are on reverse of cards I would suggest numbering one card of each set to use for reference purposes. Try numbering just the 5-10-15 and so on to avoid crowding the available space. This gives a distinctive number to each card, albeit perhaps a rather cumbersome one. I have listed these early sets to allow for additions wherever necessary. It is unfortunate that two large collections of these early cards are not available to me at the present time. Their owners are wintering in Florida. When they return I expect to find several additions to list.

Allen & Ginter, of Richmond, Va., (established 1869), was probably the most prolific issuer of cards of their time. Their Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 was the old and original brand and was brought out in 1875. Other brands of cigarettes this firm sold were Virginia Brights, Opera Puffs, Richmond Gem, Dubec, Right Bower, Dixie Dainties, and the Pet.

W. Duke Sons & Company, like most other firms, were tobacco manufacturers long before they made cigarettes. Their Durham, N. C., plant, first sold cigarettes in 1882, selling nearly seven and a half million cigarettes. By 1887 this had risen to over 466 million which they state was nearly double that of any other fac-

tory. Their brands were Dukes, Cameo, Cross Cut, Turkish Cross Cut, and Preferred Stock.

Kinney Tobacco Company, successors to Kinney Brothers, were makers of the famous "Sweet Caporal" cigarettes and many of their cards are inscribed with the brand name only.

Goodwin & Company were makers of the Old Judge and Dog's Head brands. Lorillard's made Mechanic's Delight, Tiger Fine Cut, 5c Ante, and possibly others.

Unless measurements are stated all of the following old cards are in the small size, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches:

Allen & Ginter Sets

1. Natives in Costume (50).
 2. Arms of All Nations (50).
 3. The World's Racers (horses) (50).
 4. Racing Colors of the World (jockeys) (50).
 5. The World's Champions, first series (50).
 6. The World's Champions, second series (50).
 7. World's Smokers (50).
 8. World's Beauties (50).
 9. Parasol Drill (50).
 10. World's Decorations (medals), (50).
 11. Same, No. 10, in double size (50), 3 x $3\frac{1}{4}$.
 12. American Indians (50).
 13. Same, No. 12, in double size (50), 3 x $3\frac{1}{4}$.
 14. U. S. Government Buildings (50).
 15. Pirates of the Spanish Main (50).
 16. Fruits (50).
 17. Birds of America (50).
 18. Same, No. 17, in double size (50), 3 x $3\frac{1}{4}$.
 19. Song Birds of the World (50).
 20. Same, No. 19, in double size (50), 3 x $3\frac{1}{4}$.
 21. Birds of the Tropics (50).
 22. Game Birds (50).
 23. Prize and Game Chickens (50).
 24. Wild Animals of the World (50).
 25. Flags of All Nations, first series, (48).
 26. Flags of All Nations, second series (48).
 27. City of Flags (50).
 28. Flags of States and Territories (47).
 29. Naval Flags (50).
- ### W. Duke & Sons Sets
51. Postage Stamp Cards (50).
 52. Leading Actors and Actresses, first series (50).
 53. Leading Actors and Actresses, second series (50).
 54. Coins of All Nations (50).
 55. Fancy Dress Ball Costumes (50).
 56. Yacht Colors of the World (50).
 57. Fishers and Fish (50).
 58. Shadows (50).
 59. Ruler, Arms, Flag (triple cards), $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ (50).
 60. Holidays (50).
 61. Histories of Generals, 20 page booklets (50).
 62. Histories of Poor Boys Who Became Rich, 20 page booklets (50).
 63. The Terrors of America (50).
 64. Actresses, photos (Cross Cut, Dukes, Cameo).
 65. Actresses, photos $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. square.
- ### Goodwin & Co. Sets
85. Games and Sports (50).
 86. Dogs of the World.
 87. Champions (50).
 88. Actresses, photos.
 89. Baseball Players, photos.
 90. Prize Fighters, photos.
- ### Kinney & Co. Sets
101. Racehorses, 3 sets of 25 each (75).
 102. Navy Vessels of the World (25).
 103. National Dances (50).
 104. Famous Gems of the World (25).
 105. Reigning Beauties (50).
 106. Coats of Arms.
 107. State Arms.
 108. Novelties.
 109. Transparent Playing Cards (53).
 110. Nationality Folding Cards (10).

111. Military Series, No. 1 to 7 inclusive (Sweet Caporal). (Data not available at present.)
 118. Military Series No. 8 (50).
 119. Military Series No. 9 (80).
 120. Actresses (colors).
 121. Actresses, photos.
 122. Actresses, photos, 3 in. square (275 or more).
- ### Lorillard's Sets
151. Prize Fighters (Mechanics Delight), $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$ (50), sepia.
 152. Types of the Stage, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$.
 153. Ancient Mythology Burlesqued, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$.
 154. Ladies Pictures, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ (6c Ante or Tiger).
 155. Similar to 154 with playing card symbol, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$.
 156. Actresses, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ (Tiger), 3 border types.
- ### Miscellaneous Sets
175. Ancient Coins, Kimball & Co. (72).
 176. Language of Flowers, Lone Jack (50).
 177. National Costumes, Marburg (100).
 178. Foreign Types Women, Admiral.
 179. Presidents, Between the Acts.
 180. Actresses, Between the Acts and Bravo, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$.
 181. Old Classic Pictures, Newsboy Plug, $2\frac{1}{4}$ x 6.
 182. Ladies' Heads, Banner, $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.
 183. Actresses, $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$, Honest, Conquerer, Sweet Lavender, Uncle Sam, photos.
 184. Actresses, Kimball, Lone Jack, Dixie, Admiral photos.
 185. Playing Cards (actresses), Trumps Long Cut, $2\frac{1}{4}$ x 4.
 186. Actors, F. S. Hess, photos.
 187. Actresses, similar to 183 but colored, Finest, Bravest, $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$.
 188. Presidents, Yum-yum tobacco (size?), sepia.
 189. Statesmen, Lake Erie tobacco (size?).

Albums

Printed albums exist for many of the above sets. I have seen about fifteen different but can, at the present time, list them but for the following numbers. 10, 12, 17, 19, 51, and (52 and 53) combined in one album.

All the above cards are in colors except those marked photos and one or two others which are in sepia. The photos are on thick cards.

A few of the desirable sets for which complete check lists should be made are Nos. 12, 51, 60, 86, 101, 152 and 153. I would be glad to have a list of titles from collectors having any of those. Of course, I also want any possible additions of sets to the list and corrections of any kind. (Address, 417 So. Crouse Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.) Give size and other details or better, send a sample card. It will be returned promptly.

The bare listing of the sets gives but a faint idea of the beauty and interest of these old sets. They rank favorably with other illustrations and prints of the period which are so cherished. They represent a cross section of the art, styles, humor, sports, and other activities of the Gay Nineties and the preceding decade. Lillian Russell was in her glory, baseball players wore big mustaches, and prize fighters were tough guys who were going good at the end of thirty rounds. Some of our Western states were still Territories and a lot of the foreign nations of the day have passed out of existence. We wonder if another fifty years will show such great changes.

FIRE ENGINES AS A HOBBY

By GURNEE MANDEVILLE

WHEN you hear the clang of bells and the whistle of the siren, as the fire engines go whizzing by, you thrill with emotions of fear and excitement. Be you eight or eighty, you are desirous of being a fireman. Yet in saner moments one realizes that a fireman's life is one of hard work and very little glory. Or when the cry of, "Fire," rings out in the stillness of the night, paralyzing you with terror, you are thankful for those men who at a moment's notice are ready, if necessary, to risk their lives for you and yours.

Of course, we can't all be firemen, no matter how thrilled we are at the clang of the fire engine and its siren. The next best thing for one who likes these thrills can be answered in the hobby of Harvey Larrabee of Jackson, Mich. As a boy Mr. Larrabee thrilled to everything pertaining to a fire department and its accessories. It made him determined to build a model fire department, copied from the original, and collect books and pictures on the subject.

Armed with ruler and pencil he made frequent visits to the nearest fire station. Once or twice he was rudely ejected, but this dampened his ardor in no degree.

His first attempts were scarcely successful. Disappointed but not defeated he accumulated pictures from every available source. Magazines, newspapers, books, pamphlets all contributed their quota. As the years passed he improved his technique gradually until today, he has successfully built perfect scale models of all types of fire apparatus used throughout the United States.

These models are constructed of wood, steel, tin and aluminum. Using the scale of an "inch to the foot"

carrying it out in the smallest details makes them as nearly perfect as possible. These models include well known makes of fire apparatus, such as, Seagrave, Ahrens Fox, and American La-France, and many other makes.

Ladders are made as nearly accurate as possible including stay poles on the extension ones, and folding hooks on the roof ladders. Also sets of pompier, or scaling ladders are carried on several trucks. All are varnished, trimmed and numbered to represent real ladders. Some of the small miscellaneous equipment includes axes, hayforks, shovels, door openers, crowbars, lanterns, wall picks, hose nozzles, life net and pike poles. All are clever models of fire fighting tools.

Pumps have been carved by hand, also hose gates, relief valves, gauges and other fittings. The head lights, bells, sirens, shift and brake levers, steering wheels and dash boards are made in miniature, but include the smallest details.

Two types of wheels are used, disc and artillery, commonly called spoke wheels, both have hard, or pneumatic tires. All wheels are turned on a lathe with the exception of the spokes in the artillery wheels which are carved by hand.

Some fire engines are painted red, and others white, the red are trimmed in gold and shaded in black, while the white ones are trimmed gold but shaded in blue and gray. Some of the cities which have white fire apparatus are; Jersey City, N. J.; Belmar, N. J.; Fort Worth, Texas; Denver, Colo.; Portland, Ore.; Passaic, N. J.; Arlington County, Va.; and other cities use white for Rescue and Squad cars also for fire department ambulances.

Together with the building of these models, Mr. Larrabee has made it a point to study the working mechanism of all pieces of apparatus. He can tell any piece of equipment carried on any type ladder, truck, or pumping engine used in the United States, its name, proper use and manufacturer. All models are made after designated cities, because no two cities, although their engines may be identical, carry the same equipment. For no two cities have the same specific needs.

Today he is a welcome visitor at the fire station. Although he has no official connection with the fire department he dons an extra coat and helmet, riding and working with them whenever opportunity is presented. The firemen in return often have acted as critics supplying helpful information.

Mr. Larrabee is a reader of fire engineering trade journals and his library contains a large collection of photographs and operators' manuals covering the operations of all types of ladder trucks and pumpers. He also has a number of books on the science of fire fighting, and a scrap book which contains many unusual incidents in the lives of firemen, both humorous and tragic.

In the last year, he has built models of fire apparatus both modern and horse drawn, for displays, for fire prevention, advertising displays, and for gifts and ornaments. Thus his hobby has filled a professional need also.



Midget coins have been postponed. They wouldn't stack well against a 29-billion-dollar debt.—Toledo Blade.

A sample from Harvey Larrabee's collection of model fire apparatus.



Hobby Meetings

THE Pueblo, Colo., Recreation commission sponsored a hobby show recently. Pueblo historical lore was contained in a pioneer booth. A grandmother's kitchen was another feature.

* * *

Women's clubs looking for an interesting program might follow the example of the Negaunee, Mich., Women's Club, who recently held a showing of shawls from members' collections and from their cedar chests.

* * *

Employees of several Souderton, Pa., concerns, joined in with the M. B. Bergey hosiery mill recently and showed hobbies and prize possessions.

* * *

Ten new hobby clubs have been formed at the stone School in Chicago.

* * *

A club of Kalamazoo, Michigan, turned back the hands of time recently and brought in their antique collections for one of their club programs.

* * *

Miss Lotta Van Buren of New York, authority on early musical instruments, spoke before the New Haven, Conn., Collectors' Club recently and played on a few primitive instruments.

Louisa Bellinger, curator, of the Yale Music School, arranged for an exhibit of the University's outstanding collection of old musical instruments. This collection comprises the earliest musical instruments known including early harpsicords, spinets, melodians, and the historic Wagner piano, on which the composer did most of his composition, the Niebelungen Ring.

* * *

Hobbyists of Joliet, Ill., took time out during the busy days of December to hold a hobby show.

* * *

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ill., has scheduled a hobby fair which they are calling the Northwest Hobby Fair. It will be held February 5 to 7 at the Rivoli Auditoriums, Elston and Montrose Ave. An amateur contest will be one of the features of the fair. Wood and metal work; coin, stamps and book collections; needlework; soap carving; art and poster work; antiques; photography; music collections; quilts and rugs; weaving; and curios, are some of the collecting classifications that will be represented.

Old Newspapers and Magazines

LAST month one of our writers told of his hobby of collecting predictions printed in newspapers. Lester Swatchesue, Iowa City, Ia., has a hobby similar in pursuit but different in subject matter. He collects newspaper accounts of University of Iowa football games, a hobby which he adopted in 1921 after he had seen the Iowa-Notre Dame game in Iowa City. By exchanging newspapers with collectors he has enlarged his hobby to include stories on nearly every Iowa game.

□

OLD newspapers, more than any other item perhaps, are constantly turning up. In Oakland, Calif., recently twenty-four copies of "the first newspaper published west of Missouri," were uncovered. The file is that of the Ka Lama Hawaii (the Hawaiian Luminary), founded in 1834 under American missionary auspices at Lahainaluna, Island of Maui, in what is now the American territory of Hawaii.

H. C. Holmes, collector of historic Americana, discovered the set. He says that it is very rare. The Library of Congress, however, was fortunate enough to secure a set several years ago.

□

R. G. BARR of Virginia Beach, Va., writes of finding a copy of The Columbus Sentinel, Vol. 1, No. 12, published in Columbus, Ohio, May 31, 1831. Publisher and editor John A. Bryan.

□

FIRST-HAND newspaper accounts of the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party and the Battles of Concord and Lexington were recently shown in an exhibit of the first American newspapers at the treasure room of the Harvard University library. Facsimile copies of the first newspaper printed in the Western Hemisphere, and of a Boston paper which Benjamin Franklin took over in 1723 at the age of 17, are in the display.

□

COLLECTORS of Volume 1 No. 1 may be interested in getting Genesis, "a magazine of Creative Youth," published in Detroit. Volume 1 No. 1 contains sixteen pages. Its editors are Charles Samarjian and Paul Nagel.

MAGAZINES

WANTED TO BUY

A COPY of the first number of Hobbies, March, 1931, in good condition. Please state price.—Fred Fink, 1840 14th Ave., Moline, Ill. ja329

MENTOR MAGAZINE, volumes 1-5, bound in half morocco, with index. Fine condition. \$20 prepaid.—W. Johnson, 244 N. 11th St., Lincoln, Nebraska. ja1011

WANTED — Pennsylvania and New Jersey newspapers prior to 1850.—W. E. Smith, 6613 N. 13 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ERA, June, 1851 to April, 1852; long runs or single numbers.—W. R. Johnson, 1721 P St., Lincoln, Nebr. ja308

MAGAZINES WANTED—"The Masses," February, 1917; "The Seven Arts," June, 1917; "The Smart Set," October, 1917; "The Smart Set," May, 1918. State condition and price.—A.J., c/o Hobbies. f3611

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS wanted before 1907. Give dates and price.—Buxbaum, 1811 Eastwood, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. o12861

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS 1916 to 1933, \$1.25 per year prepaid transportation.—Kramer's, 249 E. Wash. St., Indianapolis, Ind. s12001

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — FIRST NEWSPAPER printed by Wireless Telegraph in world, 31 years ago. Make me offer. For further information write to — Peter Lubetich, Avalon, Calif. f12255

OLD BOOK STORE, 53 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga. Back number magazines, wholesale, retail. Unusual books, magazines, bought, particularly Southern. Send us your "Want Lists." s12001

ARCADIA BOOK SHOP, 3533 Woodward Ave., Detroit. Publishers' surplus magazines. Wholesale, retail. s12001

BACK NUMBERS MAGAZINES for sale at—Abraham's Bookstore, 141 Fourth Ave., New York City. s12001

MAGAZINES, back numbers, specializing Fortune, Esquire, National Geographic.—Sharan's, 4019 Broadway, New York City. s12001

G. GRAHAM, 1808 Chapin St., Alameda, Calif. Back issue of magazines. n12001

CIVIL WAR NEWSPAPER printed on wallpaper, 25c, cash or stamps.—Sharnan Bookstore, 1203 Pa., Tacoma, Wash. n12001

POPULAR AND ART MAGAZINES—Wholesale Publishers Outlet Service, 51 W. 46th St., New York City. o12003

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The Publisher's Page

THE sailing of the Lindberghs to England will have a salutary effect in calling attention of the country to the great prevalence of crime. In the first place there is more kidnapping than anybody knows anything about. Some of these jobs are easy, and because of the publicity that would result or the family troubles it would bring on, many are never brought to light. Extortionists operate boldly, often in connivance and possibly with a division of the profits with politics.

One of the best ways to crush crime and racketeering is to indict the lawyer with the racketeer. No one engages in this kind of business without having legal advice. They always know of the loopholes before they start operating. When Congress passed a law that the accountant who makes up your income tax assumes the same criminal responsibility as the signer they made a step forward. In other words, the man who was hired to defraud the government or avoid taxation was equally as guilty as the principal in the case.

If a professional criminal or racketeer practices his profession continually, as is being done by thousands, there is a lawyer somewhere showing him how. Where it can be shown that a criminal or racketeer consulted an attorney before or during the act, the attorney should be indicted and convicted the same as the principal. Put those laws in effect and watch crime sink.

Referring again to Hauptman, he was guilty. Whether there was anyone else in it doesn't have to be considered. The law is plain that whoever had anything to do with a kidnapping is guilty. Some say they will some day find the "right" man. They will never find a man who has in his possession or hidden away—the great portion of the ransom money together with all the other damning evidence to back it up. Whoever was found with such an amount of the marked ransom bills in his possession is unquestionably guilty of having something to do with the crime. What politics are back of the queer actions of the Governor of New Jersey we do not know but if there ever was cause for a demonstration of Jersey justice it presents itself in this case.

The trial of Hauptman with its

over-dramatization was farcical. The older cultures of Europe with its mature experience in handling crime must have stood aghast at such a spectacle staged in the name of justice. They were hardly surprised when the Lone Eagle sought refuge in their greater security.

A new dispatch told about 71 people on relief in the city of Baltimore who have been up in traffic court for infractions. It must grate on the workers to have to support all these people who have nothing to do but run around in automobiles. If a man owns a car he is not entitled to live off his fellow men until he has exhausted his own resources.

A Chicago relief worker was telling us how mean and insulting some foreigners are to those in the relief service. She said they were very sarcastic about everything that is done for them and use trickery in altering hard spelled names to get several members of their families on relief. We have always said that in the long run this class of people will bite the hand that feeds them.

We heard a fellow yelling our name on the street the other day and turning around were hailed by a man we had not seen for several years. He was quite happy to relate he had just come back from Washington and was the head of a ten million dollar P.W.A. enterprise. For years he made his living selling paper combs to bath-houses and swimming pools and never made much of a success at that. He never had any other executive experience in his life and was laughing about the cinch he had at the present time.

If all this kind of spending were stopped so that taxes could be proportionately reduced, every employer of any consequence in the country could take on from one to a hundred men with what they would save on taxes. In that way we could absorb these people in private industry where they do a day's work for a day's pay. If private industry handled itself under the wasteful methods employed by government management the whole country would be insolvent.

The eagerness of local officials to find taxing sources is another thing that is hurting business. A party told me he was arrested in the State of Ohio under the peddler's act and fined for selling stamps and delivering at the same time. The State officials are also arresting truck drivers who are taking new cars from one state to another without licenses for the cars being transported. All of these things are a handicap to commerce and industry and ought to be discontinued. We can't have prosperity without the fullest possible flow of commerce in every channel. We have been prosperous because we have a tremendous market of 130 million people. If we are going to divide ourself up into state line groups we are going to be as bad off as Europe. There you ride three or four hours and have to change your money, go through customs, speak another language and hurdle all kinds of handicaps. Just because a man lives in another state doesn't make him a foreigner to be despised or suspicious. We are all one people. We are interdependent upon each other and the barriers of state lines ought to be torn down for the good of the country as a whole. When the time comes that one state starts taxing or handicapping citizens of another state in business transactions and the other state retaliates by doing the same thing, it is going to slow up business and commerce so that everybody will suffer.

Where the authorities are making a mistake is showing fear of revolutionists. These foreigners are sure the government is afraid of them and that is why they become bolder in their demands for cash and dole luxuries that working citizens deny themselves.

If we can murder 35,000 law-abiding people a year by reckless automobile driving without a ripple, we can shoot down a few hundred bolsheviks who want to start trouble.

When a revolution develops in this country it will be a Fascist revolution in the form of a bloodless tax strike. When the politicians put the taxes a little higher, any capable group of leaders can organize a tax strike almost over night. The citizens universally will go about their business refusing to pay taxes of any kind.

Before one can be jailed he has the right of trial and the constitutional defense that no taxes can be levied that are confiscatory, and no jury of his peers would convict him.

D. C. Richter

Industrial History Portrayed in This Collection

By GEORGE C. HAIG

A COLLECTING hobby which should find favor with many classes and sorts of men has been pursued for upwards of 10 years by a New Englander who thus far has not encountered a single other person working in the same field. For a full decade Martin Hansen of Waterbury, Conn., has been prowling about automobile graveyards and following old cars to the wrecker's in search of nameplates. In all that time he has not found one brother collector with whom to swap stories, or with whom he might exchange the objects of his quest.

Mr. Hansen has at present between 125 and 150 different manufacturer's labels or plates, most of which he has himself removed from old cars. In later years, as his friends have learned of his hobby, he has had some contributions, but as is usually the case with well intentioned friends, these gifts run to the commoner labels of which he already has dozens of duplicates.

When he began collecting the plates, Mr. Hansen found most of them in automobile graveyards. The average person would suppose that a collector could get several hundred plates from any junk yard, but Mr. Hansen declares that in the ordinary collection of old cars not more than 15 or 20 different plates will be found. And the trouble is that the next yard is likely to have the same 15 or 20 with no new ones. Long ago his search took the far more exciting form of ferreting out really old cars which had been hidden away in a corner of somebody's barn as a keepsake, or hoisted to the roof rafters in some wealthy city dweller's combination garage and stable. Once a "find" of this sort is located, the next step is to approach the owner or caretaker and start dickering for the plate.

Mr. Hansen has run up against some funny people in his endless quest for old plates and he has had some amusing experiences. But nearly everybody seems able to understand that collecting urge. At least Mr. Hansen has never had to explain why he wants the plates; all he has to do is think of some convincing argument why they should be given to him. Occasionally he pays a little something for one, but not often. When he encounters some tough old customer who wouldn't part with even a smear of grease from his 1905 fli-ver, Mr. Hansen just makes an entry

in his notebook as to the location, make, and date of the car, and sits down to wait until the owner dies, or a fire destroys the building which houses it, or some other act of God makes the plate available. His persistence and patience have brought him several plates which he very much desired.

The collection of these nameplates has proved a liberal education in the industrial history of the nation, Mr. Hansen said the other day. A total of 1,500 companies and individuals have manufactured cars in this country at one time or another, some of them for only a few years, some only for a single year. Many of the cars which were popular at the beginning of the century, such as the Rambler, have totally disappeared. These plates are hard to find now, but running across one brings the same sort of thrill to Mr. Hansen as the discovery of a rare manuscript brings to Dr. Rosenbach.

The plates are themselves interesting, in addition to the rich background of industrial history which they lead the collector into. They range from a thin piece of metal with only a word or two painted or stamped on to ornate cast bronze and brass decorations with raised figures on them, which must have added several dollars to the price of the car. The Pathfinder plate, for example, has an Indian head in the center, flanked, by raised figures of a covered wagon on one side and an automobile on the other.

The oldest plate Mr. Hansen owns is one taken from a car made in 1895, a real "horseless buggy" which states that the car was manufactured under the Selden patent. Another old plate was taken from the once famous "Orient Buckboard", which used good old fashioned hickory slats for springs. Strangely enough the plate the average person would think would be easiest to find is non-existent. Ford, with his genius for cutting down expense on his cars, simply stamped the name into the front of the radiator. The old Fords had no separate name plates. Several other old cars had the name only on the hub cap. In one case, Mr. Hansen sawed the end off one of these caps for his collection. The cap was solid brass and weighed five pounds before it was cut.

While Mr. Hansen enjoys the distinction of being, so far as he can learn, in a collecting class by himself, he often wishes he could find other collectors with whom he might

exchange. Exchange is the spice of the collector's life. Mr. Hansen has many duplicates, of course, and some which can be obtained most easily in the East. He would like to find, or encourage, collectors in the Middle West, especially in Michigan. There were many cars manufactured in Michigan which have been discontinued for years and which seldom got into the East. The collector is sure that if he had the time and money to go picking about graveyards in the Middle West he could double his collection in no time. The next best thing is to find a confrere in that section to exchange with him.

Mr. Hansen has automobile registers for nearly every year since cars have been manufactured, from which he can secure information about cars as he collects new plates. He also has a collection of pictures of old cars which he has gotten together as a side issue to the collection of plates. He is getting to be an authority in the history of the manufacturing of automobiles.

Books Received

The Old Farmer's Almanac, By Robert B. Thomas, Little Brown & Company, Boston, \$1.15.

This is the 144th edition of this publication. Little, Brown and Company, publishers, acquired the publication upon the death of Colonel Carrol J. Swan. Colonel Swan's great interest and belief in the widespread popularity and usefulness of the Almanac has carried its circulation into large figures during the past three years. President Roosevelt wrote the introductory message for the edition. In addition to the monthly tips there are tables and chapters covering such things as the new Federal taxes, income taxes, and other current day affairs.

"The Sentry's Last Beat and Other Poems," by John Thomas Straley. 20 pages. Private edition.

Among the personal items received recently is "The Sentry's Last Beat and Other Poems," by the late John Thomas Straley. This book was sent to us through the courtesy of Wilson Straley, brother of the author and one of the contributors to HOBBIES. Wilson Straley has compiled the material from poems written by his brother during the Spanish-American War. As Wilson Straley says, perhaps they have no merit, but they present the thoughts of a printer-soldier at a time when he was so young that his parents had to sign his enlistment papers. Further, the entire book was printed on a proof-press, which adds to its uniqueness."



A Hundred to One

Maine—Enclosed please find \$100, no I mean \$1.00, for another year. Worth a hundred but a buck is all I can spare.—Alfred Benoit.

Several Cancelled After Reading It

Pennsylvania—Kindly renew my subscription to HOBBIES. I like the magazine very much, particularly your straightforward editorials—liked your vigorous defense of Huey Long.—S. Dumas.

Home on the Range

Wyoming—I never have told you how much I enjoy HOBBIES. It is the best ever.—Katherin M. Lopez.

A Connecticut Yankee

Connecticut—Please find enclosed check for one year's subscription. HOBBIES is certainly chuck full of information, and is the best buy on the market.—Harold Brody.

"You Said a Mouthful"

Ohio—Your magazine HOBBIES is unqualifiedly the best value in the U. S. for \$1 per year. It is clean, educational, and gives all hobbyists a high standard through its fine illustrations.—Thomas Donkin.

Making Everybody Pay Keeps the Price Down

Massachusetts—I don't know how you do it for one buck—but that's your lookout. My outlook is for HOBBIES every month. Merry Christmas, Happy New Year. All kinds of prosperity and good luck.—Walter Jordan.

Food for Thought

Canada—One can read HOBBIES over and over several times and find new thoughts each time.—A. E. Byerly.

Good Results

Ohio—I've thought each day I'd write to tell you how very much I enjoyed the show in Cleveland. I am so glad I could go and do feel it has and will do a lot of good. I've had some sales at home since the show due to contacts made there. I am sure all dealers around here are as grateful to you as I am and I do hope I may be fortunate enough to attend others in the future. We are indebted to you for bringing the show to Cleveland.—Mrs. E. M. Meek.

Saves Doc and Nurse

Iowa—I am surely enjoying HOBBIES. Hadn't seen it until this winter. I have not been well and do a lot of reading—but since I've found HOBBIES I've been so interested and entertained I've dismissed the doctor and nurse both. I've collected for twenty-five years.—Mrs. B. H. Brackett.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

California—I have received much satisfaction and pleasure from this magazine and thank you for your courteous service.—Trent Hewitt Steele.

In a Day's Mail

Best by Test

Oklahoma—Enclosed find one dollar for one year's subscription to "the best magazine in the country—HOBBIES."—Edna E. Glasser.

They Finally Hear About It

California—Enclosed find check for two dollars. Please advance my subscription two years. I have been a subscriber to HOBBIES for only one year, but expect to make it a life-long habit. I learned of its existence only a little more than a year ago or would have been on your lists from the first issue.—Mrs. John B. Starkey.

A Punk Magazine

Pennsylvania—Enclosed find an ace for a year's subscription to your terrible magazine HOBBIES. Start subscription with this month's issue and send it to me immediately, if not sooner. Trusting and hoping you stay in business and that I get the remaining eleven issues.—Jesse B. Davis.

Goes Poetical

Ohio—HOBBIES is read
Over the land
By men who are led
By HOBBIES to understand
In attic and hovel
Each one hunts and finds
Some hobby of different kind.
—Mrs. Dora R. Smalley.

He'll Walk the Streets of Gold

Wisconsin—I am enclosing my renewal for another year and to make amends for my oversight am sending a new subscription for a friend who has enjoyed reading my HOBBIES, but now wishes to have his own. I have given several thousand relics to the Bay View High School, which is near my home, and hope to give more before I go to walk the streets of gold. I want you to know how I appreciate your magazine, and most especially your editorials. My wife does not read the magazine, but does enjoy your message, and agrees with me that you would make a good president of these United States, backed up by a cabinet with the same views as yourself.—Charles E. Hard.

Fair Dealing

Missouri—For a long time we have been enthusiastic readers of your magazine HOBBIES. It has been a source of much pleasure, and a mine of information to us. However, we especially want to commend its dependability. We have found the dealers who advertise with you to be both honest and fair.—Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Robison.

Snatches Wrapper Off

Maine—Please find renewal enclosed. Do not let my HOBBIES stop as I can hardly wait to get the wrapper off to get the latest news about the several articles mentioned in HOBBIES, the best magazine I have ever taken.—Harry L. Pride.

Warded Off Depression

Oregon—HOBBIES has helped me to weather the so-called depression. Its informative articles about all different things which collectors gather, its reliable advertisers and its up to the minute news have been invaluable to me.—Harold C. Newman.

No Hoodoo About This

Illinois—Friday the 13th was a lucky day for me, as your expiration notice arrived on that date. I appreciate your sending it and am enclosing my dollar to renew my subscription, as I do not want to miss a single issue.—B. W. Stephens.

In the Ethereal Realms of Philosophy

Illinois—HOBBIES lifts up the mind into regions where the fetters of time and space fall away, but all this is permitted by reason in its present state, only on condition that it be taken for a hobby. Let the same things be said with simple directness, and presented in a scientific form for rational acceptance, and they would be at once rejected and despised. It is because hobbies lets this mistaken reason alone, and permits it to reject all definite belief, that these thoughts are allowed to enter at a side door, and reach the affections if they can and remain in the mind as imaginations, ready to accept the name of phantasies whenever reason thinks them worth naming. What the logic reason would not do at all, that hobbies could do and has done; it is of vast and immeasurable value.—Dr. Valerian V. Zukowski, M.S.Ph.D.

A Furniture Follower

Michigan—Your article on Identifying Marks of American Empire Furniture is so useful I hope you publish more of them.—Cora Beach.

A Missionary

Pennsylvania—I am a firm believer in HOBBIES and pass the good word along to others. I note your travels over this country. I greatly enjoy your editorial page and give you a pat on the back for your editorial courage. Say something about the awful auto carnage soon.—C. H. Thomas.

A General Collector

Pennsylvania—One year ago I got my first copy of HOBBIES from William Rabin, coin dealer of Philadelphia. I think it is the finest magazine of its kind anywhere regardless of price. I like the antiques, glassware and coin pages the best, although I read the whole magazine. So here's a money order for another year. Keep up the good work.—Wm. S. Albert.

Happy Hours Ahead

Massachusetts—Today I received my first copy of HOBBIES, and I am just delighted with it. I got my friend Mrs. J. interested also and I am enclosing her subscription. I collect china dogs and cream pitchers, and my friend collects tobes. So you see we are going to have hours and hours of enjoyment out of HOBBIES. Good luck to you and may the subscriptions just keep rolling in.—Harriet A. Snell.

A Family Mag

Texas—HOBBIES is a very splendid book and our family enjoys it very much.—J. F. Collier.

We Don't Encourage Many of These for Fear of Inflation

Ohio—Enclosed is my check for \$5. Please extend my subscription for five years. HOBBIES is the best thing of its sort that I have yet seen. You are to be congratulated on it.—W. B. Dexter.

Like Rare Old Wine

New York—Would hate to miss a single issue. HOBBIES, like good wine, is improving with age.—Rabbi Abraham Bengis.

Likes Novel Articles

Illinois—Enclosed please find one dollar for which you'd better renew my subscription. Have no special hobby, as I'm too interested in 'em all to specialize. Your magazine sure is tops. I enjoy the articles on china, glass and furniture, so let's have bigger and better trips through N'awlins and in the "big, black job." Gee, what I can remember when I read those "Things I'd Most For gotten" yarns!—Grace Beam.

Yep!

Wisconsin—Your HOBBIES sure does pull.—A. F. Hitzig.

After Results

Wisconsin—Enclosed find \$1 for a renewal of HOBBIES. I was delighted over results of the Chicago Show. Am still selling to contacts made at that time.—Mrs. Nettie Welty.

We Will Soon Raise the Price

Maine—I have had more than \$20 worth of pleasure, pastime, useful information and knowledge. I would not be without HOBBIES, even if the price would be \$3 or \$4 a year. HOBBIES is not only the cheapest, but the best periodical in existence. Enclosed please find M. O. for five dollars for which extend my subscription.—A. Becker.

It Will Stay High-Hat

Florida—Enclosed you will find one dollar. I see on the card just received you try to throw a scare of increase of price. Well, old scout, let me tell you something. Suppose you raise to \$2. O. K., go to it, \$3 if you choose, more if necessary. I'll be on the subscription list anyway. There is only one reason that will compel me to chuck it, and that is, should HOBBIES ever get down to the level of any other magazine of its nature.—John H. Mackey.

There Is a Santa Claus

Colorado—Enclosed is a check for \$1. Please renew my husband's subscription to HOBBIES. Can think of no Christmas present he would enjoy as much.—Mrs. Wilma D. Lytle.

Increases Order

Connecticut—We have been getting 25 copies of your HOBBIES each month. Will you please send us thirty until further notice. It certainly is a popular magazine.—The Hobby Shop.

Pulls Too Well!

North Dakota—Please insert the following ad. I trust I will get the same response to this ad that I did to the old one. I've had approximately 300 replies—almost too many.—John Graham.

Word-of-Mouth Advertising

California—Am a subscriber to your magazine and never hesitate to recommend same each chance I get. Personally I think it makes the best Christmas gift one could give regardless of price.—V. Brueckner.

Antiques in the West?

Kansas—Am enclosing \$2 for Christmas gift subscriptions to your fine magazine. I hope these two homes enjoy the magazine as much as I do. I am one of those "looking for looters," and how I did enjoy reading of the Reids' experiences in Oklahoma. I wonder if they have been through northwestern Kansas. If so, they did not get it all.—Mrs. R. C. Bock.

A Guide

New Brunswick—Enclosed is \$1.25 to renew my subscription to HOBBIES. As a collector of stamps, coins and covers, I must say it is the finest guide to collectors ever printed.—H. L. Smith.

God Save the King!

California—I could not think of giving up HOBBIES. "Long may it wave."—E. R. Lane.

Charming Discovery

Tennessee—Please place me on your subscribers' list beginning the first of January, 1936. Charmed to have discovered HOBBIES.—Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson.

Mother Knows Best

New York City—As I want to give my son a subscription to HOBBIES for a Christmas present, will you please see that he gets it for Christmas. He got held of an old copy from one of his boy friends, and has been telling me what a good magazine it is. He is so interested in Indian relics that I am sure he will like it.—Mrs. C. R. Rodehan.

It Brings the Business

Arkansas—My ad in HOBBIES last summer was productive of good results and enabled me to make some satisfactory sales.—Dr. P. G. Clyne.

Saved the Price

California—One hour ago I received my sample copy of HOBBIES. Before you get wise to yourself and boost up the price where it should be, please file this subscription. I was on the verge of sending for a list of coins. Already had order written. One of your ads saved me exactly \$3.76 on the order.—Clarence K. Huff.

Knows a Good Thing

New Jersey—Please renew our subscription to HOBBIES. This is the third year, my two little girls have given it to their father for Christmas and he surely wants it as much as any gift.—Mrs. S. Hoffman.

Or Put It in the Sock

New Jersey—Enclosed please find subscription. This is a Christmas gift. Kindly send the December copy so I will have it to put under the tree.—Mrs. L. Lautenberger.

What de Doc Ordered

Maine—Received sample of your magazine and it is just what the doctor ordered.—Fred M. Scruton.

Why Is HOBBIES Like a Pretty Girl?

Massachusetts—You know how it is, when we fall in love with a pretty girl, huh? Well, this is on the same principle. I've fallen in love with HOBBIES. Enclosed find renewal. — Ralph Cummings.

Might Overdo It

Missouri—I received my HOBBIES this morning. Seems like a year since I received my last month's copy. Why don't you put one out each week and raise the subscription price to \$4 a year. I won't kick.—R. O. Willard.

Saying a Lot

Washington—I have found more interesting information in your magazine for collectors than in any others I have ever read.—Gladys M. Lamberth.

A Good Substitute

Illinois—Enclosed please find \$1 for subscription to your wonderful magazine, HOBBIES. Your magazine took the place of "Mentor," we liked so much.—J. M. Kochan.

Better'n Better

Alabama—HOBBIES Magazine is getting better 'n' better each issue. I have sent in my renewal for a year and opened my heart (pocketbook) and wish you to send HOBBIES for one year to the Montgomery Carnegie Library, as I am so sure that there are many who will profit from and enjoy reading its monthly contents. I wish that it were a more frequent visitor.—John Proctor Mills.

He Was a Cute Monk

New York City—Your personal notes still interest me most of anything. I always look first for them. The monkey is "ate."—C. F. Richards.

Acknowledgements**Clippings Acknowledged**

Anthony Kigas Jr. (125)
Stanley Cox (1)
Mary McNeil (8)
Frank Ross (5)
Joseph Fleischer (1)
Harry J. Podmore (6)
Wilson Straley (2)
R. G. Barr (1)
James J. Vlach (3)
Waldo C. Moore (11)
Otto Kney (1)
A. B. Congdon (1)
Harry E. Hunt (3)
H. J. Pryde (1)
Katherin Lopez (25)
L. Albert Wehling (1)
F. J. Gluck (1)
H. B. De Hart (25)
James N. Hall (3)
Earl D. Heimbaugh (6)
Walter T. Vaughan (2)
Edwin Brooks (10)
Geo. W. Houchin (5)
C. H. Thomas (1)

Honorary Mention**Five Year Subscription**

W. B. Dexter, Ohio.
A. Becker, Maine.

Cachets, First Flights, First Days, Etc.

F. O. Ohlund, cachet director of the Boston Hobby Show, sends a cachet celebrating the opening of the show. Naval covers from J. N. Lawrence in Shanghai, China, and from the U.S.S. Augusta, mailed at Borneo through the courtesy of William Schlechter, Allentown, Pa. A cachet from Jordan James commemorating the 100th anniversary of the election of James Knox Polk as speaker of the House. A first day cover from Manila bearing one of the new six centavos of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Thanks To All

Among the many Christmas greeting cards received from our friends this year, the staff votes honor for the most unusual to Russell T. Neville, cave explorer, Kewanee, Ill.

Visitors

Among the out-of-town visitors to HOBBIES office the past month we record Henry F. Schuch of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Surefire

Ohio—Subscribing to HOBBIES is a surefire hobby. Wishing you plenty of health, wealth and happiness.—J. W. Carper.

No Money in Jersey

New Jersey—I wish that I could enlarge HOBBIES subscription list, but no one has money down this way (unless for gambling). No matter where we look there is none of that "happy, bouyant life" that F.D.R. spoke of, around us or from friends I hear from in other sections. Except among the drunken and doped; they so easily think "the world is mine" and proceed to try and prove it. Wishing you anything that is good for you during 1936, and thanking you for giving us delightful evenings with HOBBIES.—Mrs. Geo. W. Nutz, S.P.A. 1654 L 48.

The Club Likes It

Illinois—Our club members all like HOBBIES, and as for myself, I find it very interesting, especially the naval column and merchant marine news.—R. Mac Queen (Kankakee County Stamp Club.)

MATCH BOX LABELS

HOBBIES is the official organ of THE BLUE MOON CLUB an International organization of collectors of this hobby. M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary, Box 732, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Pres.—W. G. Fountaine; Vice-President—Leslie L. Goin, 3627 Koeln Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Manager Cover Division—John C. Schulz.

Booklet Cover Notes

By LESLIE L. GOIN
Vice President

AS we enter the new year, we also enter a new era in the hobby of collecting book match covers. Only a short while ago, booklet collectors were quite generally looked down upon by their brother collectors. Today, however, their importance has been recognized, and it will require only a short period of time to put them on a par with the labelists. However, in booklet collecting, as in other phases of life, the old proverb, "United we stand; divided, we fall," holds true and it is only by united action that booklet collecting can progress. We invite all non-member collectors to join the Blue Moon Club, the only organized club of booklet collectors, and help in our drive toward the greatest booklet collector membership in the history of the club. The invaluable advice in collecting, opportunities to increase your collection by exchanging and the services of the

Blue Moon Club Cover Exchange will reward you many times over for your trouble.

This month, as we look back over the many thrilling football contests of the season, it seems appropriate to review the two sets of football booklet covers issued to date. Each cover in these two sets of booklets is devoted to one outstanding player of either a professional or college team, with the exception of one cover of the first set which concerns the All America Board of Football. This particular cover bears the official seal of and a brief description of this organization. All of the other covers of the first set have a sepia photograph of the player on the front and, on the back, is printed the player's record over a flesh colored square. The background color of the cover is silver with an orange and black streak running up and down at the left side, although a few covers have been noted, recently, on which the record is printed over a pale green square and the streak at left is green and black. The booklets were made by the Diamond Match Company of New York. While the exact number

of covers in this set is unknown, it is probable that there are few. The author knows of about sixty varieties. The set was brought out in 1933 and contained records through 1932. Incidentally, it is quite interesting to note that one of the player's pictured on these booklets, Milo Lubratovich of the Brooklyn Dodgers, shares our hobby of collecting book match covers. The second set of football booklets, which came out in 1934 and carried records through 1933, was also made by the Diamond Match Company of New York City. This set is done in four colors, blue, green, red and yellow, and it is quite probable, although not certain, that each is done in all colors. The front bears the player's photograph, while the back carries the player's record printed over a pale green background. In the middle, the player's name and team is printed over a tan football. At least eighty players are represented in this very interesting set. The covers of both of these sets of booklets rank among the most rare and valuable types, with those of the first being the more so. The Cover Exchange has members waiting to get booklets of these sets either for cash, or on an exchange basis.

Booklet collectors will do well to go after the Wrigley cartoon drawing booklets which are still in circulation. These covers each have a different cartoon drawing on the inside and there are quite a few different in the set. If you think these are common, try to get a set. More about this set next month, but, until then, gather together whatever ones you can—if you have never noticed them, the cartoons will come as a pleasant surprise.

WANTED — Book Match covers of countries other than United States, state description and price.—Nelson Gustin, 1175 Sunningdale Dr., Detroit, Mich. ja124

ALBUMS FOR MOUNTING Book Match Covers without removing staples and stubs. No stickers nor paste. Covers slip easily into place, fronts and backs show in natural position, can be rearranged as collection grows. Matchless Album contains simple printed directions and 37 "Suggestions for Collectors". Good looking, well designed. Capacity 1½ gross. Two for \$1, singly, 60c, postpaid. West of Mississippi River add 10c per copy, please.—Matchless Album Co., Dept. H, Box 120, Grand Central P. O., New York. f3057

WILL BUY Book Match Covers from all over the country and Europe. Must have 2 of each kind and must be clean and must specify what State they're from. Will pay 5c per pair or open for exchange always. Write first of what you have, to Joseph Buynak, 410 March St., Shillington, Pa. ja3002

WANTED TO BUY — Book Match Covers of other countries than the United States.—Ludwig Schindler, 907 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Ill. d104

JAPAN MATCH BOX LABELS — All different. 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.25; 2,000, \$2.65; 3,000, \$3.85; 5,000, \$6.50; 6,000, \$8.50; 8,000, \$15.00; 10,000, \$28.00. All post free. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. S. bank bills and stamps accepted. List free with 50 different fascinating labels for 10c postage.—Ichiro Yoshida, 3600, Mejiro, Tokio, Japan. ap126711

Blue Moon Club Notes

By M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary

Board Ruling

By a ruling of our Board of Directors, and approved by over 50 per cent of our members, the following rule is now in force.

Cost of each list of new members issued shall be 15 cents plus stamped addressed envelope.

Starting 1936, lists will be issued on the first of January, May, and September. Money received from lists will take the place of yearly dues and will be used for running expenses of the club.

Each member is required to take lists as they are issued. Members not heeding this rule will be dropped from our lists as inactive. Members thus discontinued will be required to

pay the full life enrollment fee before re-instatement as active.

New Labels

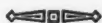
Two more old labels came to light during the past month. Universal Safety Match, a complete wrapper made in Boston, and Special Safety Friction Matches made by S. R. Van Duzer & Company, New York.

WANTED

I will pay cash for old U. S. match box labels made between the years of 1835 and 1910. Look over your attic boxes and trunks for some of these old ones. Send them on for my inspection and offer. d36x

M. A. RICHARDSON
Box 732, Ticonderoga, New York, U. S. A.

On Paper Match-Folders



By FEL DRACE

IT WILL be hard to those avid collectors of paper match boxes to learn that two gentleman of England took out a patent on them so far back as 1899. They have been manufactured ever since and, so far as is known, carried the advertisements which today have bred a race of traders whose hobby knows no boundaries.

Nor may they laugh last who collect safety match boxes. For it was in 1855 that Lundstrom, of Sweden, made and patented in England the highly important invention of the safety striker. The match was tipped with potassium chlorate, and red phosphorous was smeared on the side of the box. Without the box, the matches were useless.

Like almost every invention, the match was the outgrowth of many inventions by many hands in many lands. Although the constituent parts of its tip, or head, have changed little, and although its stem has never been anything but wood, waxed thread, or paper, still the homely little combustible has had a fascinating evolution.

The frail match girl, crying her wares in the fogs of London, has long been a stock figure in sentimental song and story. As early as 1800, splints of wood, dipped in sulphur, were hawked about on England's side streets.

Even before that, however, one Robert Boyle, a distinguished chemist and associate of Godfrey Hawkivitz, had discovered that, if matches, as sulphur-tipped splints, were dipped in a further combination of sulphur and phosphorous, they would readily ignite. These early "matches," however, were impractical because of their great inflammability. They were really a "bonfire" when the hardy pioneer in their use ventured to set one off to awe his fellows.

It had been in 1670 that the alchemist Brand, of Hamburg, discovered phosphorous while experimenting with a chemical supposed to possess the power of transmuting silver into gold. Phosphorous unites with oxygen with such facility that spontaneous ignition ensues on exposure to air. Thus the enigma, to which early efforts to utilize this material in a practical form were directed, was the control of this property.

The earliest known method of "striking" consisted in the rubbing of a small particle of phosphorous between two pieces of brown paper, and in igniting of a "spunk," or splinter

of wood, previously tipped with sulphur. The risk of injury from burns by this method is apparent, and probably the reason why phosphorous used for the purpose of ignition remained a dormant process for more than a hundred years.

Then the use of the phosphoric taper was suggested. This device consisted of a sealed glass tube containing a small portion of phosphorous, and a small length of waxed thread. Ignition occurred upon contact with the atmosphere. The Phosphorous Bottle of Cagniard de Latour (1810) contained partially oxidized phosphorous used in conjunction with a sulphur-tipped splint and ignited by friction. In 1816, Francois Derosne is said to have manufactured friction matches containing phosphorous.

The first real friction match was made by John Walker, a druggist of Stockton, England, in 1827. For several years he had been making and selling a percussion powder containing antimony sulphide and potassium chlorate. In 1827, however, he tipped sulphured splints with this powder mixed with sugar and gum arabic. The method of striking to obtain fire was to draw the splinter of wood tipped with this composition rapidly and under considerable pressure, through a piece of folded sandpaper.

Imitations of Walker's match were sold by Samuel Jones of London, and also by G. F. Watts, under the name of "Lucifers." None of these so-called Lucifers were easy to ignite. Attempts were made to provide special striking surfaces on the box, one of the first being composed of Chlorate - of - potash, antimony sulphide, oxide of lead, sulphur and gum arabic, sold under the name of "Congreves." They had been named so by Walker, in honor of Sir William Congreve, British artilleryman, scientist, and versatile inventor of, among other things, a method of killing whales by rockets, a perpetual motion machine, and improvements in the manufacture of gunpowder and pyrotechnics.

The first practical phosphorous friction match, usually designated "safety match," was probably invented by Dr. Charles Sauria, of St. Lothair, in France, in 1831. He neglected to patent his product, and it almost immediately appeared in Vienna and Darmstadt. The French Government later rewarded the doctor, however.

A year later, the "Vesta" match, in which a wax taper instead of wood was employed for the match stem, was invented and manufactured in France. The name vesta, of course,

was connected with the picture of the ancient vestal virgins whose lamps employed an oil-soaked taper for wick.

In the United States, the first phosphorous friction match patent was granted to Alonzo D. Phillips, of Springfield, Mass. It was composed of phosphorous, sulphur, and chalk, with glue as binder. This was in 1836.

In 1842, one Reuben Partridge invented his machine for the manufacture of round matches. Six years later a gentleman named Dennison invented another, better machine, for making matches. These inventions were necessary adjuncts in match manufacture to secure quantity production.

Cardboard was first suggested as a stem for matches as early as 1874, by the Englishmen, Cribb and Rackham. A decade later one Farnham, an American, patented a method of securing a series of wooden matches to a base upon which a striking surface was attached. This, declared Farnham, would permit the young bucko to carry matches about in his vest pocket.

In 1892, John Pusey, although by now not the first to have a series of matches or the card idea, was the original patentee for the conception of the match card made of rigid paper from which an individual match could be detached and struck on friction surface attached to the card. The illustration shows that his packet of matches could be either tacked on a wall and the matches pulled off and struck there, or could be carried in the vest pocket.

Then, finally, came the folder. Palmer and Denmead, Englishmen, in 1899 secured a patent for "book" matches, the type collectors now hoard and trade. If you have a packet that goes back that far, you've got something!



World War Buttons



Do you collect celluloid buttons used during the late World War? If so, here is a check list subject to additions which is furnished by Carl J. Wicklund, Portland, Oregon.

1. Inside a red-line circle, two U. S. flags, poles crossed. In front, and between the flags and poles, a soldier standing with gun on right shoulder. Above, and outside the circle, U. S. SERVICE; below, SON; at each side, a red and a blue bar. Soldier and letters, brown. Field, white. Edge, red. Rx. blank. 25 mm.
2. Same but, *SONS*.
3. Same but, BROTHER.
4. Same but, *BROTHERS*.
5. Same but, HUSBAND.

(Collectors knowing of additional varieties in this series are invited to supplement this listing.)

SWAPPERS' PAGE

FOR THE EXCHANGE OF COLLECTORS' MATERIAL

Anyone reported offering for sale any article advertised under this heading will henceforth be refused the use of the department. Our readers will confer a favor on us by reporting any instances of bad faith.

ADS MUST STATE WHAT IS WANTED IN EXCHANGE, AND WHAT IS OFFERED IN EXCHANGE.

SWAPPERS' RATES: 2 cents per word for 1 time, or 3 times for the price of 2, or 12 times for the price of 6. Each word and initial in your address is counted as a word. Please write your copy plainly. Cash must accompany order. No checking copies furnished on this service.

COLLECTION view post cards; United States and Foreign coins and currency; for United States gold and silver commemorative coins.—Arthur O. Bredeson, Thief River Falls, Minn. f3001

WILL EXCHANGE Dahlias and Tuberoses for good Stamp materials. Write.—D. W. Kerr, Bloomsburg, Pa. mh306

DEPRESSION SCRIP MONEY, tokens, exchange.—F. Myers, H-1302 N. Clark, Chicago. ja304

EXCHANGE—Great Britain Jubilee, Canada, Foreign, British Colonials, Air-mails, for your accumulations and duplicates, enclose return postage.—James Shrimpton, Wadena, Saskatchewan. (Member Canadian Societies.) mh3001

WANTED—Old paintings on canvas, Frederick Remington drawings, oriental vases, carved ivories, offer jewelry, prints, coins, glassware, stamps, silverware. List old books wanted for 3c stamp.—Harry Kelso, Pittsburg, Kans. mh3021

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, relics and curios, for fine old United States stamps.—Ernest Ritter, 356 East 9th St., Erie, Pa. o12411

WANTED—United States and Canadian mint stamps, any issue, any condition. Have books on sex, love, and all kindred subjects. Descriptive list free. State age and occupation.—Arthur Smetana, Owosso, Michigan. mh3421

DIME NOVELS Exchanged—I have over 3,000 to swap.—C. Bragin, 1525 W. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. jly12612

100,000 FINE foreign stamps to trade for coins, curios, relics or curio stock.—Indian Museum, Northbranch, Kansas. au12402

WANT HAWAII, on and off cover. Fine general collection for exchange.—H. R. Grogg, Pontiac, Mich. ap4001

FOR EVERY water mill picture sent me I will send 2 other subjects of same quality pictures.—T. Hentgen, 864 Bronx Park, So., Bronx, N. Y. ja3001

SEAWEEDS MOUNTED or collection, 25c to \$5 value, for arrowheads, minerals, or what?—A. H. Mehner, 420 18th Ave. No., Seattle, Wash. ja366

SWAP—Medals and tokens for scrip, bills, decorations, commemorative coins. R. Ross, H-4333 Hazel, Chicago. ja306

INDIAN RELICS wanted in exchange for cut gem stones, cameos, old books, modern books, coins, oil paintings, fossils. Please state what you have and want.—Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson St., Chicago. f

WILL TRADE foreign stamps, your selection, for all U. S., foreign, postmarks, precancels, cigar bands, etc. Dime brings exchange list.—W. H. Seward, South Bellingham, Wash. f3001

HAVE GEOGRAPHICS—Want Coins, Guns, Foreign language books.—Shaw, 807 Rosedale, Dayton, Ohio. f73p

WILL TRADE better grade stamps for Jubilee covers. Write me what you have.—John D. Graham, M.D., Devils Lake, N. Dak. ja37-13p

WILL SEND genuine ancient Roman coin before 400 A.D. for any commemorative half or half dollar before 1900.—John Turner, Box 1406, Prescott, Ariz. ja369

WILL TRADE Geographic Magazines for Indian arrows, spears, drills. Value for value.—Charles J. Beaver, Box 163, Derby, Conn. ja367

WANTED—U. S. stamps and precancels. Will exchange coins, tokens, medals, prints, books, match box labels. Write or send stamps, stating what you want.—Leicey, 739 Turner Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa. f3001

SEND FOR LIST—500 books, medical, fiction, religious, historical, to swap for Currier prints, petrified wood, semi-precious stones, pattern glass, German Luger pistol, Civil War swords, Colt's guns, flasks, Godey's-Peterson's illustrated English Magazines, 1860 to 1866.—Beatty's Antique Store, Marion, Ohio. ja3271

OLD THEATRICAL LITHOGRAPHS for your duplicates, old theater programs, autographed photographs or circus items of every kind.—Spencer Chambers, Dept. of Education, Syracuse, N. Y. ja3001

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE in piano tuning and repairing to trade for a mimeograph or neostyle.—Berger, 170 Atlantic St., Atlantic, Mass. f308

FIRST DAY, FIRST FLIGHTS, Cams, Fams, Lindbergh, Zeppelin, Crash, Air Express, Alaska, Trans-Pacific Covers given for good United States and Foreign stamps.—Supco, 750-H Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio. f3211

TWO PRECANCELS for each U. S. or Foreign stamp I can use.—J. Taylor, Box 644, Logan, W. Va. f306

CANADIAN COINS, medals, Quebec Un Sous, Orangemen's pendant, Fenian raid pendant, Ottawa carnival 1895, for silver or gold coins.—Jamieson, Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota. ja105

BRITISH COLONIES, other desirable foreign for U. S. and Canadian accumulations.—L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark. mh

TRADE ORIENTAL CURIOS for U. S. before 1922, used or unused.—Schanzlin, Frankton, Indiana. ja182

COMPLETE FILE HOBBIES, 58 issues, trade for paper-money, scrip, token coins.—Elmer Wright, R. 3, Champaign, Ill. ja153

EXCHANGE—Foreign, fine or Penny Approval grade, for U. S. Precancels, Canada, and Spain. Send any amount stating wants. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Newlin, 5040 Berteau, Chicago, Ill. mh3001

WANTED—Goblets, Hobnail, Thousand Eye, pattern glass, for U. S. and foreign stamps.—H. A. Washburn, M.D., Waldron, Indiana. au12462

WE WILL SEND you prepaid an array of colorful gladioli for every hundred buttons dress or uniform, old or new, all different sent to us. To the one sending the most we will send \$10 worth of plants, rock garden, etc., next spring. Please send no common ones.—Hillside Gardens, Kent, Ill. ja3002

INDIAN RELICS for Comm. half dollars, polished stones, Confederate bills, old guns and Curio Store material.—H. Daniel, Dardanelle, Arkansas. ja164

HAVE 15 JEWEL Swiss Wrist Watch; Old Coins; Interesting Books; Compact Phonograph; Battery Radio; War Covers; Early photographic albums; Legion "Weeklies"; Newspapers ("World"), Want World (American) War Covers, Cards, etc.—Safarid, 7147 Manse, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y. mh3841

FOREIGN STAMPS, Dahlias, buttons, etc. For flower bulbs, small cactus, small rare house plants, and buttons.—Mrs. Helland, Onalaska, Wisc. ja104

SEND 100 DIFFERENT foreign and receive 100 different.—J. Taylor, Box 644, Logan, W. Va. f306

ANTIQUES—Glassware, coins, solid gold jewelry, for old stock certificates, defaulted bonds.—Harry Kelso, Pittsburg, Kansas. f369

TRADE FOR OLD GUNS, pistols and Grandfather's clock, wooden Indian maiden, Eastman kodak, clocks, coins, minerals, lamps, cord beads.—Arthur Payne, Humboldt, Kans. mh3291

LINGUAPHONE SPANISH language, 30 records and books, like new. Will trade for U. S. stamps.—Griner, 920 Oak, Kansas City, Mo. o12441

SEND 10 USED PARKS or 20 precancels, no New York, Chicago. Will mail you history of designs on United States coins, or Philately for amateurs and beginners, or values of rare coins.—Fred Young, Box 338, Atlanta, Ga. ja3441

INDIAN RELICS, beaded buckskin, pipes, pottery, baskets, Indian Cooks, Navajo rugs to swap for .22 pistols, rifles, 410 shotguns, Graflex camera. Only first class modern guns or camera in A-1 working condition wanted. Give full description and state wants.—2002 West Colorado Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

OLD SMOKING PIPES, meerschaum and porcelain. Old German ctr. wanted by collector. What have you and what do you want? State cash value.—O. H. Widmann, 316 East Columbia Ave., Fallsades Park, N. J. ap12804

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE in Electrical Refrigeration for collection book match covers or arrowheads; collection 250 view post cards for Xmas cards.—Paul Schaeffer, Egypt, Pa. ja184

EXCHANGE YOUR duplicate stamps, cataloguing 4c and over. Details for 3c postage.—Edna Stamp Exchange, Edna, Erie Co., New York, S.P.A. 6955. jly12651

WANTED—Used National Parks, Imperforates, Zeppelins, Commemorative Precancels and U. S. gold coins. Will give good trade your choice of Foreign and U. S. Send them on with catalogue prices expected and return postage.—Nu War Stamp Co., 125 W. Center, Marion, Ohio. ja3271

HAVE 5,000 DIFF. FOREIGN, and 350 diff. United States stamp collections in albums, for best offer in United States halves or silver dollars before 1873.—Daniel Lemmers, 326 Lake Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. mh3821

EXCHANGE ORIGINAL cartoons; art, reference and writers' books; other articles; for old cartoons originals.—George T. Maxwell, 505 West 29th St., Wilmington, Dela. mh12672

SEND ME 100 PRECANCELS, good condition, no damaged, no New York City or Chicago, and I will send you 40 different foreign stamps.—Hubert Williams, Hornell, N. Y. f3401

I WILL TRADE you 12 genuine stone Indian arrowheads for each 12 good Indian head cents sent me.—W. C. Chambers, Harvard, Ill. f3001

WILL TRADE—Oil paintings for old silver. American, Mexican, Spanish, Portuguese, French, English, etc. Boxes, snuff boxes, pitchers, 2 handled cups, bowls, salts, peppers, candlesticks, sugar bowls, tea caddies, tea pots. Photo and description sent and asked.—V. Semon, 884 Prospect St., La Jolla, Calif. f3881

ALBUM GIVEN for 100 Precancels.—Albert, H-1264, Montrose, Chicago. o12801

DISCARDED CLOTHING—All kinds and sizes for wear; remnants; merchandise; good used furniture; a good box camera; school supplies; to exchange for a large floor loom very old, good weaving condition; very old war rifle in shooting condition; Indian relics; old dishes; stamps; antiques; beautiful decorative evergreens fresh from the mountains for the winter holidays, keep much longer than cut flowers; ferns; Galax; Princess Rene; many others. Reply for stamped envelope.—Mrs. Presnell, Matney, North Carolina. f3003

INDIAN PUBLICATIONS and relics wanted. Stamps given.—Dr. Hiller, Robbinsdale, Minn. jly12281

EXCHANGE MODERN REVOLVERS for antique arms.—Locke, 1319 City Nat'l., Omaha, Nebraska. mh63

35 INDIAN HEAD CENTS for silver dollar.—H. Laufmann, 2511 Winnemac, Chicago, Ill. f325

PENNY REDS for plating. 100 for 100 of yours.—Rev. J. G. Wildenborg, Perham, Minn. f306

WILL TRADE—Three Vancouver halves or Lewis Clark gold dollar and one Vancouver for Grant with star uncirculated.—P. B. Firth, 503 Orpheum Bldg., Portland, Oregon. f3001

CHINA KILN; high bicycle; harp for books.—Johnson, Newmarket Road, Dunellen, N. J. f325

OLD BOOKS, Geographic Magazines, covers, Stamps, United States and Foreign. Exchange for fine United States and Foreign coins.—Archibald Sabin Parker, 235 Brackett St., Portland, Maine. sl2213

HAVE WATER COLOR PAINTINGS garden magazines, books, coins. Want autographs or antiques.—Herbert E. Hulse, 33 Wheeler Ave., Warwick, N. Y. apl2252

WHITE SEWING MACHINE, guaranteed absolutely new, cost \$85.00 net cash. Exchange for autographs, coins, curios, Indian relics, stamps.—S. Schachne, Chillicothe, Ohio. f388

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS from all parts of the world. Brilliant and rare kinds, perfect, named, not mounted, very large stock. Will exchange for World stamps. Satisfaction guaranteed. Use cash prices for exchanging.—Geo. MacBean, 6568 Balsam St., Vancouver, B. C. sl2042

RARE PHOTO, 7" x 9", Morro Castle disaster. Swap for covers, stamps, old coins.—Schenck, 18 Eaton Ave., R.D. 2, Trenton, N. J. ja305

WILL TRADE U. S. foreign, precancels, covers, Zeppelin blocks, (first issue), for U. S.—R. C. Davidson, 6201 Blackstone, Chicago, Ill. n12601

PRECANCELS WANTED in any quantity. Must be in good condition. Will give fine U. S. or Foreign in return.—Mannie Bondell, 403 Georgia Ave., Brooklyn, New York. ja367

WANTED—Type, cuts, printing accessories. Will trade printing, foreign stamp collections. Angora rabbits or German fitch.—Schoemann, 1511 Wieland St., Chicago, Ill. ja344

WILL TRADE U. S. foreign, precancels, covers (first issue), Zeppelin blocks, for U. S.—R. C. Davidson, 6201 Blackstone, Chicago, Ill. n12601

TRADE—U. S., British and German Colonies, for Venezuela, Nicaragua, Colombia.—N. Horn, 1907 Loring Place, Bronx, N. Y. ja63

FIRST DAY COVERS, F.A.M. and C.A.M. covers to exchange for commemorative stamps, catalogue value for catalogue value.—Howard M. Weaver, Waynesboro, Pa. ja12231

WANTED—Exchange on Scott's basis, of high catalogue stamps. My duplicates catalogue from 10c to \$25.00. References exchanged.—M. P. Hayden, Manomet, Mass. my12613

25 INDIAN HEAD CENTS, all different dates, for silver dollar.—Hobby Shop, 1271 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. mh12403

SWAP—Indian head cents for commemorative half dollars, U. S. coins, guns.—H. Laufmann, 2511 Winnemac, Chicago, Ill. f386

SPECIMENS OF hematite ore to trade for old U. S. coins, newspapers, etc. All correspondence answered.—Wm. Keeton, Ironwood, Mich. f398

HAVE 12 NEW SETS genuine ivory piano keys, many old books, covers, stamps, National Geographics, old prints, etc. Want stamps, covers, books, pamphlets, Currier & Ives prints, coins, medals, song sheets, etc., or what have you?—Atlas Stamp Shop, Westmont, Ill. f3061

THE FOLLOWING TO SWAP for well centered U. S. Commemoratives in good condition, sheets, blocks, or singles. Mint preferred. 3 genuine old beer steins; Indian head cents; old, heavy percussion pistol; old handmade money or receipts box made in Norway; bronze-cast statue of Buffalo Bill; swinging lasso; a horse; pioneer flat iron; Parker Duofold pen; Crocker pen; small jade charm; 57 Premier knife sharpeners; Universal plane set with 55 blades, like new; spoke auger; many scrapers, war points and other Indian relics. Have found these myself in Wisc. Enclose postage for return answer.—H. Helland, Onalaska, Wisc. ja1491

COLLECTION CAMEOS, Klosz Violin, Concert Zither, Miniature Lincoln on ivory, Colt Frontier Six Shooter. Want antique watches, C and B. revolvers.—A. G., 836 N. Lockwood Ave., Chicago, Ill. ja145

WILL EXCHANGE good old books, prints and curios for jewelry, old silver tea sets; flat-ware; Sterling or Sheffield plate.—David V. Proskey, Box 246, Little Falls, N. J. ja185

AMERICA'S FINEST pedigreed Persian, long haired kittens, several litters, colors; Collie pups; prize winners, champion stock, for U. S. stamps, covers.—Grossmann, Selfridge Field, Mich. mh3001

Thank You!



DURING the year just passed, we entered several hundred gift subscriptions from collectors to their friends. During the month of December particularly, many readers of HOBBIES expressed the Season's Greetings to friends with subscriptions to this magazine. Libraries and schools in many cases were also remembered.

A look at our growing subscription list is evidence that HOBBIES has a large army of boosters. To all these and the ones also who have expressed their faith in the work we are promulgating by their own subscriptions, we wish to say thank you, and for each of you we wish

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

FOR SPACE

at the

Los Angeles Hobby Show

COLLECTORS' EXHIBITION

of
ANTIQUES
CURIOS
RELICS
STAMPS
COINS
RARE BOOKS
MINERALS
FIREARMS

And All Collection Material

A limited number of commercial booths will be sold to reliable dealers in each line

RESERVE NOW.

Contacts made here become steady customers.

Write

O. C. LIGHTNER
BILTMORE HOTEL
LOS ANGELES

Booths

\$50 each including
one full page ad in
HOBBIES

Note change of dates
to one week later

FEBRUARY 10 to 15
INCLUSIVE

One of the richest markets in America

Success Stories

Eastern Mineral & Curio Shop

MINERALS & ROCKS FOR THE
PRIVATE COLLECTOR, MUSEUM
LABORATORY, PROSPECTOR
AND COMMERCIAL PURPOSES



INDIAN RELICS
SEA AND LAND CURIOSITIES
LABORATORY AND CHEMICAL SUPPLIES
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y. Aug. 24
1935

Hobbies,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:-

The recent page advertisement which appeared in your July issue has produced very gratifying results. This is the first add we have had in your publication and judging from the returns we have received and are still receiving you have a large number of purchasing readers.

It gives us pleasure to recommend Hobbies as a very satisfactory advertising medium.

Very truly yours,

HWS:EAS.

EASTERN MINERAL AND CURIO SHOP

H. Stollwell

The OLD PRINT EXCHANGE

ELEVEN EAST 40th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

August 21st. 1935

Mr. O. C. Lightner,
Hobbies Magazine,
2810 South Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lightner: You will be interested in knowing the results obtained from our page advertisement in the July number of Hobbies Magazine. To date we have received 63 orders for some 139 prints, amounting in all to \$207.00, and orders are still coming in. I made two contacts from this page that alone are worth the cost. One of them the head of one of the largest corporations in America, and another a collector of note who had evidently missed our advertisements in other publications. In my opinion, there is no other magazine that comes up to Hobbies in giving full value to both the subscriber and the advertiser.

We are working on copy and plans now for six page advertisements to run this Fall and Winter.

Very truly yours,

Howard F. Porter

Howard F. Porter

MEXICAN ARTCRAFTS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

310 W. HOUSTON ST.

G. G. BERGMAN & Co.



New Orleans, La., May 6, 1934

Lightner Pub. Co.,
2810 S. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago

Dear Sirs:-

Herewith my check for \$5. and copy for June HOBBIES advertisement.

Am certainly pleased with results so far. Every month returns from my little ad have at least doubled. I also congratulate you on the artistic and attractive magazine you are now getting out.

Yours very truly,

G. G. Bergman

M. H. BOLENDER

NUMISMATIST

Dealer in Old Coins and Paper Money

Orangeville, Illinois.

Jan. 31, 1934.

Mr. O. C. Lightner,
2810 S. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I've been in the business over twenty years and have carried full page advertisements for sixteen years, and I never had an advertisement that pulled and got the results like my ad in January HOBBIES. It was the best ad I ever had for results. We had 1500 catalogs and they did not reach. Will send you a news item for March issue. Our Feb. 3rd sale is a great success.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Bolender



Buy Now—

Potential Ten and Twenty-Dollar Coins

For a Fraction of Their Future Value!

Arkansas Centennial Half Dollars

1935 Denver Mint—only 5500 struck	\$2.75
1935 San Francisco Mint—only 5500 struck	2.75
1935 Philadelphia Mint—13,000 struck	2.00
Special: The complete set of all three mints—for only	\$7.00



Old Spanish Trail Half Dollar

Commemorating 400th Anniversary.
Issued in El Paso, Texas—the “End of the Trail”
1935 Old Spanish Trail Half Dollar — only one issue of 10,000 — and greatly over-subscribed—A coin that will surely bring \$10.00 in the very near future.

Price, for month of January only\$4.50
(On February 1st price advances to \$5.00 or more.)

AND—WATCH THESE BABIES GO UP IN VALUE !!
Better get them NOW—while obtainable at low prices.

Daniel Boone or Kentucky Half Dollars

1934 Kentucky Half Dollar—only 10,000 coined—(other recent similar limited issues are selling for \$7.50 to \$10.00 per coin)—	
Price now	\$2.50
1935 Kentucky Half Dollar—P. Mint—(10,000 minted)	2.00
1935 Kentucky Half Dollar—S. Mint—(only 5,000 coined)	2.75
1935 Kentucky Half Dollar—D. Mint—(only 5,000 coined)	2.75
1935-1934 Kentucky Half Dollar — (dated 1935, but with small 1934 inserted)	2.00

Special: I offer the complete set of five Daniel Boone Half Dollars for only **\$11.00**

Some day, EACH ONE of the above coins will sell for as much and more than my present price for the entire set.)



Send for my Complete Illustrated List of Commemorative Coins—also my 48 page Illustrated Retail Price List—Both are FREE to Hobbies Readers.

Everything in coins — from 5c to \$1,000 each. I now have probably the largest Numismatic Stock in the country, and am still more anxious to buy than to sell.



B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST

Mehl Building Fort Worth, Texas
Dept. H

Established over 30 years

Largest Rare Coin Establishment in America
Capital, \$250,000.00 Resources, \$500,000.00